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FRANCE.

THE ROYALIST PARTY—OPINION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 27, 1873.

No new event of importance has arisen since I last wrote to change the political situation, and meantime the Royalist Party has been rapidly losing ground. The first check it received was when the Permanent Committee declined to convoke the Assembly before the 5th of November, the day fixed at the adjournment. A few words will suffice to show why this is regarded as a check. In the "Commission de Permanence" drawn from the Assembly by lot to watch the course of events during the vacation there is a Monarchical majority of 17—that is to say, 17 out of the 30 are determined Royalists, and three or four more generally vote with them. Hence the Royalists could have obtained an easy victory upon this question, if they had been ready to meet it; and since they dared not do so, the clear inference is that they are not yet sure of their majority. The second check was in the interchange of courtesies between the Right and Left Centres. The Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier, President or Chairman of the former, sent to M. Léon Say, Chairman of the latter, to say that the Monarchical principle had been adopted upon the basis brought from Frohsdorf or Salzburg by M. Chesnelong and M. Lucius Brun. The Comte De Chambord had replied in a satisfactory manner, through these gentlemen, to the questions put to him, and the Left Centre was respectfully invited to join the Right Centre in voting Henri V. upon the throne. I must confess that when I saw this, the other day, I would not notice it in my letter, because I thought it an invention of the journals. Yet such a message was sent, and the Chairman of the Left Centre replied that it could not accept the Monarchy upon the conditions designated, and should feel bound to vote against the Monarchical proposition. M. Léon Say responded for this important fraction of the Chamber as a whole, and there was no minority report. Thereupon the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier seems to have lost his temper. He replied that if the Left Centre joined with the Radicals and defeated the proposition, the Right would join the partisans of dissolution, and when the Chamber was dissolved not one of the members of this fraction of the Right would present themselves for re-election. Hence, if they voted against Henri V., they would be given up to M. Gambetta. M. Léon Say replied that this picture could not frighten the members of the Left Centre from their duty, and by this reply all hope of gaining recruits from the Left Centre was cut off. The Duke's *brutum fulmen* was not a happy one, since a dissolution and an appeal to the country is just the thing now needed; and the threat of not again presenting themselves recalls the fable of sour grapes, since not one in ten would be re-elected if they did.

OPINION AMONG THE DEPUTIES.

The day following this incident the *Liberté* gave a list of the Deputies, classified according to their opinions, as gleaned from their past votes, making out 339 for the Monarchy, 353 against it, and 30 doubtful. The force of this list was shown at once, for the journals of all opinions criticised and attacked it. The *Liberté* had taken pains to declare that there were evidently a few errors, which would be corrected at once, and these corrections began the same evening. M. Larrieu's name was given upon the Republican side, although he has recently died, and this fact was used to discredit the whole; but at the same time two men upon the Monarchical side had their names transferred. Two men classed as doubtful, were declared Monarchists, and three more doubtful men claimed to be Bonapartists. Then the eloquent and rising Duval, the friend of Nathaniel Johnston, of Bordeaux, came out to say that he and his friend had pronounced for an appeal to the nation. This is the Bonapartist battle-cry. When the criticisms ceased—when no more objections could be raised—the list stood 336 for the Monarchy, 361 against it, and 25 doubtful. In case all the doubtful men can be won over to the Monarchy, therefore, there will be a tie vote, and the Speaker will be called upon to decide one way or the other. But in this case the Ministers would not support the proposition, and when their votes are subtracted the Royalists would be in a minority. This calculation is so nearly correct that it has given rise to a new incident. The Speaker of the Assembly has to be re-elected each session. After a vacation of two weeks a new election must be held. M. Buffet was elected by the Right when M. Grévy resigned, and now M. Grévy is asked to present himself again as a candidate, so that the battle may be fought out upon this question. If M. Grévy is elected President of the Chamber over M. Buffet, the Monarchists will go no further with their proposition; they will give up the game, and, in my opinion, will try to reorganise the majority of the 24th May upon the basis of the Pacte de Bordeaux. As I have previously remarked, the chances are very nearly equal, but I believe yet that the Monarchical proposition will fail, unless, indeed, the doubtful members of the Left Centre are bought at a very high price.

DE CHAMBORD'S ATTITUDE.

I do not think that anything else of importance has transpired in the political world, although there are rumors of another delegation to Frohsdorf for the purpose of impressing upon the Comte De Chambord the urgent necessity of "further concessions." Up to this time he has made none at all. He told the last delegation to leave all questions at dispute until he was once upon the throne, and then everything could be arranged in a satisfactory manner. This is the only basis of the pretty story related by MM. Chesnelong and Brun, and which has not a word from the Prince to support it. They were left free to say whatever they pleased upon their own responsibility, but the Prince would say nothing himself. The report is that the Comte De Folloux, the first Legitimist gentleman in France, is a member of the delegation now at Frohsdorf. Naturally the journals are engaged in a very bitter polemic, and on one side they insist strongly that Marshal MacMahon will not remain in power if the Monarchical proposition is defeated. This report has been already telegraphed, but it is a misrepresentation of the Marshal's language and meaning. What he did say was, as I think I have already written, that he could not remain in power provided the Radicals obtained a majority in the Chamber. As the Royalist organs claim that a majority against Henri V. is a Radical majority, they argue that MacMahon cannot remain in case the monarchical proposition is defeated.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

The Bazaine trial continues upon the technical details of movements previous to the 19th of August, 1870, and the sum of the evidence has been as favorable to Bazaine as it is unfavorable to the Etat Major and to certain under officers. One officer accused the Marshal of not sending munitions to Canrobert when they were demanded, and denied ever having received orders from the Chief of Staff to that effect. This officer, Gen. Lebrun, corroborated the testimony. The two officers were recalled, one after the other, in order to give them a fair chance, and then Lachaud handed an order to the Colonel instructing the officers, by order of Marshal Bazaine, to discharge the wounded and load the wagons at once with munitions. The Colonel acknowledged that this was in his handwriting. The same thing was done with Gen. Lebrun, who acknowledged the writing of the order sent to the Colonel. Both officers were confounded by their own handwriting, and both confessed that they had forgotten the whole thing. "If your memory is so treacherous," said Lachaud, "you should be cautious about making charges." The Duc D'Aumale quickly said that it appeared to be established that Marshal Bazaine had given the order he was accused of not giving in the report. Bazaine had modestly replied that his memory was not distinct enough to enable him to contradict these gentlemen upon so small a detail; he presumed that such an order had been given, and that it would be found among the papers before the court. This incident, like that of M. De Kératry, has turned public sympathy toward Marshal Bazaine. All the higher officers are favorable to him, and his accusers are generally Colonels or Majors. I am informed that Bazaine has ample proofs of a conspiracy to overthrow him in Metz, in which these gentlemen were concerned. When the proofs were in his hands he sent for them one by one, laid the proofs before them, and told them to go and sin no more. In this way he made a mortal enemy of each, there being some seven or eight in all.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

The Ministry are now proceeding with great severity against the journals which do not support the Comte De Chambord, and leaving the utmost license to those which do. The *Pays* has been suppressed in three departments by order of the Prefects, and when this journal began to complain it was warned to moderate its tone. The *Gaulois* and *L'Ordre* received similar notifications. On Saturday the *Avenir National*, the journal which gave the Prince Napoleon correspondence, and which is a continuation of the suppressed *Corsaire*, published an article entitled "à bas Chambord," in which all the old charges were raked up against the Monarchy. The *Bien Public* praised the article in high terms, and promised to give portions of it, but before night the *Avenir* was suppressed; and the threat published that any other journal copying the article would have the same experience. Naturally, the organ of M. Thiers said no more about the matter. Other journals have published very violent articles against the Prince Imperial, and every day we have articles even more violent against M. Thiers; but it is only when the papers attack the Comte De Chambord or the Comte De Paris that the Government feels bound to interfere. The *Figaro* gave a letter to the Empress the other day, praising that lady in high terms, and asking her to perform a "patriotic duty," by instructing her followers to vote for Henri V. It is not at all probable that she will reply as Prince Napoleon did; but she has a fine opportunity for saying that her so-called followers can vote according to their own consciences, and that her son asks no votes but those given by the people freely consulted at the ballot-box.

MONARCHICAL ORGANS.

At the beginning of the campaign the Monarchists bought over several of the large daily journals, like the *Soir* and *Opinion Nationale*, and started several new journals, like the *Concorde*, *Le Soliel*, and *L'Assemblée Nationale*. One portion of the *Journal des Débats* was also won over, with M. John Lemoinne, who is a writer of too much value to lose. But all of the writers upon these journals cannot see things in the same light, and hence there have been a number of changes and quarrels. M. Léon Say has just written to declare that he will have nothing to do with the *Journal des Débats* for the present. The proprietors of this journal are Gen. Bertin De Vaux, M. Bapst. and Léon Say; and since the latter retires because, as Chairman of the Left Centre, he cannot have his name associated with the policy of his journal, it is natural to presume that the other two have followed John Lemoinne into the Monarchist camp. However, this division is a prudent one, for, if the Monarchy succeeds, M. say will profit by the sagacity of his partners and brothers-in-law, and if it fails they have merely to place themselves under the protection of M. Léon Say. It is rumored that the *Nineteenth Century* has been tempted also, and that some of its owners have succumbed. M. Edmond About could not go over to the Monarchy, however, and hence the paper is to be put up at auction, and sold to the highest bidder, during the coming week. It was announced that Alfred La Guerronière was to leave the *Presse*, and it is now probable that Robert Mitchell will follow him, or that both will remain and moderate the Royalist tone of the journal. There is a great deal of trimming, as will be seen by this; but there will be a great deal more, I fancy, between this and the 5th November. The *Liberté* and *La France* have both turned out strongly Republican. M. Leonce Detroyat, of the former, is an excellent writer, and M. Masseras, of the latter, was, for many years, an editor of a French paper in New-York. He went to Mexico during the reign of Maximilian to edit the official journal there. The latter gentleman has just written a political pamphlet, addressed to the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier.

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

Strakosch appears to be doing very well with "Les Italiens," and thus far, in spite of several stormy evenings, he has had excellent audiences. The house has been crowded. Mme. Krauss had a great success here, and has received the highest praise from the Parisian critics, and Mlle. Belocca is praised for her voice as well as for her youth and beauty. The baritone, Padilla, has also had a number of triumphs, but the other members of the troupe do not fare very well. Among them is Brignoli, who was a popular singer in New-York, a number of years ago, but who has a metallic voice and a mannerism which does not please here. He was put at once into the second rank, and I do not think that he will rise above it in Paris.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN WASHINGTON.

The newspapers are reporting that Ex-President Fillmore, and four surviving members of his old Cabinet—Conrad, of Louisiana, Secretary of War; Hall, of New-York, Postmaster General; Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, and Stewart, of Virginia, Secretary of the Interior—are intending to visit Washington, this Winter, for a friendly reunion. Ex-President Andrew Johnson is now at the capital, and alluding to the fact the Washington *Chronicle* says: "Mr. Johnson is the first Ex-President who has ever returned to the capital of the nation after the expiration of his official term of service in a purely social manner. Ex-President John Quincy Adams returned as a member of the House of Representatives, and Ex-President Tyler as a member of the Peace Congress. Others may have done likewise when called by public duty in some other capacity; but unless so called to the seat of the National Government Washington society has heretofore insisted that it had no place for ex-officials of this high grade. Ex-President Johnson, however, treats this usage with absolute indifference. He comes and goes like any other citizen, and receives his friends in that simple, unostentatious manner which characterizes those long accustomed to cultivated society. His present visit has already been protracted several weeks. His bearing and manners are those of a gentleman at home among friends."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

"B. L. C.," in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, briefly traces the history of the crisis through which affairs in the City of London are now passing, in order to show the causes which have operated to depreciate so severely securities in general and foreign stocks in particular, and to point out what degree of importance should be attached to the present fall by bona fide holders of foreign stocks. He says:

The financial position of the country at the present moment is unusually sound, and exceptionally so when contrasted with other great financial centres, such as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New-York. In the Stock Exchange money is abundant, speculation is, and has been for months, stagnant, and there is nothing to fear from the London market unless our vast investments, especially in foreign securities, should be thrown on the market from any panic which might strike the general holders of stock. During the whole year of 1872 the promotion of unsound public companies was at its height in Germany. Not a day passed but that in Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfort flaming prospectuses of worthless schemes appeared; and such was the excitement consequent on the first effects of the German victories that all these companies were largely taken at high premiums for speculation, and prices in the various German Bourses became unusually and fatally inflated. Large fortunes on paper were accumulated, and luxury in society kept pace with the prices on the Bourse. It was in Vienna that the certain consequence of the gambling first manifested themselves. It had been hoped that the comparatively trivial incident of the exhibition there would have attracted a vast concourse of foreigners of all nations, whose outlay during their stay was to bring the relief which must eventually have been required. It is not necessary to say that all these anticipations ended in delusion. Happily, none of these local and worthless companies were ever looked at by English investors, so that the ruin which has followed their downfall has not affected English holders. But throughout Germany the losses caused by the break-up have been beyond description, and the result is that confidence being entirely gone there, we have had all through the Summer and Autumn continuous sales on German account of such "international values" as were held in Germany which, from their solidity, could be sold and would be taken here. Such was the state of things when the New-York panic came upon us. Up till then our market had steadily absorbed the best of the German securities which the establishments there had been driven to throw on it, and though from the forced character of the sacrifices made, the prices of these securities were naturally and gradually depressed, yet there was no reason to doubt that when affairs ultimately became sounder abroad the Germans would themselves repurchase from us, at considerably advanced prices, what they had been obliged to sell. The New-York panic, however, affected the London market differently and more seriously. There they did not hold "international values" readily salable here, but, as the state of affairs there demanded even more imperatively than in Germany an importation of bullion from this side, it was necessary to force down the exchange on London at once to a point which would attract gold. We hear, in consequence, of large supplies of corn and grain being hurriedly consigned to England, and we know that large amounts of gold have already been taken from our bank for America. As regards stocks, the principal securities which could be sold here by America were the shares of the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and hence the fall in these shares precisely as it has been described above in the securities of Austria and Hungary and the shares of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway. Lastly, we have the political situation in France. The uncertainty surrounding the monarchical restoration there has induced the Bourse in Paris—probably the most speculative in the world—to speculate enormously in the scrip of the last French loan, and the unsound state of the position on the Paris Bourse may be gathered at once from the enormous rates which are paid there from month to month to carry over speculative transactions for the rise. Money is exceedingly scarce in France, and the Bank of France has found itself forced to impose the greatest possible restriction, owing to its having nearly exhausted the already prodigious circulation of £128,000,000 (3,200,000,000 francs) to which it is by law limited. The same result has followed as in the cases of Germany and New-York, and the various credit establishments of France have during the last week been obliged to throw on the London market at any price, and at all hazards, the large amounts of Peruvian, Spanish, Turkish and Italian stock held previously by them. It will thus, I trust, be seen how the present position of affairs in the city has brought about so great a fall, especially in foreign stocks, while English and colonial values have suffered comparatively little; and it only remains to show, in as few words as possible, what degree of importance should be attached to the fall by present holders of foreign stock. A fall in prices can be caused by some calamity happening specially to the country in question, which impairs the security and depresses the price in proportion to its importance. A great fire, such as happened at Chicago, a bad harvest, inundations, and, worst of all, war, are all instances in which holders of any foreign stock may see cause to part with their investment. But a fall caused by pressure in the money market, and still less when it is produced by forced realizations brought about by unsound and inflated speculation, as it does not impair the security, so it need not alarm the holder. Experience, on the contrary, has repeatedly shown that prices in these cases are always unduly depressed in order that purchases may be effected on more advantageous terms, and it is thus that there is not in the present position of affairs in the city any real cause for genuine holders of foreign stock to be alarmed, but rather an encouragement for those who have means at their disposal to select at the present reduced prices solid investments.

BURNING OF THE PARIS OPERA-HOUSE

Writing under date of Oct. 29, the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The French Opera took fire last night, and burned with such rapidity that when the firemen arrived on the spot it was clear that the building was doomed. The old building flamed up as if petroleum had been used to hasten its destruction, and a couple of hours after it caught fire all Paris was illumined with the glare, as in the expiring throes of the Commune. All round the scene of the disaster a regular shower of fire descended on the houses, causing no small amount of alarm. Before morning broke the walls of the building began to fall in, with a roar like that of artillery, and the lustres crashed into the empty stalls. Troops were hurried up to help the firemen, and Gen. Ladmirault reached the Rue Lepenétier about 2 o'clock. Fortunately there was no performance last night, and the opera was empty when the fire broke out. As yet only one accident has been recorded. A poor fireman fell with a wall that crumbled under his feet into the furnace, and was instantly consumed. There was an insufficient supply of water when the engines first came up and a special difficulty in supplying the steam fire-engine. The wing in which the Director lived has been saved as yet, together with a good deal of valuable property of the lighter description—the music of the new opera, "Joan of Arc," &c. To-night the "Hamlet" of M. Ambroise Thomas was to have been represented for the one hundredth time. He must now wait to gain this unusual success; nor is this his first disappointment. He was to receive an extra amount for his opera after the 100th representation, which would have taken place a month back but for Faure's sudden indisposition. A great deal of sympathy is felt for M. Halanzier and his troupe, and a subscription is already announced for the poor members of the house thus suddenly thrown out of work at the beginning of Winter. There is no saying when the new opera will be ready; but M. Edouard Hervé says Paris will soon have an opera worthy of it if the Monarchy be voted. This is rather soon to try and make political capital out of what may be called a national disaster. It is still feared that the fire may spread to the nest of houses between the opera and the boulevards, and the circulation along the boulevards has been interrupted, troops in fatigue dress working night and day to keep the smoldering mass of fire from breaking out afresh."

THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND.

The London *Medical Record* of Oct. 29 says: "The death of this most able and distinguished physician has occurred under circumstances highly characteristic of his remarkable career. Sir Henry had taken his usual holiday far afield, in the Autumn; he had been journeying in Russia. Last Friday he was a prominent figure for a day at the trial of Marshal Bazaine in Paris, and dined with some of the Judges in the evening. He returned to London by way of Folkestone on Saturday, did not go out on Sunday (not feeling very well,) and died quietly in his bed on Monday afternoon, on the day, we believe, on which he had completed his eighty-fifth year. Thus, to the last, this remarkable man preserved his intellectual and physical activity, and fitly closed a career which he has himself well described, and which was full of interest and of excellent and high example."

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURES.

THE COTTON, WOOLEN, AND WORSTED MILLS OF LAWRENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

To the City of Lawrence must be conceded the proud honor of possessing within its limits the largest cotton mills in the United States belonging to one corporation, and, with one exception—a mill near St. Petersburg—the largest single mill in the world. This mill is one of the four belonging to the Pacific Mills Company. The growth of Lawrence (named after Hon. Abbot Lawrence, one of its founders) has been marvelously rapid. Fall River had a cotton mill in 1813, only two years after William Slater built the first in the United States, near Providence; Lowell had one in 1822—her youngest was born so far back as 1839—and the great Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, were built in 1831. But Lawrence was not even founded till the year 1844, and its population numbered just one hundred in 1845. To-day Lawrence has a population of 30,000, of whom 10,000 are employed in the cotton, woolen, and worsted mills. The city is about twenty-six miles from Boston, and some twenty miles from the ocean, and is located on the Merrimack River at the point where the Boston and Maine Railroad strikes it. The fall of the river caused by the stone dam above the city, is twenty-eight feet, thus providing the city with splendid water power for its mills, to which, as at Lowell, the water is conducted by a canal.

Six large corporations have their mills located in Lawrence—the Pacific Mills, Washington Mills, Atlantic Mills, Everett Mills, Pemberton Mills, and Arlington Mills. The Pacific Mill is the giant. The company started their mills in 1851. Their capital stock is $2,500,000. They run 140,000 spindles, 3,700 looms, employ 4,000 operatives, and turn out a finished product of 4,000,000 yards a year. They manufacture calicoes, lawns, worsteds, and fine dress goods, and their four mills and print works are running full time. The Washington Mills consist of a cotton mill, worsted and woolen mills. There are 20,000 spindles in the cotton mill, seventy-two sets of woolen machinery, and eight sets of combers for worsted. Finding woolen manufacture very uncertain during the last year or two, in consequence of the extreme fluctuations in the price of the raw material, the company have gradually let their production run down, till they are at present only using twenty sets of machinery. This has reduced the number of their operatives from about 2,900—the number when all their mills and machinery are in full operation—to 2,000. This state of things has nothing whatever to do with the financial crisis, the change having been made nearly a year ago, for the reason assigned. There are 1,178 looms in the mills. The mills were erected in 1846, and were formerly known as the Bay State Mills. The original company, however, failed in 1858, and the present company, composed of new men, was built upon its ruins. The Atlantic Mills are next-door neighbors to the Pacific Mills. The company has a stock capital of $1,500,000, runs 87,000 spindles and 1,800 looms, and during the past Summer has been making 420,000 yards of brown sheetings and shirtings per week from about number eighteen yarn. Their machinery is all arranged so as to make coarse or fine goods. As they have been running the mills lately they would work up about 16,000 bales of cotton a year, but they can vary from 8,000 to 25,000 bales a year, according to the fineness or coarseness of the goods they are making. The Pemberton Mills were started in 1861, on the site of the old Pemberton Mill, which fell in on the 10th January, 1860, while the operatives were at work. This was, I suppose, the most awful mill tragedy on record. No less than 525 persons were killed and wounded in the catastrophe, many being burned to death by being caught in the beams and floorings in the ruins, and unable to extricate themselves before the furnaces set the ruins on fire. The present company have 30,000 spindles, 14 sets of wool machinery, and 650 looms. They employ about 850 operatives, and make 100,000 yards a week of cotton flannels, ticks, cottonades, all-wool cassimeres, and water-proof cloth for ladies' cloaks. The Everett Mills run about 35,000 spindles and 700 looms, and employ nearly 1,000 operatives. They make very much the same class of goods as are made at the Pemberton Mills. The Arlington Mills give employment to about 350 or 400 operatives in making fine worsted dress goods, alpacas, &c.

The manager of the Pacific Mills, Mr. Edmands, is running his mills on full time. He has neither reduced the wages, nor has he discharged any operatives, nor has he any intention of doing so. On the contrary, he has determined to go on as usual, and hopes that an improvement in financial matters will soon come, and enable him to get through the Winter without making any change whatever. At all events, he has resolved to make no change unless absolutely driven to it. "I have been approached by managers of other mills in the State to know what I intended doing, and I have given them all one answer—that I shall run till I am compelled to stop. I have told my overseers the same. I shall make no change till the necessity is so imperative that our operatives will easily perceive it and readily acquiesce in it. If the financial atmosphere clear a little, I shall pile up goods, and quietly await the arrival of orders and an improvement in prices. I consider lowering the hours of labor to be a costly and unwise proceeding. Nothing is so easily disorganized and so difficult to reorganize as a large staff of skilled labor. Skilled labor, like ours, is always more or less in demand. The skilled operatives know their value. They will not work half time till they have failed to get full time elsewhere. They may very likely succeed in doing so. Where is the manufacturer, then, when business becomes active again? His force of skilled labor is thoroughly disorganized, and he finds out his mistake. Again, I object to a number of corporations making changes at the same time. It looks too much like concerted action against the operatives; a theory to which we strongly object when the operative applies it to us. Again, one manufacturing business may be as different as possible from another, even if the raw material used be the same. I have heard complaints of sales falling off for some time. I can only say that I found the demand for goods very good up to the 1st of November; since then it has fallen off. But I look for a fair Spring trade—nothing remarkable, but a fair trade. The South may not take so many goods as she would have done had she got a better price for her cotton crop; but with more confidence and easier money I think we may anticipate a fair Spring trade. I base this opinion on the position of the trade. Its thorough soundness, in fact, the soundness of manufacturing business generally throughout the country, is more than a source of gratification and congratulation. The soundness of our home manufacturing interests has been the saving clause of the country in this crisis. Had the panic found the manufacturers extended and spread out, as they were in 1857, this country would have been the arena of one of the most fearful commercial convulsions which the world has ever known. But we have done very well for the last few years. We had no stocks of goods on hand when the panic began. We were strong enough to withstand the shock, and we are strong enough to begin to-day to make all the goods that buyers could take. The buyers will come in time—not pressing and crowding together, but, as I said, enough for a fair Spring trade.

No, our operatives have a claim upon us, and I do not see at present why I should reduce wages or lessen the hours of labor and I shall do neither one nor the other till I see good and sufficient cause. How soon that cause might show itself, is, of course, impossible for me to say. I can only hope and trust that it will not come. I have a very large force of operatives—about 4,000—and I strongly object to taking any action that may tend to disorganize or inconvenience it."

Mr. William Gray, the manager of the Atlantic Mills, takes another view of the question, and by no means a singular one, either. He waited till he was convinced that the panic was going to spread from financial to mercantile circles, and then acted immediately. He had certain things which he wanted done, and which he had to do, and he at once, three weeks ago, cut down his production to just that and no more. This reduced his production to forty-five per cent. of what it is when his mills are running full time. Mr. Gray had his well-considered reasons for this course of action. His theory is that there will be no brisk and healthy trade after the shaking up we have had till producers, manufacturers, and jobbers are prepared to accommodate themselves to a lower scale of prices. "Have you seen Mr. Claflin's advertisement of the private sale of his entire stock of goods?" asked Mr. Gray. I told him that I had not. He pointed it out to me, remarking as he did so: "There is the action of a man who, I take it, understands this question as I do. He believes in the inauguration of a new state of things and lower prices. Any business man will tell you that to thoroughly adapt yourself to a new state of things there is but one course to pursue: Sell out all your old stock, begin again, start anew, and with a stock based on the new prices. That is my view. I do not suppose that I had more than half the proportionate amount of stock held by my neighbors at the time I reduced my production, three weeks ago. To-day my stock does not exceed a month's production. I shall keep my production down till that stock is sold, and then I shall be in a position to launch out and go right in for the the thick of what I believe will be a new trade at new prices. I think we shall be fortunate if activity shows itself by the 1st of February; it may very likely not come till the 1st of March. If I were to run my mills full time now, I should accumulate a heavy stock of goods. How, then, should I be prepared to go in for the new order of things? Why, before that time comes, I might have to shut my mills down altogether! And where would my operatives be then? As it is, they earn enough to live upon, and I think my system will turn out most advantageous in the end."

Then, again, there is another view of the question. Mr. Coe, the manager of the Washington Mills, and who has a force of 2,000 operatives, says that manufacturers cannot possibly go on making goods to sell at ruling prices, and that something must be done. He looks to a reduction of wages as a corrective, and has given his overseers notice to bring about a reduction of twenty per cent. in the pay-roll. Mr. Coe gives figures to justify his action. He says that since 1860 the average earnings of the operatives have increased from 65 cents to 125 cents, or very nearly 100 per cent. And yet the price they paid for board in the mill boarding-houses has only increased from $2 50 to $2 75 for females, and from $2 75 to $3 25 for males, or ten per cent. in one case and eleven per cent. in the other. This he considers an unnecessary increase of wages, and appears to have the less sympathy with, as much of it finds its way on the girls' heads and backs, in the shape of new bonnets and cloaks, instead of going into the savings bank. "I see no prospect," said he, "of business before the Spring, nor do I anticipate any very brilliant trade then. The panic has gone too far and lasted too long for that. We shall have to move cautiously and economically, and I am of opinion that the question of wages is the question with which, considering the state of prices of both raw material and finished goods, the manufacturers have principally to deal. I am acting on that opinion by reducing my pay-roll to the extent of twenty per cent."

Of the other mills, the Arlington will continue to run full time, but Mr. Whitman, the Treasurer, will make a reduction of fifteen or twenty per cent. most probably during the current week. Mr. Crombie, of the Everett Mills, will most likely confine his change to shutting off work by gas-light, reducing his time to eight hours a day. Mr. H. S. Shaw, of the Pemberton Mills, will also make some necessary reduction to meet the exigencies of the times. On the whole, this cannot be called a bad showing for Lawrence. Out of an aggregate force of 9,500 operatives, 4,000 are working full time for full wages; 1,000 are working a little over three-quarter time for full wages; 1,300 are working half time for full wages, and 3,200 will have to submit to a reduction of about fifteen to twenty per cent. in their wages. Comparing this with the accounts one reads of the condition of the operatives in other sections of the country, especially in the iron districts of Pennsylvania, it would appear that the operatives of Lawrence have every reason to be thankful that they have so good a prospect of getting through the Winter without actual suffering; for all the mill managers who have made a change tell me that they feel confident that no further reduction, either of wages or hours of labor, will be necessary. They have brought matters down to a level at which they can control them, and that is all they are desirous of doing. They have no thought of pushing their operatives one iota. On the contrary, they all seem most solicitous on their behalf.

THE PHILADELPHIA MILLS.

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON AND COAL TRADE—PRICES AND WAGES—THE IDLE POOR.

From a Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873.

The manufacturing industries in the bustling suburbs and outlying towns, which are numerous in this vicinity, are affected in no small or immoderate degree by the money stringency. At Germantown most of the woolen mills are located; at Kensington, ship-building and iron manufacture are carried on extensively, and all along the Schuylkill, from the upper extremity of Fairmount Park, fifty miles above, there are numerous mills, factories, and foundries. In all of these, production has been materially reduced, and the effect of the depression is nowhere more visible than in the groups of idle men who are to be seen in large numbers, both here and in the districts mentioned. But a hopeful feeling is beginning to assert itself, and merchants look upon the situation with calmer mien and increasing confidence. The retail trade is all affected in a measure, but the great stress of the pressure for money comes upon manufacturers. They have large amounts of goods on hand and large bills outstanding, the collection of which is next to impossible, and the result is a retrenchment upon the part of the producer or his complete suspension.

THE IRON TRADE.

This business is almost in a state of stagnation, and most of the manufacturers have been compelled to reduce both wages and hours of labor. Indeed, business is so slack with some that but two or three hours per diem are devoted to work. The prices have fallen heavily, and No. 1 Gray Forge, which sold two months ago for $48 to $50 per ton, can be purchased to-day for $35 to $36, which, at the present cost of production, is a considerable loss to the seller. It is believed that at least one-third of the furnaces throughout the country are idle, and that within the next two weeks this ratio will be increased to one-half. Many of these furnaces have blown out because the present prices are unremunerative; others because there is no market for their products. It is stated, on good authority, that with some the panic only precipitated a crisis that would have inevitably come to them from the mere consequence of a declining market, the inability to carry a heavy stock, and the decrease in the consumption of pig-iron. While the bar mills and nail works are not severely strained by the existing depression, the rail mills are seriously affected. They would not attempt to work up a large amount of stock unless there was a good demand for their product, and the annullment of orders by the railroad companies compelled them to suspend. The injury to the business of Lake Superior ore men is sorely felt, but they are not such great losers as manufacturers here, from the fact that, previous to the existing dullness, they had an exceedingly bright and remunerative season, and they are better able to stand the trial. Many of the contracts from the East are not honored by them simply because consumers of ore here are unable to meet their obligations; consequently the shipments are materially contracted. The demand for Bessemer rails, however, is not so much reduced as that for iron rails, owing to the fact that only substantial roads can afford to use them. The prospective reduction in the wages of skilled iron-workers in England, and the probable beneficial effect of our financial difficulties upon our English competitors, are matters of some importance. If that country should lose any of its present export trade in iron—and she has already lost a part of that with this country—there is no doubt that manufacturers would be forced to reduce their prices, make less profits, and curtail considerably the wages of their employes. When confidence returns, as it is believed it will with the approach of Spring, there is no doubt that the demand for pig-iron will be very large, and that the periodical harvest of producers will be experienced. But the Winter before the poor laborers presents a very gloomy prospect, and it is difficult to see how they will stem the tide of want and destitution which is staring them in the face.

THE COAL TRADE.

The effect upon the coal trade has not been so decided as was expected several weeks ago. At this season there is always a serious falling off, and this year the only noticeable feature has been the canceling of several large orders. The wholesale trade is controlled by the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware and Hudson Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and these corporations rule the market. The producers say that miners' wages must come down, and if strikes are attempted they will only serve to imperil the condition of the men, for they will not prevent a decline at this peculiar juncture. The retail trade is largely diminished in bulk, because people, instead of laying in, as usual, a large stock, supply only their immediate requirements, and as there is no reduction in prices no disposition is manifested to make unnecessary purchases.

THE RAILROADS.

The numerous railroad companies centering here are retrenching, and the consequence is that most of the roads have decreased the public accommodations. For instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken off three or four of its express trains to the West, and cut down expenses by discharging hundreds of men from their shops at Altoona. Many of the new train hands have also been dispensed with, and all along the line conductors have been transferred to baggage-masters, the latter to brakemen, and many of the last-named discharged. This is likewise the case, to some extent, with local roads, but on these there is a steady travel, and therefore the necessities must be supplied. The city passenger railway companies, have, in many instance, taken off a number of their cars in order to reduce expenses.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

At Manayunk, nearly every mill is now stopped, and there are between five and six thousand people out of employment. The streets are filled with idle men and women, and as there is nothing for them to do, the greatest apprehensions for the future are entertained. In West Philadelphia, the large car manufacturing firm of W. C. Allison & Sons has discharged between four and five hundred men, and those who remain are working upon three-fourths time, at two-thirds wages.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA GEOGRAPHICALLY.

Mr. Rutherford Alcock, the first Minister accredited by England to Japan, on account of his Oriental experience, presided over the geographical section at the recent meeting of the British Association. In the course of a remarkable speech he pointed out the reasons which render it imperatively essential for Russia to extend her bounds:

"The part," he said, "which Russia plays in the history of Europe and Asia, and the future which may yet be reserved for that empire, is more a matter of physical geography than of politics or of policy, if we look to determining causes. What was Russia to do, frozen in between two seas and with closed ports for more than six months in each year, but by an infallible instinct (in nations as individuals often exemplified) stretch out feelers toward the open waters and more genial climates? We have heard much of Russia's destiny driving her southward to the Bosphorus and eastward in the same parallel over the rich valleys of central and tropic Asia; but is it not a geographical necessity, far more than a political ambition, which has thus far driven her across the whole breadth of Asia until she gained the Chinese ports on the Pacific, and southward toward the mouths of the Danube, the sunny ports of the Mediterranean, and the head of the Persian Gulf? Until unfrozen rivers and ports could be reached, how could her people make any progress or develop their resources? It not only was a natural tendency, but as natural as the descent of the glacier to the valleys, forging downward by a slow but irresistible pressure, and as irresistible. Obstacles may retard the progress, but not arrest it; and Russia is but following the course of nature as well as history in pouring down nomads hordes and hardy Scythians on the more cultivated territories lying in a more genial climate. Railroads and telegraphic wires supply her with means of transport and quick transit over vast spaces never enjoyed by her great predecessors in this line of march; let us hope, too, that more civilizing influences will follow her track, through regions never highly favored in this respect, than marked the passage of a Genghis Khan or a Timor."

FAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* of Nov. 9 says: "One of the most encouraging signs of the times in the Southern States is to be derived from the number of agricultural and mechanical Fairs—county, division, and State—which are being held every year in this section of the United States and yearly increasing in numbers and influence. Of all held this year, none have attained to greater importance than the Georgia State Fair, which was held at Macon. Stock and articles for exhibition were brought from points as far off as New-York and Massachusetts. The horses exhibited occupied 700 stables. The poultry coops alone cost $3,000 to build. When the contest between the counties was highest, the Committee of Judges was invited by the committee in charge of the Cobb County display to take dinner with them. A correspondent says: 'They took seats at a table loaded with Cobb County turkey, Cobb County duck, Cobb County ham, Cobb County bread, preserves, &c. The flies were kept away with brushes made of Cobb County paper, in the hands of Cobb County ladies, and, to cap the climax, the whole dinner was cooked in Cobb County, and sent to Macon. The whole matter was settled over some Cobb County brandy three years old, made from Cobb County peaches. The decision was made the same evening, and who wonders at old Cobb carrying off the prize.' Bibb came in second, Clayton third, and Pike fourth. Pike made a noble effort, and her display in carts and wagons would cause Gen. Toombs to retract what he said about the making of a cart being among the lost arts in Georgia. From citizens of Knoxville, who were present at the fair, we learn that the exhibition was without doubt the largest and best that has ever been held in the South. The attendance was immense, the exhibition extraordinary, and the whole affair a success of the grandest character."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The nominations for Governor in New-Hampshire are beginning to be discussed by the politicians of that State, it being understood that Gov. Straw, who has held his office for two years, will retire. Last year his majority over the Democratic and Prohibition candidates was only about 200, and the Republicans are therefore feeling that it is desirable to make a careful choice especially as the Prohibitionists are again expected to have their own candidate in the field, and a majority of the vote cast is necessary for an election. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Concord, speaks of Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, as most prominently mentioned, but he adds: "Hon. Samuel W. Hale, of Keene, has many earnest supporters, and will, doubtless, be warmly urged in the convention. Hon. John J. Morrill, of Gilford, a member of Gov. Straw's council, is being pushed somewhat zealously by his friends, who claim that he has the support and influence of some of the leading politicians of the State. Mr. Morrill is being urged by some as a suitable man for the farmers to support, but as the grange movement seems to be utterly without vitality in our State, that claim will probably not profit him much. Hon. B. J. Cole, of Gilford, Hon. John M. Brackett, of Wolfeborough, and possibly some other gentlemen, will have more or less support. The Democratic nominee will probably be either Hon. Albert R. Hatch or Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth. Mr. Hatch is a very able man, a lawyer by profession, while Mr. Jones is a wealthy brewer, with probably no qualification for the office of Governor except shrewd business capacity. Hon. Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, Ex-Congressman from this district, is also frequently named as a possible candidate; but as he has not as yet returned his share of the back-pay salary swindle, he will probably not feel like risking his chances before the people of the State with that incumbrance operating to drag him down."

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ATTACK ON SARMIENTO—PARAGUAY AND THE ARGENTINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Monday, Sept. 29, 1873.

The news of the attempted assassination of President Sarmiento created, as I have already said, much excitement here, and further information in regard to the affair has been looked for with great interest. The would-be assassin, who escaped, had, at last accounts, been captured, and the agent who hired the two men to make the assault has also been apprehended and identified. Their trial for this attempt upon the life of the first Magistrate of the Republic is now progressing, and it is not too much to believe that full justice will be meted out to them, although there are many persons who say that strong influences will be brought to bear to secure their acquittal, and that the failure of this attempt will only be followed by other attempts, better planned, and so likely to be more successful.

SARMIENTO'S FOES.

The party which supports Dr. Alsina as candidate for the next Presidency is said by some to have instigated this deed. That gentleman being Vice President of the Republic, the death of Sarmiento would of course place him at the head of the Government, and such an event happening now could not fail to operate powerfully in favor of his candidacy. He would have the machinery of the Government at his disposal to promote the success of his party and his own election to the Presidency. Others attribute the deed, as I have already intimated, to the followers of Jordan, the rebel leader in Entre Rios and Corrientes, who intended it as a sort of retaliation for the project of a law presented to the Chambers setting a price upon Jordan's head. I have no doubt that the act has a political significance of some kind, and whether it can be traced to this or that party is a sad comment on the republican spirit and government as we find it in its most favorable development in South America; for I presume that the Argentine Confederation is the most advanced of all the South American republics, unless, perhaps, we except Chili, which it must be remembered, however, is a much smaller and more compact State, and is for that reason more easily under control.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION.

The nominating conventions are to begin their work next month, and six months afterward, that is to say, in April, 1874, the election is to take place. We may be said then, to be on the eve of the Presidential campaign, and preceded, as it already has been, by attempts upon the life of the present Executive, one may imagine, what with armed rebellion in two provinces and Indian invasions in others, how delicate as well as dangerous an operation will be the choice of the next President. For the honor and good name of Republican institutions it is to be hoped that the Argentines will be able to weather the storm, though it certainly begins to look as if the warnings and appeals of Sarmiento, in his last message, were well grounded.

ARGENTINE RELATIONS WITH PARAGUAY.

Gen. Mitre has returned from Paraguay to Buenos Ayres, after failing to conclude a treaty of limits with the Government at Asuncion. This result is anticipated in the convention which was signed here last year between Gen. Mitre, as representative of the Argentine Confederation, and Marquis De Los Vicente, on the part of the Brazilian Government. By the terms of that convention—

"The Argentine and Brazilian forces are to evacuate the territory of the Republic of Paraguay three months after the conclusion of the definite treaties; and it is mutually agreed between the Argentine and Brazilian forces that they will evacuate Paraguay should the treaties not be concluded within six months. Brazil also declares that she will, at the same time, evacuate the Island of Atajo."

Over ten months have now passed since that convention was ratified by the two Governments, and the "definite treaties" referred to have not yet been made. It is, therefore, expected here that the Argentine Government will soon communicate with Brazil upon this point, and insist upon the carrying out of those stipulations of the convention relative to the evacuation of Paraguay by the allied forces under the circumstances which have actually arisen. This, it is alleged by the Brazilian press, will, if carried out, give the Argentines an opportunity to renew their negotiations under conditions more favorable to success; for, (and here again I quote Brazilian opinion only,) in the absence of a military force determined to preserve order at any cost, it will be a comparatively easy task to overthrow the existing Government at Assumption, (which thus far has obstinately refused to yield an iota of its claim to the Gran Chaco,) and establish another rule, prompt to recognize the justice of Argentine demands, however exorbitant these may be. And this task, it is urged, will be all the more easy if the Argentines insist upon holding Villa Occidental, which is within gunshot of Assumption, the capital of Paraguay. Thus this famous South American question is likely to produce new and grave complications; and when I add that both this Government and the Argentine Republic are taking steps to increase their armaments and strengthen their military force, and that the press in both countries is openly expressing the conviction that the only manner of settling the question is by a war, sooner or later, some reason will have been given for the great anxiety in financial circles, especially at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, where monetary crises have of late been the order of the day. Should Alsina or Quintana reach the Presidency of the Argentine Republic, neither of them, it is said, would be likely to hesitate to make practical use of the 30,000 Remington rifles already ordered from the United States, or the two ironclads expected to reach Buenos Ayres by January next. The *Liberdade*, a Buenos Ayres journal which advocates the candidacy of Quintana, thinks that war is inevitable, because of the unsuccessful result of Mitre's negotiations at Assumption, but urges that it should not be precipitated at this time, since the Argentines are but poorly prepared.

TIRADENTES.

RECENT DECISIONS IN TEXAS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the Supreme Court of Texas has lately been making a number of decisions in cases arising from the disturbed and uncertain condition of affairs when the State was under Confederate rule, and that some of these decisions, according to eminent jurists, are curious. The court declares that a contract executed by the payment and receipt of Confederate money will not be disturbed, unless it appears that the receipt was involuntary and under duress. It also declares that it will validate no proceeding by which a citizen was deprived of his property under the plea of "alien enemy." In defining what "duress" means, the Judges announce that the "vague and undefined fear of violence from nobody in particular, but everybody in general, at some undefined future time, with no contemporaneous demonstration of violence in the abnormal condition of affairs in Texas during the late civil war, do not constitute duress in contemplation of law." Purchasers at sales made by Confederate Receivers get no title to real property, the Texas Supreme Court further decides, neither do persons claiming under them with notice. Parties holding such a title are in wrongful possession and they are liable for rent and damages.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS.

A reporter of THE TIMES visited yesterday several prominent politicians to ascertain their views upon the result of Tuesday's election. Below will be found the substance of the remarks of Mayor Havemeyer, William M. Tweed, and Mr. John Kelly.

MR. JOHN KELLY'S VIEWS AND INTENTIONS.

Mr. John Kelly, the leader of Tammany Hall, resides at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Lexington avenue. Last evening he was called upon by a TIMES reporter, when the following interview took place:

Reporter—Mr. Kelly, THE TIMES is desirous of ascertaining your views in regard to the Democratic victory in the recent election, and the causes that, in your opinion, contributed to obtain it.

Mr. Kelly—Well, Sir, in my opinion it is to be attributed chiefly to loss of confidence in the present administration, and dissatisfaction generally with the Republican Party. I do not think the Democratic triumph is to be ascribed to any strategy on the part of the leaders of the Democracy. Our success is due solely to the spontaneous action of the people, who naturally regard with utter dissatisfaction the present aspect of affairs and are determined upon a change.

Reporter—Has not the financial crisis exercised a powerful influence in your favor?

Mr. Kelly—Undoubtedly. And no wonder. The Republican Party has now had control of the finances of the country for some thirteen years, and of course when the people find themselves in the midst of a crisis that threatens to bring ruin and misery in its train, is it surprising that they should hold that party responsible for the evils that oppress them? I do not say it is altogether just that they should do so. The present panic, I freely admit, might have occurred no matter which party happened to be in power. But the great mass of the people do not stop to argue. They look at facts and facts alone. They perceive that credit is destroyed, industry paralyzed, financial affairs generally in a state of disaster and confusion, and a hard Winter before the laboring classes, and knowing that the Republican Party has hold of the reins of Government, they lay the blame of our present disasters upon the shoulders of that party. They say, we are bound to have a change anyhow; it may not be a change for the better; it cannot possibly be a change for the worse. You will understand me as by no means saying that individually I hold the Republican Party accountable for the ills that at present oppress the country. I but endeavor to convey to you the motives by which, according to my judgment, the people have been influenced in voting the Democratic ticket. In my opinion, too, the existence of the feeling I have spoken of on the part of the people affords the true explanation of what has been termed Republican apathy. The truth is that Republicans are as much dissatisfied with the present state of affairs as their neighbors, but not liking to vote against their party, remained at home and allowed the election to go by default.

Reporter—Mr. Kelly, have any other causes, in your estimation, contributed to the success of the Democrats?

Mr. Kelly—Yes; I believe that the despotism exercised toward the Southern States has helped us. Americans are a freedom-loving people, and jealous of their rights, and unless I am altogether mistaken, the manner in which State rights at the South have been overridden and trampled upon has tended in a great measure to bring the national Administration into disfavor.

Reporter—Now as to the local contest and the causes that operated to help Tammany in the struggle, what are your views on that subject?

Mr. Kelly—As to that I think the people of New-York have got tired of the Reform-Republican faction, and in that connection I desire to say that the conduct of Commissioner Davenport in the recent election was simply infamous. The day before election he caused several citizens to be arrested and thrown into prison, upon the mere affidavit of an unprincipled scoundrel utterly without character.

Reporter—Did the public school question enter into the contest in any way? Reports have been circulated that the Catholic clergy did all in their power to help the Tammany ticket, in consequence of pledges given that the Democrats, if successful, would do all in their power to obtain State aid for schools of separate religious denominations.

Mr. Kelly—I have not heard of anything of the kind. The fact may be so, but I do not know it.

Reporter—Did Mayor Havemeyer favor Tammany in the late election?

Mr. Kelly—No sir, quite the contrary.

Reporter—How about Controller Green?

Mr. Kelly, (Hesitatingly)—Well, I believe Mr. Green worked for the success of the Tammany ticket. You see Mr. Green had many friends in Tammany Hall, though of course there are many that are adverse to him. Personally, I think Mr. Green a very honest man.

Reporter—Of course, Mr. Kelly, you regard the Apollo Hall party as a dead organization?

Mr. Kelly—I have thought so for months, as my action at the State Convention shows. Nothing ever surprised me so much as the Republican Party in this City allying themselves with a practically moribund organization. Nothing they could do could have better served our purpose. Believe me, O'Brien and his crowd are dead beyond the possibility of resurrection.

Reporter—Now, Mr. Kelly, as to Oliver Charlick?

Mr. Kelly—I think Charlick acted in a scandalous manner. We are preparing evidence that will, I think, compel even Mayor Havemeyer, if he had any regard for common decency, to remove him. But we do not propose to rest there, and unless I am greatly mistaken you will see Charlick arrested within a few days. The frauds which he and some others perpetrated on election day have never been exceeded in this City in villainy and audacity.

Reporter—Mr. Kelly, you are aware, I suppose, that you are already "slated" as the Tammany candidate for next Mayor?

Mr. Kelly—I assure you I have not heard any report to that effect, and furthermore I authorize you to say in THE TIMES that I am not a candidate for the Mayoralty, nor would I accept a nomination for the Mayoralty if offered me.

This terminated the conversation.

WHAT MAYOR HAVEMEYER SAYS.

The Mayor yesterday, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that he was not surprised at the success of the Democratic Party at the recent election. The party represented truth and justice, and these principles were sure to succeed in the end. When the Democratic Party in this City, led by Tweed and others, departed from these principles the people expelled them and organized a reform party composed of men representing both parties in the City. This reform party selected him as their representative, and he regretted that they had dissolved before their work was entirely done. He told them that there was no use in working for a couple of years; that to be successful they should keep up the organization for an unlimited period. The Democratic Party, when they got rid of Tweed and his associates, set about purifying Tammany Hall, and he thought that John Kelly had done, and was doing, all in his power to make the party respectable. He admitted that bad nominations were made at the last convention, but he said that Kelly did the best he could, under the circumstances. The whole question between Republicans and Democrats was as to who should get the offices, and as long as that existed Kelly would be obliged to put men on the ticket for the sake of getting votes, who, perhaps, were not in all respects the most desirable candidates. There was no patriotism in these elections at all. If the people worked and lived by honest industry, and did not seek so much after offices, the political atmosphere would be purer. Where truth and justice existed Democratic principles were sure to prevail. The men elected now were superior, on the whole, to their predecessors; but if they did not act honestly while in office, the people would repudiate them at the next election. Any dishonesty on the part of the Democrats now elected was sure to recoil on the party at the next election. Apollo Hall, he said, left Tammany Hall because she did not get a share of the plunder, and they joined the weaker party for the sake of getting some of the offices. She did not do this for truth and justice, and, therefore, failed. The Republicans would, he said, have done much better if they had had good leaders.

MR. TWEED ON THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

William M. Tweed had a long conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, in the presence of Mr. Dewey, the "Boss'" secretary. The subject of conversation was the recent Tammany triumph, and what has brought it about. The "Boss" was somewhat guarded in his expressions of opinion, but he was evidently as indifferent about the success of Tammany as he would probably have been had the Republicans been victorious. He said that he had not voted for two years, and that this was because he now took no interest in politics, being entirely absorbed in his private affairs, in defending himself against the numerous legal actions and suits against him. He was one of the large army of persons entitled to vote who did not register; seven of his household had imitated his example, and he could name at least fifty of his personal friends who had not voted. It was not surprising, he said, that the Democracy had been victorious, for the City was essentially Democratic. That Tammany should have led the party to victory, and should be the ruling organization, was due to the fact that the majority of New-Yorkers had been reared to believe in that organization as the right one to vote with it. He had never, he said, voted against a Tammany nominee in his life. He did not vote at the last election because he was indifferent as to the result, and he preferred not to vote at all sooner than to vote against the party to whose fortunes he had always adhered. One of the most powerful causes which operated to defeat the Tammany opposition in the county, said "the Boss," is the system of retrenchment adopted by the "reform" element in power. Work was stopped or limited on all great public enterprises, and thousands of men who had thus hitherto found employment were out of work, and they naturally reasoned that the party in power was inimical to their interests. "In fact," said the Boss, "bread and butter is one of the most potent questions in politics, and when I had any influence that question always received my earnest consideration." In addition to the general retrenchment of City expenses, and the cutting off of employment from a large portion of the working classes of the voting population, the financial panic, with its commercial depression and hard times as a sequence, had also a powerful effect in awaking energy among Democrats and causing apathy among Republicans. Another cause of the victory, the Boss thought, was a law relating to elections, which he had introduced into the Legislature in 1870. Before the passage of this law—April 5, 1870—the ballots to be voted contained only from one to three names. For State officers there were separate ballots for Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Senator, and Assemblyman. For County officers there were separate ballots for Sheriff, County Clerk, and the three Coroners. For the Judiciary there were separate ballots for Justices of the Supreme and for the Superior and Marine Courts, and so on. In making up a ticket to vote it was very convenient under this arrangement of ballots to exchange one name for another. By the law of 1870, the candidates for State offices, the Sheriff, County Clerk, Judges, Coroners, and Aldermen are required to be printed on the ticket marked "No. 2 General." The want of convenience to "scratch" the names of candidates on the "General" ticket at the polls, the political wiles used to induce voters to vote the straight party ticket, often against their convictions, and minor influences and considerations which can be readily conceived, operated to bring out a fuller party vote than by the old system, and especially among Democrats, who are more loyal to party organization than Republicans. The Boss seemed to take no small amount of credit to himself for the passage of this law, and to regard the Democratic organization of the county as still under obligations to him, even for their recent triumph. He was of the opinion that Fancher might have been elected for the Supreme Court, and Patterson as County Clerk, but for the arrangement of the ballots used at the election, it being so troublesome to substitute their names for others. He was unwilling to talk upon the merits of the Tammany candidates, but he said that Conner was a gentleman, and the Tammany organization would have no trouble with him. Walsh, he said, was "irrepressible" and would be hard to manage. Walsh, he added, had not treated him as gentlemanly as he (Walsh) had been treated by him (Tweed) in former times. If he (Tweed) was disposed to be mean he might have said some harsh things about the new County Clerk before election, but he had refrained, for, though he might be driven to desperate measures in his own defense he would never be guilty of meanness. In reference to the disputed leadership of Tammany Hall the Boss believed that Kelly was the ruler *de facto*, but that Morrissey had the most followers.

VIEWS OF EX-MAYOR HALL.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall made the following statement concerning the present political situation to a TIMES reporter, yesterday evening: The late election re-established the prestige of Tammany Hall, which was lost twelve months ago. Its result in the State was only valuable in point of prestige, because the Democratic Party has lost the Legislature, and simply acquired, through the State officers, a share of the responsibility of finance and canal government without any real ability to direct or control the responsibility. It has placed in the Legislature a great many notable Democrats, and what was very much needed a clear-headed party leader like John Ganson, of Buffalo. I entertain no doubt of the election next Autumn of a Democratic Governor like Mr. Ganson or Clarkson N. Potter, and a majority of the Assembly. I base this belief upon the revulsion which necessarily follows from the financial troubles, for which the people, whether logically or illogically, have always held the party in power in the National Government responsible. In regard to the future, I don't believe the Democratic Party will ever die, or ever lose its name, because it is a party that is coincident with the frame-work and object of the Republic. It has for its cardinal principle the radiation of power from and through the people, the instrumentalities of localities through towns, counties and states, and is opposed to any arrogation of power by Congress or the Executive that is not entirely necessary to collect revenue with which to sustain the army and navy the Post Office system, and such offices as are necessary for the management of such exclusive powers as the original constitution gave to the Central Government. Whatever opposes Democracy in the United States is factional, whatever name it may assume from time to time, just as in England, whatever party opposes the Tory or Conservative principle is factional. The Tory Party never dies in England, because it is allied to the genius of the British Constitution, with its balances of aristocracy and democracy, and combination of Church and State. You will have to alter the entire Constitution of the United States, and overturn its balances of power before you can kill the Democratic Party. Its leaders may make mistakes of policy or of expediency, but the representative principle will always seek for and obtain exponents in newer public men. The Democratic Party has always lost ground when it consulted expediency or passing contingencies. Whenever the people are convinced that the opponents of the Democratic Party are assailing their rights and prosperity, the people will administer rebuke at the polls. The elections in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Massachusetts most particularly evidence this. For illustration, to go as far back as 1860, the election of Lincoln was brought about by the large section of the Democracy rebuking its own leaders, who had undertaken, in dealing with Southern questions, to centralize power. The defeat of Mr. Greeley was due to Democrats rebuking their leaders for consulting contingency and expediency rather than remain faithful to principle and suffer defeat. It is difficult for a Democrat to understand what particular principles the Republican Party have now. The war and all its questions are over, slavery and all its questions are over, but the relations of the Government to banking, currency, tariff, internal improvements, and taxation, will be forced upon the next Congress under the same principles of political economy with which they were forced upon the nation when Wm. Allen, now soon to be Governor of Ohio, was its Senator. In the readjustments of values, which must take place during the coming year or two, the Democratic Party will increase its local strength all over the country. With respect to local politics, I would say that the last election establishes Mr. Kelly as the party leader for at least another year, and will undoubtedly make him the next Mayor of New-York, if he chooses to be a candidate, or, if not, his friend Winthrop Chandler, and there can be no doubt that there will be but one Democratic ticket in the County. Experience has shown that there are rising 100,000 Democratic voters in this City if you can bring them out to the polls, and, all things considered, there is every reason to look forward with confidence to the future of the Democratic Party.

VIEWS OF MR. BERNARD CASSERLY.

Mr. Bernard Casserly, Ex-Superintendent of Castle Garden, was called upon at his office yesterday, when the following conversation took place:

Reporter—What do you think of the recent election?

Mr. Casserly—I do not look upon it as a victory at all. It is true that the Democratic Party elected the State ticket, which is very important so far as the Canal Board is concerned. If the party has elected all the State officers—and there is yet some doubt about the State Controller—then the Democrats have a majority in the board. But as the Legislature has not been secured, it is even then only a barren victory, and I fear it will have a serious effect on the next election, when a Governor is to be chosen. The Republicans are likely to make use of the fact that the Democratic victory of this year was a barren one; and it certainly will be if the vote for Controller turns out to be against the Democratic Party.

Reporter—But what about the City?

Mr. Casserly—That is certainly not a victory. The Democrats have merely held their own, and not that in all cases. They have secured a Sheriff, but that was held by a Democrat before; and the same can be said of the County Clerk. They have lost one or two points in the Legislature, and that was far more important, according to my idea.

Reporter—What about Mr. Kelly being the next Mayor?

Mr. Casserly—I have heard that spoken of; but if Mr. Kelly has that office in view, and allows the fact to get out, it will hurt him more than he supposes. It will bring upon him not only the opposition of the Republican Party, but also that of every other person in the Democratic Party who may be aspiring to the office. He would, however, make a far better Mayor than the obstinate dunderhead now in office. Any change from him would be for the better.

Reporter—What do you think about the Republican Party and its future?

McCasserly—They have made such mistakes lately that it is hardly worth talking about at all. I do not see how they are going to remedy the evil they have created. It is my opinion that parties always stand better alone than with "entangling alliances," and the Republicans have doubtless found this out. If they have not, they ought to have done so by this time. That was the error of the Democratic Party last year. I think the panic had a great deal to do with the defeat of the Republicans. Congress will doubtless order another issue of $100,000,000 in greenbacks; then up will go gold again. The inflation of the currency has brought about this panic, and the Republican Party will have to suffer from the results.

Reporter—Do you think the State and City will go Democratic or Republican next Fall, on the Governor and Mayor?

Mr. Casserly—It is difficult to predict anything nowadays. So many changes take place outside of politics, and yet having a bearing upon them, that it is impossible now to do more than look after the present. Each party will do its best to secure those offices, but the result then depends entirely on the tone and temper of the people. Politics are not run now as they were a few years ago.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

COLLISION ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following account of the collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Sunday morning, by which one man was killed and several were injured: "A serious accident occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, about six miles this side of Brantford, Ontario, caused by the collision of the freight-train with the night express, which left Detroit for Buffalo at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. It is stated that the freight-train should have waited to pass the express at Caledonia instead of which—by reason of a telegraphic blunder on the part of the operator at Brantford—it went beyond, and a smash-up was unavoidable. The baggage car and one passenger coach were telescoped, and the former took fire and was burned. Walter Rutherford, brakeman of the express train, residing in Brantford, received fatal injuries, and died about daylight. The other parties injured were: Andrew Potter, brakeman, of St. Mary's, leg broken and otherwise injured; Ezra Zimmerman, baggage-man, of Sarnia, badly bruised and burned; H. A. Dusenbury, Buffalo, head cut; E. Thomas, Buffalo, bruised and injured internally; James Wright, engineer, of Brantford, severely injured, caught between the engine and tender; Mr. Spittog, of Canada, face and head cut; Henry Ross, Dunnville, leg injured; Mr. Rice, head cut. Mr. D. E. Brown, of this city, and others of the passengers rendered valuable assistance in saving the other cars from taking fire, and also in rescuing the baggage-man from death by burning. Had it not been for the timely exertions of the passengers who escaped injury, the disaster would have been much more serious. There was but little baggage in the car that was burned, but all there was the flames destroyed. The wounded were cared for at Brantford, and those residing in Buffalo arrived home last evening."

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* of Monday says: "Last night when the Sunday passenger train was nearing the city at a speed of forty miles an hour the locomotives struck a 'gigger,' in other words, strips that are framed together for the purpose of turning a hand car, that some miserable scoundrel had placed upon the track evidently for the purpose of wrecking the train. The engineer, Mr. Oliver Clark, says that when the locomotives struck it seemed as though its forward end was thrown a foot or more into the air. It fortunately came back upon the track all right and the train crushed it and passed in safety. The engineer is not a timid man, and yet he expresses himself as not desirous of taking such fearful chances again. This is the second attempt to wreck a train coming into this city within a few weeks, the first being on the flying switch at the Concord Depot, some one opening a switch which the brakeman discovered in season to save his train. No punishment can be too severe for such fiends should they be caught."

SALE OF CIRCUS PROPERTY.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* gives an account of an auction sale of what purported to be some of the material of Barnum's Great American Circus, which last year made the tour of the South. The *Picayune* says: "The company remained in this city for a week, but a succession of terrible rain-storms and similar disasters not rendering the position a pecuniary success, the whole concern bundled up in disgust, and started somewhere up the country—we think for the Teche. Here it remained for a while, but not drawing as largely as was expeccted, returned to the city and disbanded—a portion of the animals being sold here, while the others, with the stuffed whale, &c., were taken back North, though a large portion of the 'plunder,' consisting of wagons, tent poles, stuffed animals, &c., was left stored in Algiers. The sale opened with a lot of about twenty wagons, which appeared in the 'grand parade' as 'a vast cavalcade of caravans, purchased at an enormous expense.' Upon these the bidding opened lively, but notably failed, the lot being purchased by various parties at an average of about $60 apiece. The next lot put up was a collection of stuffed animals, announced in the play bills as a 'rare assortment of animals, exhibited by no other show.' No one in the crowd, apparently wanted these at all, and they were finally knocked down for $5. This was certainly astonishing, but the lively auctioneer announced: 'Now, gentlemen, I would desire to show you one of the greatest curiosities of modern times, which is calculated to have cost not more than $10,000. Look at it!' And public attention was directed to the large stone figure, which all who visited the circus will remember as the Cardiff Giant. One bidder said fifty cents, another a dollar, then a dollar and a half, and finally it was knocked down to a prominent wholesale dealer for $8. It might be apropos to mention here that the buyer, after spending $18 to move it from its place, and not knowing what to do with it, turned it over to a junk-dealer in disgust. With these figures it can well be imagined the rest of the articles sold for a mere song. Thirty robes, in which, according to the old placards, 'a gorgeous panoply of handsome ladies and gallant gentlemen will parade through the streets,' brought as a lot $100. The tent poles, seats, &c., were purchased for $60, and sundry other smaller 'relics' for from $10 to $25. These figures must not, however, be accepted as a standard, but as a sample of the hardness of the times, and that there are not many in the Crescent City or neighborhood to start a circus."

AN HONEST HACKMAN.

A lady who arrived in Boston early a few mornings ago, and took a carriage to the house of a friend in Washington street, discovered about half an hour after her arrival that her pocket-book, containing a check for $125 and the same amount in bills, was missing. A search was instituted, and continued as far as the Old Colony Depot, for the lost property, but without success. Just as the lady was going away the hackman who had driven her up town presented himself, and after a short conversation returned the missing wallet with its contents intact, and then refused all reward. His name is C. H. Darling.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POPULAR VIEWS OF CURRENT TOPICS.

THE ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having waited in vain since last Friday for an answer to the charges made against the extravagance of women, I feel, while undertaking that duty, I may prove the injustice of the attacks on the sex as a whole, and also give a hint to the men as to what they can do in the way of self-sacrifice. If, as they say, so much happiness and satisfaction are derived from self-sacrifice, why do they not try it themselves? The fact is, they think that should devolve entirely upon us women. My experience differs from yours in regard to the comparative expenditures of men and women. As far as I know, those of the former always equal and often exceed the latter's. Even in the one item of hats, (called bonnets when worn by us,) which thread-bare subject was discussed with such pertinacity, the men equal us. Do they not often possess a silk hat, an opera hat, a felt for business, and a seal-skin cap, too? Are these all necessary? While the ladies are wearing second-best bennets, would it not be well for them to wear a business hat on dress occasions, also? If you say such extravagant men are the exception, I answer so are the women over whose shoulders you attack the entire female part of the community.

You also charge it to the women that a young man spends a large amount of money if he invite one of us to attend any place of amusement. That, I insist, is a false accusation. In nine cases out of ten, by going to a restaurant the man gratifies his own propensity for eating, and while procuring a reserved seat he satisfies his own pride—being able to do as well as any of his friends. I have heard more ladies declare themselves against, than in favor of, visiting any ice-cream saloon after an entertainment.

Can you, with any truth, say it is for our sake that a party of young fellows invariably finish up an evening together with a stew, cigars, and often wine?

There is one item of expense which we can suggest to the men as a beginning in the hard but happy path of self-sacrifice.

We mean tobacco—not only the best cigars, which you merely mentioned in your editorial; let them give up its use wholly. There is no possible reason to be urged why they should not, while money is so scarce. Let them ask themselves the question, which the little child in the story asked herself, "Can I do without it?" If they answer in the negative, "Why is it?" Because they have come to depend on it just as the habitual drinker depends on his glass for artificial strength, that certainly cannot be put down to their credit.

Can you not now point out many among the poor men who are without work, their wives and little ones wanting the very necessaries of life, still clinging to the use of their pipe? So also in the upper walks of life. I know men who have lost everything by the late panic. Their wives and daughters do not deserve and will not bear the blame of their misfortunes. You may possibly recollect having said that we were almost entirely to blame for the money troubles; but while they are straining every nerve to economize, making old dresses look respectable, wearing second-best bonnets for best, and in other ways trying to help along and the children are taken from all their school advantages, the fathers and sons must still have the gratification afforded them by their daily cigars. Now, I ask, can anything justify this? Do you wonder that women of any spirit are indignant at the reproach cast upon them? The woman is not to be found, the true woman, of whom thousands are living all around you, who will not joyfully relinquish every pleasure, everything not absolutely necessary, for the sake of the man she loves, whose interests are her interests. Ye men, deny that if you can. When we see the male part of the population beginning to put into practice what they continually preach to us, then will we listen more patiently to their advice—but not till then.

Now, as to your correspondent's assertion, in regard to the stores being crowded with ladies, investing money foolishly, I have failed to observe it. Being obliged to make some necessary purchases on several successive days, I thought it a noticeable fact that so few were to be seen in the usual shopping places. Possibly those who were buying cheap things preferred something better, but the husbands and papas took the money they would have required and invested it in something that would last—namely, to bacco. Possibly your correspondent would consider that a wise investment. He evidently thinks the female mind is entirely absorbed in dress and trifles, or else his experience among good women is deplorably limited. He says we neglect the culture of the mind. Many do, I allow; but can he prove the men to be any better in this respect? Why single out part of the community when the others deserve quite as much censure? Does he imagine their souls to be filled with high and noble aspirations, never permitting a thought of dress or such trifles to trouble them? Where, I ask, where outside of the professions, do you find young men who care for mind culture, who can converse for any length of time on subjects beyond the common social topics of weather, opera, &c.?

And now, in closing, let me advise your male readers, in your correspondent's own words, "to keep a strict account of their expenditures, and especially all sums" laid out on tobacco in all its forms. They will be surprised to see "how much goes in that way." It may be they had never thought there was anything they could give up, that they were already living a most self-denying life, and will thank us for the kind suggestion. If they have any argument in favor of their indulging themselves in expensive tastes, while we are expected to give up many things more necessary to our comfort, we will be most happy to learn those convincing proofs.

JUSTICE.

A VOICE FROM A RESTAURANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is seldom one sees in your journal language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, but an instance occurs in your issue of this date, in a paragraph concerning restaurant-keepers and their charges, wherein you editorially comment upon the scarcity of places where one can obtain value for their money, and intimate that the present financial difficulties ought to tend to reduce the prices.

Admitting that the ordinary restaurant does not give good value for the money received, what inducement is there for restaurant-keepers to give better value? You say increased patronage, of course; but that does not follow.

Listen to me.

Feeling convinced that there was an opening in the direction indicated by you, viz.: better value for the same price, I started a restaurant last Spring. I settled in a populous neighborhood down town, not more than a pistol-shot from THE DAILY TIMES office; I was one block from Broadway, contiguous to a cross street leading to a principal ferry, and held a prominent position directly on the street, full in the public eye. I painted, papered, cleaned and put the place in thorough order, and kept it as neat as wax; linen, silver, glass, all was as clean as clean could be. The butter was irreproachable; the bread I had made at my own house by an expert; all the supplies I purchased were bought regardless of cost—by this I mean to say they were first class, bought of first-class houses, and paid for in cash. Under such auspices as these I started, and the result is a total failure. I began with a trade of $25 to $30 per day; I end with $5 and $6 per day. No one ever disputed the assertion that I gave better value than could be had elsewhere for the same or even more money; no one ever impeached the cooking, the service, the perfect quiet and orderly character of the place; no one was ever rudely treated by me, yet the result, apart from the panic, is a failure. But a few steps from me is a lager-beer saloon, down cellar, where the floor is covered with saw-dust, cigar butts abound, and the air is blue with Dutch oaths and tobacco smoke. Some indescribable German messes, a few ancient and fly-blown pies, and the lager aforesaid, constitute the stock in trade. As for the service—imagine it! Yet this man takes $80 and $90 a day, and has taken $128 per day. He is remote, not unfriended, nor yet slow, but he can take dollars where I take cents, while the "equivalent" he gives would not be considered such anywhere else.

I have taken the liberty to inclose my bill of fare, to show you that this is a bona fide statement and not a fictitious one. I have not relied upon my own views in conducting my business, but have from time to time asked the opinions of gentlemen who visited me what reason my failure could be attributed to, and they one and all confessed it was a riddle to them. It is not to me. I no longer believe that the mass care for clean table-cloths, good butter, good bread, good meat, and good coffee. Individuals may. Fastidious persons, who think that the world in general is like unto them, seek after the things mentioned above, and will go a long distance to find them; but the average American, or citizen, if you will, dodges into the nearest hole, devours something, and darts out again. It matters not what it is, so that he is full. One man near me advertises "the largest plates of meat for fifteen cents in the City," but he does not say the best, and I believe he is doing a good trade.

As regards the question of profit in the restaurant trade it is a matter very much overestimated. Of course there are profits, or no one would carry the business on, but it affords no more return than other trades of similar amounts invested.

B argues that eggs are forty cents a dozen in his grocery bill, and complains that he pays ten cents each for them when he goes to a restaurant. And straightway he saith: "Behold the profits of the restaurant-keeper," but he does not reflect that out of the sum he receives for his meat the proprietor has to give bread, potatoes, butter, house-room, fire, light, service, sugar, milk, salt, &c., all of which amounts to a large sum at the close of the year. Moreover, the sums received are all small, and even at a great profit the increase is slow, and it takes many customers to wait upon before the stock is paid for.

Take the item of bread and milk alone. A bowl of bread and milk costs the restaurant-keeper between five and six cents. (We pay six cents per quart for milk in the Summer and nine cents per quart in the Winter,) and he receives fifteen cents for it; a clear nominal profit of 150 per cent.; if it were *all* profit and no margins for waste had to be accounted for, it would take a thousand customers before we could receive $90; very few restaurants in this City feed 1,000 persons daily.

I say again that the mass, not the select few, care very little for neatness or value. So long as they get a big piece, get it quick, and without any fuss or ceremony, they are satisfied, and you may scrape plates and make hash, mince-pie, pot-pie, "Irish stew," or what you will, it is to them equal. Chicory coffee or Java, it is all the same, provided it is "yellow in the cup," and he misjudges who provides any better. Dealers laughed at me when I began for buying such goods, and they laughed best, for "he laughs best who laughs last," saith the proverb, and they have the last laugh.

I say also, your language is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, (on my part,) for I consider that although there is plenty of profit even in furnishing good fare, if you can only get trade enough, it is folly to provide what there is no demand for.

E. P. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

THE GERMANS IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The temporary defeat of a political party is never a disaster, if it serves to reveal the mistakes made in the past, and especially if the leaders and guides are willing to profit by the lessons imparted thereby. At least may we hope that, if our "policy-makers" are of the Bourbon type, who never learn and never forget anything, they be consigned to a Bourbon retreat, and the success of a great party be not made dependent upon the whims, sympathies, or antipathies of a few self-constituted rulers.

The letters which appeared in THE TIMES since the result of the last election became known have revealed some of the mistakes made; but it seems to me that due attention has not been called yet to a blunder which has had a little share in causing our defeat, and which, if persisted in, will inevitably operate with the same result. This blunder is the marked neglect which some of our leaders have shown to propitiate the German element, the contempt with which, in some cases, the advice of earnest friends of the Republican Party has been treated, and especially the almost studied repulse dealt out to the old and steadfast German Republican organization.

You have often called attention, in telling editorials, to the natural affinity existing between the German and American elements, in contrast with our citizens of Celtic descent, whose sympathies and inclinations are often in antagonism with our American institutions. The German is naturally liberal, a friend of progress; he loves and encourages education and is an enemy to associations that are tinged with ecclesiastical influences.

The German who comes here, though he learns the English language quick enough for the purposes of the necessary intercourse, still feels at unrest in an assembly where the English language is the only medium of transaction, and naturally his interest in the proceedings will be but slight; nor does he feel bold enough to express his own ideas, fearing to mar the weight of his argument by the ridicule which his "broken English" may draw upon himself. A firm alliance between the American and German elements is, therefore, only possible, if the Germans are left to cultivate their own organizations; if these are encouraged and supported by the general organization, and if the widest scope is given to those sincere friends of the Republican Party who from experience know best how to awaken the interest of the German citizen in the cultivation of political affairs, and give them that direction which alone will bring them in solid phalanx within the Republican ranks.

Our "leaders" have pursued, for the last few years, a policy different from this. They did not like organizations which they could not always manage as they individually pleased. These German clubs were a little too independent for them. The wisdom of their policy has been demonstrated in those wards and counties that have formerly given splendid majorities for the Republican Party, but have of late either not given the full vote or swelled the vote of our opponents. Let them continue that policy, and we will have Chicago repeated in our City and State; we will see the Germans join in solid ranks those who, though not congenial, are, at least, more wise. With high-sounding phrases and lofty talk of principles you cannot hope to always impress the masses—practical measures are required.

Let the party managers be less guided by sympathies or antipathies than by the needs and requirements of the time; let them demonstrate practically that equal justice to all means also the full acknowledgment of the rights due even to the

DUTCHMAN.

HOW TO MOVE THE LABOR CROP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Brooklyn evening paper publishes a letter from Mr. Stanley James, who has been accredited by Mr. Joseph Arch as American representative of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England. Premising that labor is wanted, he suggests that those who want it should pay the expense of importing it. He instances the encouragement given by the authorities in Canada, who so far assist immigrants that their passage costs themselves but $1 a head. He might have added that similarly liberal inducements are offered to settlers in New-Zeland, and that the planters in the Mauritius and the West Indies, who import coolies, and the slaveholders of old days, who imported Africans, had to pay for their freight. Bringing the matter close home, labor is always a drug in Winter in New-York and the Atlantic cities. This Winter it will be a drug of enormous expense for storage. In the West, labor is always wanted in the Spring and up to late Fall. When most wanted, it can't be had. The unemployed horde of Winter have no means to move with, and, finding something to do in the city, they are less inclined to emigrate. It would be a good thing for the laborers to move now, before the Winter pinches them as it threatens. It would be cheaper to pay their fares West than to keep them, as must otherwise be done, to a great extent. It would be good for the employers West, to support them, it need not be in idleness, through the Winter, and get their labor at a comparatively cheap rate next year. If the laborers were cotton bales, or flour, or gold, there would be no difficulty. Demand regulates supply. But they have feelings and local attachments. Now is the time, when impending distress weakens those, to do good for them and every one else, East and West, reduce our surplus, and give our neighbors a lift. The Grangers might look into this and see how they could co-operate with transportation societies in the matter.

EMIL GERRARD.

A RAILROAD IMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"I will write to THE TIMES" is becoming a serious threat in this country. I hope you will give my growl a place in your columns. On the through night train from New-York to Washington, which leaves Jersey City at 9 P. M., it is the custom to sell berths and sections in what is called a sleeping-car. Passengers pay extra for the privilege of a berth and the right to sleep without interference from the officers of the railway. This, at the very least, is the meaning of the contract on the part of the railway. Nevertheless, in a car which goes through to Washington and is called the "Washington sleeping-car" by the officials of the road, and in a placard posted thereon the conductors are ordered not to take up the through ticket at the beginning of the trip, nor at the end of the trip, nor part at one end and part at the other. The conductors are ordered to insist upon waking up the passengers in the night to take up a coupon. On many roads the porter is allowed to take charge of tickets at night, but not so on the Washington road. You offer your whole ticket to the conductor, and he refuses to take it. You finally ask what you shall do, and are told you may pin your ticket into your curtain, but at your own risk.

Now I call this custom an outrage and a breach of contract. I pay $4 for a section to sleep in from New-York to Washington in the through Washington sleeping-car, and am not allowed to sleep. The company's conductor wakes me up unnecessarily, and very much to my annoyance and that of other passengers. Some passengers curse the conductor, others curse the company, and many curse both. I am of the latter number, rightly, I maintain, for the following reasons: The conductor, though only a servant, must take the consequences of being in such bad employ. Though only a servant, he represents the corporation which gives the order, and is the only person present to whom remonstrances can be addressed.

If the plea of only a servant were to prevail, any corporation could enforce the most tyrannical and outrageous orders, and passengers would have to submit with a smile, because the gentlemanly conductor did not originate the rules.

The true way to effect a change is to cause as much discomfort as possible to every man connected with the offending road, from porter to President. If the porter, brakemen, engineers, and conductor, together with the ticket-seller and baggage-master, are all made to feel uncomfortable by an outraged public, the Superintendent and President will soon hear of it. If, on the other hand, passengers wait before complaining until they meet the President of the road, they will find the old abuses kept in force and new ones added. In short, unless we wish to perpetuate the theory that travelers have no rights that railways need respect, we must pitch into everybody connected with the roads tooth and nail, by plain talk and long letters. The long letters do little good, but the plain talk reaches home after awhile.

AMIABILITY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

STEAM VS. HORSES ON THE ERIE CANAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of 7th inst. there was a report of the arrival and trip of the steam canal-boat City of New-York from Buffalo. Will you permit the following explanations?

The report says she "arrived here from Buffalo in 6 days and 1 hour, bringing 7,000 bushels of wheat, and at a cost of $109 63, or that the cost per bushel of wheat for transportation was 1 cent $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills," and it therefore claims that wheat can be transported at 3 cents less per bushel by steam than by horse-boats. This report only covers the net time, but should cover the practical time, as she left Buffalo on the morning of the 29th ult., and arrived on the morning of the 6th inst., practically eight instead of six days. She is a new steamer, intended to be superior in build and every possible equipment, hence her time should not be compared to that of an average of the 7,000 miscellaneous horse-boats, but to that of a like superior boat. And such boats often make the round trip, from Buffalo to New-York and return, in twenty to twenty-two days, and if they had the right of way and priority of locks over other horse-boats, such as the Canal Board gives the steamer for extra encouragement, she can make it in eighteen to twenty days, and the down trip in nine days. Therefore, practically, the City of New-York gained only one day over same class horse-boat.

In regard to cost of down trip. The cost of the City of New-York is given at $109 63, and in like manner the horse-boat costs $118 50. Thus, Captain, $60 per month; helmsman, $40; deck-hand, $30; cook, $15, and two drivers, both, $30, making $175 per month, or $52 50 for nine days; and we add for cost of boat, $2 per day—$18—and cost of two teams, each $1 per day—$18—and towage from Troy, average $30; total, $118 50. So that the steamer saves on down trip $8 88. In regard to cargo receipts. The City of New-York brought 210 tons, or 7,000 bushels of wheat, at thirteen cents, or $910. The horse-boat brings 250 tons, or 8,325 bushels, at thirteen cents, or $1,082 25. Thus the steamer loses in freight money $172 25.

But the steamer must make six round trips, and each trip at only five-sixth the total cost of the horse-boat, in order to bring 1,250 tons of cargo brought by the other at five trips. This is impossible from the difference of time shown, and the steamer possesses no recovering capabilities for the loss of cargo or so much freight money.

But it should be borne in mind that neither of these estimates of cost to down trips or gross receipts, form any proper or business basis for the cost of transportation, as they are partial and insufficient. A proper business estimate must include and cover the round trip, tolls, insurance, shrinkage, damages, interest, repairs, and the cost of all detentions by the way and at the termini.

Hence it is highly absurd to presume that this 7,000 bushels by steam at $15\frac{1}{2}$ mills, or this 8,325 bushels by horses at less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ mills per bushel, approximates the actual cost, when both received over eight times this sum, or 13 cents, which would give enormous profits, and when it is well known that such first-class propellers have never paid their way as compared to first-class horse boats, and when such horse-boats have made only moderate and respectable profits for their seven-month seasons.

In 1858, Hon. E. S. Prosser, of Buffalo, built the steam canal-boat S. B. Ruggles, which had over three times the steam capabilities of the City of New-York, and could carry three-fourths cargo and tow a full cargo. She made the net running time from Buffalo to this City in six days and fourteen hours, towing the boat Shawnee with full cargo, thus moving more than two full steamer cargoes at ninety-two per cent. of the rate of speed of the City of New-York. Yet she was a failure as compared to the economy of horses.

B.

A HARD CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the misfortune to be one of those who reside along the line of the Fourth Avenue Railroad widening. I have seen in front of my house the middle of the road disappear, followed by the curb-stones and street-lamps, while a huge crack gaped in the centre of the sidewalk and threatened to send the outer half of it after the road-way. The street next below my house is unlighted, and was blockaded by masses of earth, save a passage of about two feet in breadth, across which a wire rope is now stretched at a distance of about twelve inches from the ground, ready at all times to trip and level the unwary traveler. The bridge at the street above me has been removed.

Thus surrounded by lines of circumvallations, my way to and from home became as devious as that of Mr. Richard Swiveller from his lodgings. Still, one way was open; I might walk to the street above and turn westward to Madison avenue.

But the end was not yet. This morning saw a trench begun across this last outlet. The obstruction was so palpably unnecessary as to seem wanton. I spoke to the contractor, and was informed by him that he had "law" for what he was doing, and would do as he pleased; that he would take away my stoop if he saw fit; that I could go around, and get in and out at the back of my house; but whether I was to clamber over the fences or he would kindly remove them, he did not state.

The final pound is on the camel's back—the iron has at last entered my soul. Is civilization a failure? Is the American citizen of the nineteenth century before the railroad contractor merely as the villain or clerk or merchant before the robber-baron of the darkest ages? I pause for a reply.

ONE OF MANY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By giving space to my query in your valued journal, we might, perhaps, prevail upon our worthy Commissioner of Public Works to give us light upon the subject: Why are there no lanterns on the west side of Tenth avenue north of Sixtieth street? There are first-class dwelling-houses all along the block, and several blocks further off there are places of amusement, from which crowds of people frequently walk along Tenth avenue to Fifty-ninth street to take the cars. The darkness, of course, favors pick-pockets, *et id genus omne*, but is dangerous to property and life of honest folk, especially as there is now building going on, and huge boulders of rock, &c., may sometimes encumber the sidewalk. Can our City not afford to supply us with lamps there, when it burns gas at so many parts of streets where there are not dwelling-houses even? *Pro bono publico.* By one who suffered from the darkness.

A. ELSBERG.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* once more speaks a good word for Alaska, saying: "It is now well settled that gold, coal, and iron abound in Alaska. Some of the best coal ever found on this coast was brought down as specimens from points in that Territory accessible from tide-water, some of the outcroppings reaching quite down to the shore. Those who have made a personal examination of the coal-fields of Alaska declare that the supply of superior coal is inexhaustible. If nothing else had ever been found in Alaska, these coal-fields would be worth more than the price paid for the Territory. The gold we leave out of the estimate. That can be found almost anywhere on the Pacific coast. We want coal and iron; and both of them are found in Alaska. The iron-ore beds are said to be of great richness and without a known limit. Coal and iron can be floated down to San Francisco. Some of the ore of the Lake Superior country is now floated 1,500 miles before it is worked into iron. There will be a great revolution in the coal business on this coast during the next fifteen years. Steam colliers of large size will take the place of sailing vessels. They will steam against the wind up to Alaska and come down before the wind with sails for six months or more, always getting a fair wind for the voyage in one direction. If good iron ore is found in the North-west they will bring that down also. The steam transport will solve the problem of cheap water carriage along all the northern coast. The ship timber of Alaska may yet be as famous in the future ship-yards of San Francisco as the live oak of Florida has been in the ship-yards of New-York. The cedar of Alaska is probably as indestructible as the best live oak. Now if there is never an ounce of gold taken from Alaska, and the fur trade annures to the benefit of a private company, save the tax paid to the Government, the coal, iron, and timber will redeem Alaska from the worthless reputation which was well nigh created for it by the Atlantic press. There would be no difficulty in finding private purchasers to take the whole country at an advance of a hundred per cent. on the price paid by the Government. It is a matter of little consequence whether Alaska has any agricultural resources. The fact is, California alone has resources of this kind sufficient to support a population of 10,000,000. Then there is Oregon and a part of Washington Territory still waiting for thousands of farmers."

REVIVING INDUSTRIES.

INDICATIONS OF RENEWED ACTIVITY.

The reports from the manufacturing towns begin to improve in tone somewhat, and there are indications of restored confidence in many localities.

IN THE EASTERN STATES.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday groups some of the latest reports and corrections together as follows: "The order to reduce the hours of labor to eight at the Eastern Railroad Car Works has been countermanded, and the shops will be run on full time for the present. It has been reported that 400 hands were discharged from the American Watch Factory at Waltham last week. The facts are that only 21 have been discharged to date, and that about 500 others are given leave of absence for a month. Between 100 and 200 operatives will be kept at work full time. The Taunton Foundry and Machine Company is not running on short time, as was reported, and the proprietors have no intention of running on short time, having on hand at present two months' work. The West Boylston Manufacturing Company, and L. M. Harris & Co., of Oakdale, will resume operations to-day with a reduction of twenty-five per cent. of wages. The mills have been closed about ten days. The bar-iron mills of Wm. E. Coffin & Co., in Wareham, formerly located in Pembroke, Me., closed on Saturday, but the employés voluntarily came forward and offered to accept ten per cent. less wages. In all probability this offer will be accepted by the concern, and work will be resumed within a fortnight. The tack mill at Assonet, owned by Mr. Crocker, of Taunton, is not only running full time, but extra, until 9 in the evening. A shovel factory is to be located at Limerick, Me. The Keene Granite Company has a five years' contract on the new State-house at Albany; they employ 375 hands, having recently added 100. S. M. Griffin & Co., of Concord, N. H., are replacing their carriage factory, destroyed by fire, with a fine three-story brick building considerably larger than their former establishment. As soon as it is finished they will resume business. Samuel Burzell and Bradford Jones are building a steam mill at Farmington, N. H., for the manufacture of excelsior. At Bristol, R. I., the rubber works, sugar-house, and Richmond Mill still continue running full time, and it is reported that the Reynolds Mill will start in two weeks on half time. The cotton mill of C. L. Wilder, Jr., in Ponikin, N. H., which has been stopped a few days owing to a break in the machinery, has resumed operations. The cotton factory of Hallowell, Me., last week produced more yards of goods than ever before in a single week. The Vassalborough (Me.) Mills Company does not appear to be affected by the existing panic. It is turning out woolen goods at the rate of 3,000 yards per day. The Seth Thomas Clock Company, of Thomaston, Conn., which suspended operations owing to the panic, has resumed. The officers and directors of the Meriden Britannia Company have determined to run their present help on full time until after New Year's. The establishment's pay-roll is over $540,000 a year in Meriden alone. The paper mills at Burnside, Conn., are running on full time. Wm. Hanmer and Mr. Tuttle are making additions to their mill. The Isabella Furnace Company, near Titusville, Penn., has ordered the erection of forty additional coke ovens. The company now runs over 200 ovens. All the cotton mills in Columbia, Ga., except the Muscogee, are running on full time. Whitney & Brothers, bottle-glass works, and Warrick & Strangers, window-glass works, at Glassborough, N. Y., are still running on full time and without reduction of wages. The firms employ, either directly or indirectly, about 1,000 hands."

THE IRON INTERESTS OF MISSOURI.

Of the effect of the panic upon the iron business in Missouri the St. Louis *Times* gives statistics as follows: "That a material change has taken place in the iron business since the commencement of the monetary stringency there is not the slightest doubt, and it is equally true that the furnaces are doing comparatively nothing. From inquiries made yesterday, information was obtained to the effect that a large number of hands have been discharged, that the hours of labor have been reduced, and that a corresponding reduction in wages has been made. The general condition of affairs here is about as follows: The Vulcan Iron Works, of which D. R. Garrison is President and D. R. Garrison, General Manager, run in good times three furnaces and a rail mill. Now only one furnace is running and the mill is stopped. Between 550 and 600 men are employed when the works are in full operation; two-thirds of them have been discharged. The Missouri Furnace Company have two furnaces and make on an average seventy-five tons of pig-iron a day. Only one furnace is now running. They employ about 100 men. Twenty-five have been discharged. The South St. Louis Furnace Company run two furnaces, both of which have stopped, thus leaving out of employment a little over 100 men. Carondelet Iron Works, E. C. Cushman, President, with a capacity for making twenty tons of pig-iron a day, have stopped, leaving fifty men idle. The fact may be here stated, that all the iron works have reduced the wages of their present working force twenty per cent. In the work shop of the Missouri Furnace Company, Gerard B. Allen & Co., in the city, 200 men are usually employed. Thirty-five have been discharged and the time reduced from ten to eight and a half hours per day. There has as yet been no reduction in wages. The same character of reduction has taken place in nearly all the work shops of the city. The Laclede Rolling Mills, which employ 250 to 300 men, stopped in September for repairs, which have been completed, but the mills are not running. E. Harrison & Co., of the Irondale Furnace, eleven miles from Iron Mountain, stopped for the same cause, and for similar reasons have not 'blown in.' The new furnace of Garrison, Chouteau & Hart, one of the largest in the country, is ready to start, but owing to the condition of the iron market, may not 'blow in' until next Spring. Some idea of the falling off in the iron trade may be derived from the fact that the receipts of the Iron Mountain Railroad from iron have decreased to the extent of several thousand dollars per week. The Iron Mountain Company paid to this road during the Summer months from $18,000 to $20,000 per week for shipments. They now pay about $4,000. The Iron Mountain Company usually have in their employment between 1 300 and 1,500 miners and furnace men; at present they have work for only about 600."

THE MANUFACTORIES OF AKRON, OHIO.

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* of Nov. 7 speaks confidently of the present condition and the prospects of the manufacturers of that city. It says that but a small number of them have been compelled to reduce their working force or shorten the hours of labor, and that the majority are working up to their full capacity, while one establishment is soon to increase the number of its employes by thirty. It gives some figures, as follows: "The Akron Iron Company at present employ 275 men, which is their average number. The wages have been cut down ten per cent., being regulated by the Pittsburg schedule, and this by the rise and decline of iron. Messrs. Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, employ about 275 men—their usual number—and have not yet cut down wages or workmen. The Excelsior Mower and Reaper Works, which have been shut down for repairs, have not started up yet. The probability is that when work is commenced they will run on a reduced number of hours per day. The Barber Match Company employ at present 175 hands, most of whom are girls, and work sixteen, instead of ten hours per day. Taplin, Rice & Co. have discharged ten men, and are now working nine hours per day. They now employ seventy men. Whitman, Miles & Co., of the Akron Knife Works, are running as usual, no reductions having been made. Sixty-five men are employed. At the Akron Chain Works wages have been reduced ten per cent. on piece-work, and thirty men have been discharged. The number employed at present is seventy. The Akron Sewer Pipe Company employs its usual number, seventy-five. The Buckeye & Hill Sewer Pipe Works are running as usual. The Hill company gives employment to about forty-five, and the Buckeye to about thirty hands. The Akron Rubber Works, of Goodrich, Tew & Co., have shut down, as is their custom every Fall, to repair the machinery. Work will be resumed in a few weeks, when a full force of men will be employed. Thomas, Phillips & Co., of the Akron Paper-mills, have cut down wages twenty per cent. They have also discharged from their paper-bag manufactory ten girls. The Webster, Camp, and Lane Machine Company have discharged six men, and have adopted the eight-hour system; no reduction in wages. From the Akron Hame Works of A. L. Bowman thirteen men have been discharged. The number employed at present is twenty. The eight-hour system has been adopted at Mr. E. H. Merrill & Co.'s pottery. None have been discharged or prices reduced. The number employed is twenty-one. The Akron Wrought Iron Fence Company is running as usual, keeping its usual number of men in employ. The carriage manufactory of C. A. Collins & Co. gives employment to as many men now as is customary in the Fall, and is running on full time. J. Park Alexander, manufacturer of fire brick, employs his usual number of men, which is nine. A reduction of twenty-five cents per day has been made. Miller, Thomas & Co., builders and lumber dealers, are running on full time and wages. W. B. Doyle & Co., builders and lumber dealers, support their average number of men. Full time and full pay is their present report. The Whery, [illegible] & Wilcox Manufacturing Company are running their usual number of men, which is twenty-one, and have not cut down any. Messrs. J. H. & J. Christy, tanners and dealers in leather, employ their usual number of men, which is twenty. The usual price for labor is being paid.

Ferdinand Schumacher, proprietor of Cascade, German, and Empire Mills, employs about fifty-two men, which is his usual number. No reductions have been made. The business of the Stone mill (Commins & Allen, proprietors,) is running up to its usual capacity, giving employment to sixteen men, which is the regular number. No reductions have taken place. No reductions have been made at the Allen Mills. The Chamberlain Company, owners of the [illegible] have reduced their usual force [illegible] thirty. No reduction in time or wages has been made.

The Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company's shops in this city employ about fifty men at present, which is their average number. No reductions have yet been made in either the shops or on the road.

CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS

PARTICULARS OF THE CHASE AND SEIZURE.

THE SPANIARDS EXULTANT—SALUTES, FLAG-FLYING, AND SPEECH-MAKING—THE FIRST EXECUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

Public excitement has been well kept up during this week by the two events of which you will have been already apprised by the cable: The arrival of the new Captain General and the capture of the Virginius. The Spanish mail steamer having on board Gen. Jouvellar, appointed to the supreme command of this island, arrived early on the morning of the 4th. At 11:30 the Acting Captain General and staff, accompanied by all the military and civic functionaries, started from the palace for the wharf, where they were to receive the newly-arrived dignitary, the line of route being lined with volunteers. At 12 o'clock precisely, Gen. Jouvellar landed amid the firing of guns, the bands playing the royal march. A general hand-shaking ensued, and the procession moved on to the palace, a herald, dressed in antique costume, leading the way, two others marching on each side and bearing heavy silver maces. A body of cavalry formed the escort, and the many and gorgeous uniforms of the officers, bearing on their breasts the profusion of decorations so dear to the Spaniards, formed a great contrast to the striking figure of the venerable old Count Cañongo, the present political Governor, who walked in the procession in plain clothes. The new Captain General is rather a spare-built man, with a determined and rather severe cast of countenance, which is perhaps heightened by a scar on his face, from a wound received in a duel which he fought in the island when formerly serving in the army here.

There was no attempt at any kind of a demonstration by the crowd who were assembled. I suppose the people are getting so used to the numerous changes in the Cuban Administration that the novelty is beginning to wear off, and another reason may be that they have become so distrustful of new arrivals that they are unwilling to commit themselves.

ROYAL EMBLEMS TO BE SEEN EVERYWHERE.

One thing must surely have struck Gen. Jouvellar strangely on his arrival, and made him almost doubt if he really found himself in a province of Republican Spain. First his ears were greeted by the strains of the really beautiful royal march, and then, casting his eyes around him, he would be surprised to find that, in spite of the Republic, the symbols of the Monarchy were still to be seen in the flags which were floating over the public buildings. The only public service in which it has been entirely abolished is the navy, where nothing but the plain yellow and red is seen, some of the flags bearing a square patch of new bunting in the centre, formerly occupied by the crown and Castilian royal arms. The Republicans ask whether all this, which should have been abolished with the proclamation of the Republic in Spain, is to be allowed, and if the playing of the royal march is or is not an act of treason against the constituted Government.

JOURNALISTIC ADVICE TO THE NEW AUTHORITY.

Captain General Jouvellar has on, or, rather, even before, his arrival, been button-holed (figuratively speaking) by both Conservatives and Liberals through the medium of their respective organs in the press. The *Diario*, while saying that not for a moment would it presume to dictate to the newly-arrived authority, had a long editorial for his benefit, and concluded by saying that no other line of conduct was open to him but that therein traced, unless he wished to neglect and prejudice the interests of the country, and endanger the national integrity. Especially would it call his attention to a great source, indeed the only source of the evil, the effects of which were now witnessed in the critical state of business and of the money market. This source is neither more nor less than the too much liberty allowed to the Liberal press, which ought not to exist at all, unless it forswears forever all Republican and liberal doctrines, and preaches none but such as are Conservative. The Liberals, through their organ, the *Legalidad*, which is the only respectable Republican paper published here, have made a protest in the form of a letter to the Captain General against the charges of the *Diario* and the other Conservative papers; charges for which I see no foundation whatever, seeing that the Liberal press is only fulfilling its mission in expounding and defending the doctrines which are those of Spain to-day. It is scarcely surprising that the Republicans protest when they are attacked by the Monarchists as rebels and perturbers of the public order. Let us hope that Gen. Jouvellar will neither be influenced by one nor the other party, but allow himself to be entirely guided by the actual state of the island, which is certainly not in a favorable state for much display of party politics.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The usual address to the inhabitants of the "Ever-faithful Island of Cuba" is remarkable for its unusual length. After an eulogy on the bravery and constancy of the army, the zeal and vigilance of the navy, and the energy and decision of the volunteers, the Captain General goes on to speak of the insurrection, which, although lingering in its death agony, must be suffocated completely, and at any cost. He proposes, therefore, to make everything secondary to this, within the limits traced by the law, and deprecates the division into parties of the Spanish element, thereby causing a weakness which strengthens the enemies common to all. These divisions done away with, and the public administration purified, will be the surest and only method of improving the political and financial situation. As for the social reform, (slavery,) it must necessarily continue to be an object of special meditation and conscientious study; and a solution may yet be arrived at on terms which will suit the changed condition of the laborers, the rights of property, and the maintenance of domestic industry. All fears, therefore, founded in the belief that inconsiderate and extreme measures will be adopted, should cease. The General concludes by promising that he will so care for the interests of the country that none of them shall suffer while he is in authority. The address to the army, navy, and volunteers is the usual stereotyped edition, praising their constancy and abnegation, which is sure to triumph in the end. It is needless to comment on these allocutions, which are full of nothing but vague generalities, the only part which is a little pointed being that referring to the slavery question, and that is merely an echo of the assurances we have already had from the Government. These have invariably been to the effect that while the Government considers abolition indispensable, it will be carried out in such a way as not to prejudice the interests of slave-owners. Meanwhile, we are waiting the arrival of the Colonial Minister, expected here in the beginning of next month, and who is supposed to be going to carry back with him, as the result of his studies, a satisfactory solution of this question, which is always pressing so heavily on Cuba.

THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS—RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN HAVANA.

The news of the Virginius having fallen into the hands of the Spaniards was received here on the morning of the 4th. By the Peninsulars it was hailed with the most demonstrative joy, but the Cubans received it with the greatest consternation. At once it was all over the town. The papers printed special supplements, giving the telegram as received by the Commander General of the Navy, and the streets were hung from end to end with the national colors.

HOW THE CAPTURE WAS EFFECTED—A MOONLIGHT CHASE.

On the afternoon of the 31st the Tornado corvette, while cruising near the Aserradero, sighted a steamer whose appearance looked suspicious, and at 2:30 the chase commenced, the Tornado going at the rate of thirteen or fourteen knots an hour, and gaining steadily on the flying steamer. Night came on, but the moon shed her light over the waters, and made the forms of both vessels distinctly visible. The chase lasted until 10 at night, and by this time the Virginius was within cannon-shot of the Tornado. The corvette then fired a gun as a summons for surrender, but no notice was taken. Three or four others followed, and the capture was complete, being effected within a very short distance of the Jamaica coast. The commander of the Tornado gives it at twenty miles.

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED—SPEECH OF VARONA WHEN CAPTURED.

Not the slightest resistance was offered by those on board the Virginius; all were made prisoners, and brought on board the Tornado. The Spaniards say that when Bernabé Varona came on board he expressed a desire to speak with the Spanish commander, and his request having been granted, spoke as follows: "I congratulate you on the capture which you have just made, and the importance of which you cannot well appreciate in this moment. You are not aware of the materials which we were bringing, nor do you know the effect which they would have produced had they been spread through the island. The capture of the steamer Virginius may quite well put an end to the insurrection."

THE TORNADO TAKES HER PRIZE TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA—THE SPANIARDS WILD WITH JOY.

During the chase the Virginius was engaged in throwing overboard everything that could help to lighten the vessel, and hams, tallow, and petroleum were used for the furnaces in the vain endeavor to escape. This has reduced the value of the prize to the steamer and prisoners. The Tornado, with her prize in tow, arrived at Santiago de Cuba about 5 P. M. on the 1st, and the excitement when the capture became known may be imagined. People scarcely knew what to do, perhaps from the absolute want of practice in receiving such trophies. Steamers with steam up blew their whistles, all rung bells, and several crews cheered. At intervals, the Spanish vessels in the harbor hoisted more flags, as fast as they could hunt them up. The chief demonstration was made by the Don Juan de Austria, a sort of cross between a gun-boat and a bathing machine, and only remarkable for its extreme antiquity. This noble vessel fired five guns: no doubt to celebrate the capture and its own retirement into private life until the next expedition. The Virginius was brought in with the Spanish flag flying, the American flag, which had been hoisted during the chase, being twisted about the taffrail. On the return to Santiago, it was found that she was making so much water that it was necessary to run her on shore.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS COMMENCED—FOUR SHOT AT ONCE.

The prisoners' trial as pirates was commenced in court-martial on the morning of the 2d, and by the time the news of the capture reached us in Havana, the fate of four was decided. The following telegram, which contains all the particulars we have as yet, was received on the evening of the 6th, at the moment when the Captain General was receiving the volunteer officers who had gone to congratulate his Excellency on the capture:

CUBA, Nov. 4, 1873.

To the Captain General and all Authorities of the Island and Presidents of Clubs:

At 6 o'clock this morning the so-called insurgent Generals of the rebel army—Don Bernabé Varona, alias Bembeta, General of Division; Don Pedro Cespedes, Commander General of Cienfuegos; Don Jesus Del Sol, and General of Brigade, Mr. Washington A. Ryan—have been executed (*pasados por las armas*) in this city, on the charges of being traitors to their country and insurgent chiefs, and in the presence of an immense crowd, who witnessed the act in perfect order and composure.

THE CONSUL NOT ALLOWED TO INTERFERE—HIS TELEGRAM STOPPED.

Although we have no particulars, I presume the American Consul was not allowed to interfere in any way. The more so, as I hear that a telegram to his colleague in Jamaica, asking about the nationality of the Virginius, was not allowed to pass by the Government. The four executed are the only members of the ill-fated expedition who have been identified so far. Ninety are said to be Cubans, and twelve foreigners—the rest of the 165 being supposed to compose the crew. The crew, it is reported, will be brought round to Havana, and it appears probable, as two Spanish men-of-war have been dispatched to Santiago—one from here, and the other from Batabario.

CONTINUOUS CELEBRATIONS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

From the afternoon of the day on which the news of the capture arrived in Havana, serenades to the Captain General, the General of Marine, and other dignitaries have been the order of the day, and even up till now when I write, the palace and principal streets are profusely decorated with flags. It is not known yet whether Santa Rosa formed one of the expedition, for, although his name does not appear in the list which has been published, it is possible that he may have been, but under an assumed name.

THE INSURRECTION—A FORCE OF INSURGENTS DEFEATED, AND EIGHTY PRISONERS SHOT.

In the *Diario* of yesterday the following account of an engagement appeared: "The insurgents, under command of Gomez and Sanguili, attempted to pass the trocha in the Central Department, when they were attacked by a body of Spanish contra-guerrillas, and a severe fight took place, in which the insurgents were defeated with a loss of 100 men." The defeat is true, and also the loss of the 100 men, but the *Diario* does not state the way in which they were lost. Twenty were killed in the encounter, and eighty, who were taken prisoners, were shot in cold blood by order of the Spanish commander. Upon the latter's giving his report to the Governor of Puerto Principe, he was immediately deprived of his command, and ordered into arrest. The Governor telegraphed the event to the Captain General, who, in answer, ordered the immediate release of the commander and his reinstatement in command, at the same time ordering the Governor to Havana. It is rumored here that he (the Governor,) is to be tried for high treason. He is married to an aunt of the late insurgent chief Agramonte, and partly for this reason has been looked on with suspicion by the Spaniards, as it is thought that through the influence of his wife he has been led to feel an undue sympathy for the Cuban cause. The *Diario*, some days ago, previous of course to the reception of the news respecting the Virginius, announced the death of Bembeta, in an engagement in the Holguin District.

NEWS FROM HOLGUIN—ARRIVAL OF GEN. PORTILLO IN HAVANA.

From Holguin we have correspondence up to the 29th ult. The situation there was very unsatisfactory, and Col. Esponda had left the town with reinforcements to pursue the insurgent forces. In Jibára several arrests had been made of persons on whom suspicion had fallen as being in league with the insurgents. Gen. Portillo, the "illustrious conqueror" of the Cinco Villas, arrived here yesterday afternoon to pay his respects to the Captain General. He met with a most enthusiastic reception. Followed by a volunteer force, with two bands of music and an immense crowd, he left the station for the palace, after leaving which he proceeded to his own house, where, from the balcony, he addressed the people, who answered him with cheers for Spain, the Captain General, and himself. Gen. Portillo is the most popular Spanish officer with the Conservatives, although his enemies do say that he has made a fortune with the insurgents and the cattle business, in fact that he is swallowing up the whole of the Cinco Villas District.

QUASIMODO.

NEWS FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

THE LANDING OF THE CREW OF THE VIRGINIUS—THEIR APPEARANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, the whole of the members of the Virginius expedition were brought on shore. Forces from the men-of-war guarded them to the shore, and, aided by volunteers, conducted them to the prison. The prisoners walked four in a row and with their arms tied, mostly all in their shirt sleeves, and had generally a dirty appearance. Nearly all walked firmly, with their heads up, and with a reckless look on their faces. Many were smiling; none appeared much affected by their situation. Bembeta was landed by himself about half an hour after. He also had his arms tied, and was escorted by four marines, a corporal, and an officer. He marched firmly up the street to the jail. The wharf and neighborhood were crowded by a curious throng, a noticeable feature being a large *comparsa* of negroes, with their flags flying and drums beating.

GREAT CELEBRATION OF THE CAPTURE IN THE EVENING.

In the evening there was, as on the previous one, an illumination of the square, and two bands discoursed patriotic music till 11 o'clock. The Circulo Español, in union with the Club St. Carlos, gave a reception to the officers of the Tornado. The invitation stated that the reception was given for the brilliant capture of the insurgent steamer Virginius, and the heroism of the Captain of the corvette. The manner in which he fired up was much applauded, a fact which tends to show that the heroism of the engineers of some of our Western river boats has hitherto been very much underrated. The attendance at the Circulo soirée was good, the guests enthusiastic, the speeches patriotic, and the refreshments abundant. On the plaza all was music, light, and animation, and altogether one might have passed a very pleasant evening, had it been possible to divest oneself of the remembrance that within a few paces were 163 human beings under the shadow of death.

THE CREW OF THE VIRGINIUS TO BE TRIED AS PIRATES—HANGING AND SHOOTING PROBABLE.

The Captain, engineers, and crew of the Virginius are detained on board the Tornado, and will be tried by the marine authorities as pirates; so that to the almost inevitable massacre which we shall see on shore we may have the spectacle of a grand hanging on board.

SOME QUIET SHOOTING DESIRED BEFORE UNCLE SAM CAN INTERFERE.

Comments are numerous and various. Doubts are expressed about the possible action of the United States, and a pretty general desire manifested to have, at all events, a little quiet shooting as soon as possible, before Uncle Sam can interfere, even if he has a mind to.

THE PANIC IN PITTSBURG.

SUSPENSION OF THE EAST LIBERTY BANK AND THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK—FURTHER SUSPENSIONS FEARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—The financial outlook to-day portends further trouble, and the rumors circulated after the suspension of the two banks, mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday, have to-day so far been verified by the suspension of two more banking institutions. It is also feared that more will follow to-morrow. The firm of T. Mellon & Sons was the first to go under, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the depositors who flocked in crowds to the bank as soon as the doors were open, in order to draw their money. It was at once seen that the bank could not weather the storm, and it was deemed better in the interest of all concerned to suspend payment. On inquiring as to the cause of the suspension, Judge Mellon, the senior partner, informed me that it was brought about by the inability of the firm to realize on its securities. These principally consist of bills discounted, bonds and mortgages.

The suspension, too, of the East Liberty Bank, yesterday, in which, as I have previously mentioned, Judge Mellon was a large stockholder, caused the depositors in the house here to become alarmed and anxious for their funds, and thus brought about increased demands. The liabilities are, it is said, so far as can be ascertained at present, about $350,000, while the assets are, it is claimed, fully sufficient to insure against any loss. Judge Mellon says that all he requires is time to turn his securities into money, and that no one will lose a penny by the failure, for, independent of the assets of the bank, he owns real estate of the value of at least $500,000. A meeting of creditors will be called as soon as a statement can be drawn up, and an extension of time will be asked for. The other institution that gave way under the pressure was the Mechanics' Savings Bank. This bank, like the others, finds itself unable to realize upon its securities. The liabilities are said to be small. At a meeting of the stockholders of the East Liberty Bank they resolved to pay in on or before the 1st of December an assessment of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of stock held by each, and to add this to the cash and funds on hand and distribute it pro rata among the depositors on the 10th December, and to make similar distributions every three months until they are paid in full, with interest. It was also resolved to continue business by opening new accounts, such accounts to be kept separate from the old, and the funds so obtained to be held untouched for the convenience of the depositors and subject to their order, but without interest.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

PLATT AND HOPKINS PROBABLY ELECTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The *Evening Journal* says from official returns received, it is quite probable that Hopkins, Republican, for Controller, and Platt, Republican, for State Prison Inspector, are elected. The election of Thompson, Republican, for Senator in the Twenty-third District, is also claimed by one majority.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTED FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FONDA, Nov. 10.—Martin L. Stover, a sound young Republican, is the member elect from this county, (Montgomery,) instead of Isaac S. Frost, Democrat, as published. There wasn't quite enough Frost to nip Stover in the bud.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says the steamer California arrived there to-night from Sitka, with news of a recent discovery of new mines in the Cassian country. She brought down twelve miners who have $15,000 in gold dust. The news causes great excitement. One party took out $197 in gold dust in eight hours with a "little rocker." Miners who came down on the California intend to return to the mines early in the Spring. They say that the miners Wintering on the Stickeen River have bought up all the provisions in the country, so that large supplies will be required in the Spring. The weather in San Francisco for the last four days has been a succession of heavy storms.

MASSACRE OF THE CREW.

CAPT. FRY, THE SEAMEN, AND OTHERS SHOT ON THE 8TH INST.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON—ACTION OF SECRETARY FISH AND THE PRESIDENT—NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—On the 7th inst. the Captain and thirty-six of the crew of the Virginius were executed at Santiago De Cuba, and on the next day (8th) twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaro.

ALFARO OFFERS A MILLION DOLLARS FOR HIS LIFE, AND IS SHOT—HIS REPORTED MISSION TO CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing the execution of Capt. Fry and the crew of the Virginius, and twelve more of the Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities $1,000,000 if they would spare his life. The Spaniards say that Alfaro came to assume the Presidency of the so-called Cuban Republic.

MORE ARRESTS—PASSENGERS FROM NEW-YORK ARRESTED AS THEY LAND AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Several passengers, both men and women, by the steamer City of New-York, from New-York Nov. 6, which arrived here yesterday, were arrested by the Spanish authorities on landing. It is reported that they are accused of complicity with the insurgents.

THE VOZ DE CUBA COMMENDS THE ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The *Voz de Cuba* of to-day says, editorially, that it is as humane as anybody—more so than many who make ostentatious professions of philanthropy—but it cannot do less than approve of the energy displayed toward all rebels, and particularly toward those whom the filibustering steamer Virginius brought to make more bloody war in Cuba.

THE COURT-MARTIAL WORKING WITH ALL POSSIBLE DISPATCH.

The court-martial for the trial of those captured on the Virginius is still in session, working with all possible dispatch. Among the crew and disguised as firemen were Ignacio, Alfaro, Boso, Arce Varona, Castellanos, Pineda Mola, Boitel, and other persons of importance.

THE CAPTAIN AWARE OF THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

Capt. Joseph Fry was manifestly aware of the object of the expedition and nature of the cargo, which he was tempted to take charge of by the large sum of money offered him, thinking that there were ninety-nine chances in a hundred of his landing in safety. It is thought that this will be the final effort of the insurrectionists. The Captain and crew were shot by a squad of marines in the public square. Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughter-house wall.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

LITTLE SURPRISE EXPRESSED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES—THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The news of the further inhuman butchery at Santiago de Cuba, which is fully confirmed by official dispatches, was not a matter of very great surprise here. While it was feared that further executions might be reported, it was not expected by any one that the crew of the Virginius would be made victims by the Spanish volunteers. It would seem that the Casino barbarians had purposely cut the wires connecting Santiago de Cuba with Havana, in order that they might not be impeded in their work by the orders of the Home Government. The news confirms all that has heretofore been said relative to the weakness of the Madrid Government to control its professed supporters in Cuba, and shows that the Spanish residents are really the masters. The executions strengthen the case of the United States in regard to Cuban affairs in some degree, but it is not certain that it will change the legal conditions of the affair at all. There is a strong probability that some of the crew are American citizens. The Captain was one, but till his exact relations to the expedition are known it cannot be said whether he had forfeited his right to claim protection. Little doubt is now entertained that the Virginius was really an American vessel. She is known to have cleared regularly from Kingston, and to have been carrying the American flag at the time of capture.

THE FITTING OUT OF THE MONITORS.

The fitting out of the monitors for sea, which has been ordered, simply means that the Government is determined to be in a condition to enforce any demands that it may find it necessary to make, and to be ready for any emergency that may arise. In view of the approaching meeting of Congress it is not probable that any extreme action will be taken till the matter has been laid before that body. The monitors were overhauled last year and made ready for sea, and at the present time several of them are in good condition, and can be put in commission at a slight expense, and in a short time. If, on further information, their service seem necessary before Congress meets, they can be ready. The determination of the Government is strong, that the long line of outrages by the Spanish volunteers, slave-holders, and Coolie-traders in Cuba must come to an end.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Various statements published purporting to give accounts of what was said and done yesterday in Cabinet meeting, are authoritatively denied.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON—ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Fish received to-day a telegram from the Consul General at Havana, stating that the Havana papers publish a statement, apparently from an official source, that the Captain of the Virginius, thirty-six of the crew and sixteen others were shot on the 7th and 8th inst., at Santiago de Cuba. The Secretary immediately proceeded to the Executive Mansion and showed the telegram to President Grant. A short time thereafter the Secretary telegraphed the Consul General to verify the statement from official sources. The late excitement against the Cuban authorities, which had somewhat lessened, has been revived by to-day's startling announcement. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, and formed a subject of earnest comment in official and diplomatic circles. It has heretofore been stated that the Castelar Government peremptorily demanded a stay of proceedings, but it seems the order has been disregarded, thus strengthening the remark of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the impracticability of dealing with the Cuban authorities.

NAVAL ORDERS—ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Commander Arthur P. Gales is ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer Manhattan, at Philadelphia, and Lieut. Commander Richard P. Leary as executive officer of the Manhattan. The following are also ordered to the Manhattan: Lieut. Thomas Terry, Masters Nathan E. Miles and Newton E. Mason, Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, and First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Moore is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Commander E. R. Owen, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, is ordered to the command of the iron-clad Mahopac, at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieut. Isaac Hazlett is detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Manhattan; Master A. B. Speyers, from the Vermont to the Kansas; Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, from the Sabine to the Manhattan; First Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, from duty at New-London, Conn., to Washington, in connection with the examination of officers for promotion; First Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, from the Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to special duty connected with experiments on steam boilers; First Assistant Engineer John Lowe and Second Assistant John T. Smith, from the Washington Navy-yard, and Second Assistant H. E. Rhodes, from the Juniata, and ordered to the Manhattan.

THE IRON-CLADS ORDERED IN COMMISSION—THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Mahopac and the Manhattan, ordered to be put in commission, and to which officers are already assigned, are fourth-class screw vessels, iron-clad, of 550 tons burden, and carrying each two guns. These vessels will join the North Atlantic Squadron. The vessels of the navy have been so much reduced in number that it has been found somewhat difficult to promptly reinforce our squadrons in cases of emergency; but in the course of a few days all that can be made available will be sent to Cuban waters, in accordance with the determination of the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Navy was to-day in consultation with different bureau officers on the subject of preparing the vessels for sea.

THE REPORTED ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD CUBA.

The Government seems to be more earnest than heretofore in protecting the waters between the United States and Cuba from Spanish molestation. The Madrid Government being unable to enforce its authority in Cuba, that of the United States will be compelled to assert its power in all cases where the interests of the citizens of this country and its own honor require decisive action. The President and all the members of his Cabinet are in accord on this subject. It is not believed in official quarters that the contest in Cuba has at any time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law; or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency; but, as President Grant said in one of his annual messages, the principle is maintained that this nation is its own judge when to accord the right of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

THE MONITOR MANHATTAN FITTING OUT FOR SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard here to fit out the monitor Manhattan for sea by Friday next. A large force of workmen have been employed. It is understood that other monitors at League Island are to be made ready for sea at once.

THE FEELING IN THIS CITY.

The news of the executions excited intense indignation throughout the City. It was discussed on 'Change, in stores, hotels, restaurants, and on the street. The Spanish authorities in Cuba were universally denounced, and in the majority of instances in the strongest terms. Such barbarity, it was said, should be visited with condign punishment. Judging from the general manifestation of strong feeling, it is no exaggeration to say that money would have been freely contributed, and a large force of men might have been enlisted for an expedition to wreak vengeance upon the "butchers" and "murderers," as the offenders were denominated. The panic and its hardships, and hundreds of topics which had before monopolized general and individual attention were all of secondary interest when the news of the shooting of forty-six helpless captives in cold blood spread through the City.

In circles more directly connected with Cuban trade the remarks were in perfect harmony with the forcible popular utterances elsewhere. Reference was made in many instances by the older merchants to their own recollections of the Lopes and Crittenden murders at Cardenas of twenty years ago as having been sufficiently atrocious in their circumstances and surroundings, but it was distinctly recognized that the recent summary proceedings were even of a more barbarous nature. The thinking portion of the community appeared to have faith that the course of the National Government, while judicious and wise, would be satisfactory to everybody—that the investigation now in progress in Washington would be thorough, and that the Spanish Government would be held to the strictest accountability for the acts of its representatives in Cuba. A dispatch published in the afternoon journals, that orders had been received at League Island from Washington to fit out a monitor for sea, and that other active preparations were on foot there, was believed by many to be an evidence that the Government was about to assume a belligerent attitude, and war with Spain was regarded as an immediate probability. The down town discussion over the Cuban news was renewed up town in the evening, and the subject seemed to gain in interest, because of the difficulty of getting any other intelligence of it than that which was already so well known.

THE NEWS IN WALL STREET.

In Wall street the intelligence created intense excitement. Groups of business men congregated at the various corners, and, after reading the intelligence furnished by the afternoon papers, universally expressed their condemnation of the act, and expressed their hopes that the insult to the United States Government would be speedily avenged. The news which followed close on the first, that the Manhattan and Mahopac, at League Island, had been ordered to sea, was received with the liveliest satisfaction on all sides. It was the general belief that the United States Government had determined to put a stop to Spanish atrocities in Cuba, and that the order to get these vessels in readiness for sea was preliminary to the issuing of orders by which a large fleet will soon be in readiness to proceed to the scene of action. In no part of the street was a single word spoken in apology of the course of the Spaniards, and everywhere the matter was referred to with expressions of horror. The general feeling seemed to be that the Spaniards had thrown down the gauntlet and that the United States would not be slow to pick it up. Of course the probable effect upon our commerce was freely discussed, but even ship-owners and people interested in Transatlantic trade were unanimous in saying that they were willing to suffer in their business for a time in order that the Spaniards may be forced to atone for their deeds and leave an island which they are not competent nor strong enough to govern. One of the largest stockholders in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company said that he would willingly forego all chances of profit on his investment for a year, if necessary, and see the ships lay idle in port, rather than this outrage on justice and humanity should go unpunished. The feeling among the ship-owners in nearly every instance is the same. They are all willing to see their business suffer for a time, if by and by the Spaniards in Cuba are forced to atone for the outrage, and driven from the island. Under the influence of the reports, and the probable action of the United States Government, the price of gold advanced to 107⅛, and at the close of business fell back to 107¼. The stock market, in spite of vigorous and confident buying on the part of the newly-formed bull clique, was feverish toward the close of business.

AMONG THE CUBANS.

The news created the most intense excitement and indignation among the Cuban and many of the Spanish residents of this City, and the only feeling that prevailed among the former was the desire to revenge the slaughter without delay. At the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta, the most prominent Cuban merchants were present in the hall, and discussed the probabilities of all on board having been shot, when brought to Santiago de Cuba. Their language was wild, and in some instances the men wept. The brother of one of the victims, Franchi Alfaro, was present, and said that he was almost certain that all on board who had been captured shared the fate of Col. Ryan and Varona, and at the same time. Undoubtedly, intelligence would be received by to-day or to-morrow of the massacre of the whole of them, 105 in all. Gen. Vigares says that the Cuban volunteers, who are a most bloodthirsty set, have in control the telegraph wires, and are only keeping back the intelligence in order to make their deed the more atrocious by sending it piecemeal. At No. 52 Exchange place, at the rooms of Señor L. Mesereta, a meeting of the Junta was held, over which Gen. Vilares presided, but with what object the members of the Junta declined to make known. It was asserted that no action was taken by them; that they would abide the advice given them by Judge E. Pierrepont and await further particulars from Santiago de Cuba, and that then a meeting of the citizens of New-York would be held. All that was expected was the intelligence that every one found on board the Virginius had been shot. Señor Agramonte said that throughout the City the people denounced the deed as the most atrocious and cowardly butchery that had ever taken place in Cuba, except when, twenty years ago, the Spanish authorities mutilated fifty-one Americans, and then put them to a most cruel death by torture. It is no wonder that so many have come forward and offered their services to resent this outrage by extirpating the Spanish authorities from the island. Even many respectable Spaniards had to seek the protection of Great Britain. Almost every day citizens of America residing there were outraged, and this has been going on for years, but from the fact that they have settled there and got into business they are obliged to submit tamely. Señor Agramonte added that the United States Government could not overlook the present outrages, and, in fact, if it did, the citizens throughout the country, who have been so horrified, would take some action themselves. Several other members of the assembly gave their ideas, and strongly advocated a declaration of war with Spain, while others asserted that already preparations were being made. One gentleman stated that he had information that a large number of men were taken in at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; that this massacre was probably the best thing that could have happened just now. It would give a fresh impetus to business, and relieve the present financial embarrassments, while it would afford employment to a large number of mechanics now out of work at the various navy-yards.

After the meeting of the Amigos de Cuba yesterday evening, Gen. Thos. Jordan, who has been actively engaged in the Cuban cause since 1869, said that the whole matter was entirely an American question. Notwithstanding that the Virginius sailed from Jamaica and was captured in British waters, she was legally cleared by the American Consul at Kingston. The Virginius could not be said to be armed; in fact, it was simply a peaceable expedition, and the Cubans, and in fact many Spaniards, consider that the United States Government is fully capable of protecting its own honor. He did not believe the Cubans and their sympathizers had any right to interfere, for in this affair they were not directly or indirectly involved. Heretofore the Virginius has been conducted outside of the harbor of Aspinwall by United States men-of-war, so as to save her from any insults which might be offered by Spanish war-ships. Had such outrages as have been going on to American citizens, from time to time, in other countries, been offered in a similar manner to English subjects, the British Government would have promptly resented it; but he hoped that in this case, when the feelings of all humanity had been outraged the American Government would take measures to enforce their rights. It was thought that as there were six British subjects among the crew of the Virginius, that England would speedily take notice of it. It was not the intention, he believed, of the Amigos de Cuba to take any action at present. The society was established solely for the purpose of giving whatever assistance it could to the Cuban cause lawfully, and without infringing the rights of any nation. The other societies had a similar object in view, and they had branches all over the country, at Key West, Baltimore, Jamaica, Kingston, Brussels, Paris, London and in many places in South America.

At the office of Capt. W. J. Brown, formerly commander in the Fannie expedition to Cuba, there was a large attendance of Cubans and American sympathizers. Capt. Brown gave the following list of the principal persons who were on board the Virginius: Capt. Joseph Fry, in command; Chenz Basa, Pedro Alfaro, Enrique Canales, Ermino Quesada, (son of Gen. Quesada, Thirty-fourth street,) Enrique Castallanos, Yudalicio Trujillo, Ricardo Trujillo, Augustin Varona, Oscar Varona, Pedro Rizo, Serafin Rodriguez, Andres Beanco, Juan Ortio, Jose Alarion, Francisco Santiesteban, Francisco Morefon, N. Penedo, N. Porrispita, Serafin Saldo, N. Rubiero, N. Boitel, Menises y Castro, Ramon P. Bello, F. Cabrearo, Domingo Dias, Manuel Socarras, Sirino Otaza, N. Walo, and Arturo Mola. Besides the above, there were 100 other Cubans on board, six Englishmen, including an officer of the British Army, and nine Americans.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Capt. Joseph Fry, the commander of the Virginius, was born in Norfolk, Va., and was a well-known steam-boat captain from the port of New-Orleans. He was about fifty-four years of age. He served in the Confederate Navy as a lieutenant, and during the war commanded the blockade runner Agnes. Afterward he entered the mercantile marine, and commanded the Robert E. Lee. In 1870 he went to Glasgow, Scotland, and remained there a year or so, leaving his wife with her relatives in that city. Since then he was engaged in mercantile transactions, and his residence of late was in Albany. Four or five months ago he was engaged by Mr. Patterson, of this city, the owner of the Virginius, to take command of that vessel. This was his first expedition in the Cuban service, having been recommended for that position by Gen. Manuel Quesada. He was much esteemed by his personal friends, who considered him a bold and fearless seaman; and the utmost confidence was confided in him by the Cuban patriots. Rumors derogatory to his fidelity had been circulated, but they were discredited. These rumors were spread on account of the report that Capt. Francis Norton, who was engaged in the Spanish secret service, was his cousin. Capt. Norton was until lately connected with the Spaniards here, although he had once held a commission as Commander of the Cuban war-ship Pioneer, which he took into Newport, when she was seized under complaint of the Spanish Government.

GEN. PEDRO FRANCHI DE ALFARO.

Gen. Alfaro was born at Havana in November, 1844, of highly respectable parents. His father was a prominent lawyer and linguist, and one of the founders of the University of Havana. He died in 1866.

Gen. Alfaro came to this country in 1852, and remained here since, with occasional visits to Cuba. He leaves no family. He entered the service of the Cuban Revolution from the start, in 1868; has done a great deal of valuable work for the cause; much of a secret nature must be withheld from publication.

Continued on Seventh Page.

SANITARY REFORM.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—SANITARY CONDITION OF CITIES—REPORTS AND CONFERENCES ON YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA—SEWERAGE AND REFUSE.

The second day's session of the American Public Health Association was held yesterday, at the Hall of the Union League Club, Madison avenue. In addition to the medical gentlemen, whose names have already been published in THE TIMES, the following were in attendance: Lewis W. Leeds, New-York; J. J. Quinn, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Conkling, New-York; Ben Frieiller, M. D., Chicago; Ely McClellan, Assistant Surgeon United States Army; J. Moore, Surgeon United States Army; James E. Tibbitts, Albany; John H. Slafford, M. D., Canajoharie, N. Y.; W. M. Chamberlain, M. D., New-York; W. Suirely, M. D., Pittsburg, Penn.; John O. Stone, M. D., New-York; John T. Nagle, M. D., New-York; John G. Adams, Corresponding Secretary New-York Academy of Medicine; Horace B. Pike, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.

The morning session, which lasted from 9 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., was chiefly taken up by the reading of papers relating to the utilization of sewerage, and to reports upon yellow-fever as it prevailed at New-Orleans during the present year. After these papers had been read the association reorganized under the name of "The American Health Association," and amended some of the old rules which were found defective. The old officers having been re-elected, Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the United States Census, was introduced, and, by a number of diagrams, illustrated the relations of race and nationality to mortality in the United States. The association, by resolution, requested the General to prepare a written statement embodying his views on the subject. The reports upon cholera were not completed yesterday, and those not already taken up will be considered this morning. Below we give a full report of yesterday's proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE UTILIZATION OF REFUSE.

Dr. Smith, the President, called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. C. A. Leas, of Baltimore, who read the following paper on the Sanitary Care and Utilization of Refuse in Cities: It has been said, and I think with much truth, that the disposition made of the offal from human habitations may with much propriety be received as an evidence or indication, not only of the cleanliness, decency, self-respect, and industry of a people, but of their moral and social condition, and when we see with what unconcern and indifference this grave and important subject of the disposal of refuse has been received and approached by legislative and executive bodies, during the past ages, we are filled with unbounded wonder and surprise, especially when we reflect that vigilant and astute sanitarians have, in all civilized countries, again and again, through many decades of the past, sounded the alarm from their watch-towers, and cried aloud from the house-tops, that those besoms of destruction, the epidemic and zymotic diseases, owe their existence, in the main, to defective sanitary regulations; to those active deteriorators of the public health, the heaps of festering and fermenting refuse matters, left unremoved and unutilized in and around the dwellings in our cities and towns. And not only do they thus speak forth in tones of thunder from the eternal world, but by their noxious effluvia demand removal, and are continually reveling and exclaiming, by this still small voice, that there are rich fertilizing qualities reposing within, which, if yielded up to the exhausted soils, to the demands of husbandry, will aid to promote abundance, cheapen food, and increase the demand for honest toil. Man, however, in sanitary affairs learns slowly the very important lesson that prevention is better than cure. He seems in these to have but little faith in the axiom that time ought to be grasped by the forelock, and hence he frequently slumbers and sleeps over volcanos of deadly miasm and noxious or pestilential effluvium, until, suddenly aroused by the bursting forth of blighting, withering, and devastating epidemics, which cost, besides the fearful loss of human life, sanitary reputation and commercial prestige, the expenditure of much treasure in crushing out that which might have been for a trifling outlay year by year altogether prevented. And therefore we cannot, in our mission as sanitarians, too strongly impress upon all people the important truth that in all matters relating to sanitary police and public hygiene, that what is deemed worthy to be done ought to be promptly undertaken, and speedily and efficiently accomplished. Looking, therefore, at the question from all stand-points, we arrive at the conclusion that it is no economy to neglect or postpone the thorough cleansing of towns and cities until cholera or yellow fever has broken out, and it is no economy to discharge the contents of closets with kitchen offal into drains and sewers which debouche into tidal streams, causing thereby not only the loss of millions of dollars worth of rich manurial materials, but strewing through the agency of the winds and tides, upon the shores and docks, myriads of festering nuclei which in warm seasons exhale noxious gases to poison the atmosphere, and thus scatter disease and death among the people, to say nothing of the foul stenches that are forced back by the winds through the sewers, drains, and traps into dwellings and sleeping-chambers, causing diseases of a low type, aggravating others of a mild character, and lessening the ordinary powers of vital resistance to other morbific and destructive agencies and influences, and, indeed, man's general capability for good. Nor is it compatible with common decency to thus pollute the waters of non-tidal streams from which others must draw a supply of water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning purposes.

THE REFUSE OF TOWNS AND CITIES.

But it is not the subject of sanitary police, or public hygiene, in their very direct bearings that I am called upon at this time to contemplate; nor is it the baneful and destructive influence that unremoved excreta and other refuse matters have upon human life and health that I am expected to consider, but it is the utilization of the refuse of towns and cities, or the best and most economical mode of treating and manipulating the refuse materials of large communities, so as to place them to good account, to render them sources of wealth and happiness instead of causes of misery, disease, and death. And yet this very subject has a somewhat intimate collateral connection with sanitary police and public hygiene, because, before we can utilize these refuse matters we must first get possession of them. We are, therefore, at the very threshold of our inquiry compelled to consider the best and most economical mode for their collection and transmission to safe and convenient localities, such as are out of the way and well suited for the process of manipulation.

To discuss the soundness of the wisdom which demands the restoration, as far as possible, to the soil, of such elements as were taken from it, in its efforts to furnish man with an abundant supply of food and raiment, in order that this great storehouse of nature may be replenished with the materials wherewith to bring forth new evidences of its munificence and exhibit the infinite benevolence and loving kindness of God, would, it seems to me, be the height of folly. The economic and agricultural interests demand it, and our own common sense tells us that it is right, because it is in these offals and excrementitious matters, from the very nature of man's ingesta, that we find contained most valuable manurial and fertilizing qualities. And when we reflect upon the vast consumption of cereals and meats in various forms in the cities and towns of this and other countries, drawn from our fields and gardens, neveragain to return, then, and only then, do we begin to realize how solemn is the obligation to economize the wastes of our dwellings, stables, slaughter-houses, and streets, lanes, and alleys, and in a convenient and concentrated form, present them again to the soil from whence they came, and not only so, but at the same time to enrich the people's treasury.

WHAT IS REFUSE?

With a view to a clearer comprehension of the nature or character of the substances refused by man, that collect about his dwelling-places, and require removal from considerations of health and convenience, we will say that they consist of all refuse and offal from houses, such as ordure and excreta; the vegetable and animal garbage from kitchens, including coal and other ashes; the sweepings of houses and yards; old and worn-out pans, kettles, and boots and shoes; the scrapings and sweepings of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts; dead animals; the unutilized materials from factories and workshops; and last, but not least, the offal and garbage from slaughtering establishments. Happily, however, for our public treasuries, that some of the substances here enumerated do not fall for their removal upon the public authorities, hence I have concluded to embrace within the scope of these remarks the utilization of only such of the refuse matters as come under the immediate and daily observation of public sanitary authorities, and as fall into their possession, either direct or indirect, for removal and disposal. And although the garbage and offal from slaughter-houses as a general thing do not come under this head, and are in the main removed soon or late by the owners of such establishments to the country, and their most valuable fertilizing properties in some way or other utilized for agricultural, horticultural, or other purposes, yet I will here remark that nevertheless the efforts of many gentlemen engaged in the butchering and slaughtering of animals to preserve their premises in a cleanly and sweet condition, a greater outrage can hardly be perpetrated upon a people than the toleration within towns and cities of such establishments. They, together with their kindred, the melting and boiling houses, soap and glue [illegible]

ries, and bone-grinding and crushing establishments, ought to be banished into suburban places, and the atmosphere of crowded localities saved from the contaminating influences which result from the retained filth and offal for hours, and sometimes days, in closets and dung pens, festering and fermenting out in warm weather pestiferous gases, which act like slow, but sure poison upon the human organism; and, besides, in surburban localities or open country the flesh of slaughtered animals can be better prepared for the markets; the atmosphere being purer, the meats are less liable to take on speedy putrefactive action. The animals themselves, from the same cause, are in a more healthy condition, and, besides, the people saved the further danger, annoyance, and damage to health and traffic resulting from the driving of sheep, oxen, and swine through crowded thoroughfares. But, it ought not to be forgotten, that these open country localities for abattoirs or slaughtering purposes should be located upon streams, the waters of which are not afterward to be used for drinking, culinary or cleansing purposes.

MODES OF SCAVENGING TOWNS AND CITIES.

Various and dissimilar have been, and are the modes of scavenging large towns and cities, and collecting for removal the ordinary offal and garbage from the streets and dwellings, both in this and other countries. In parts of the West Indies the dead animals and some other portions of refuse matter are referred to the buzzards for removal, and it may be said that as scavengers in this relation they are prompt and efficient, doing their work quick and well. In some European localities the owners of property are required to cleanse the public thoroughfares in front of their respective premises, and to remove the house offal, which generally accumulates in the courtyards and other places for days and weeks, until the amount proves equal to one or more wagon-loads. Such, for example, was the case in the imperial City of St. Petersburg, until the inauguration of an American scavenging system; hence it may not be wondered at that cholera had previously prevailed in that city more or less the whole year round. In other places the contiguous farmers and gardeners, with their long covered wagons and the help of their women, collect the garbage and street manure, and apply them to their lands, the removal costing the authorities nothing. Again, in others, the scavenging service is, in whole or in part, confided to contractors, who in the main regard more attending to their own pockets than the public health or convenience. The municipal authorities of some towns and cities employ the scavenging forces, but lack fixed regulations, especially in the removal of the garbage from dwellings, the carts visiting at any and all hours of the day, thus causing the exposure of masses of filth and rubbish upon the sidewalks, in the gutters, and in and about dwellings for hours, to the great detriment of health, sight, and smell. Others cause the collection of kitchen offal and house ashes separately by two sets of carts, with the view to the utilization of the ashes for the filling of sunken lots, and the vegetable and animal offal for the feeding of swine, while others collect all together, making the same cart one heterogeneous mass of vegetable, animal, and mineral matter, and either depositing the same upon open and sunken lots, where it acts as a poison to the atmosphere of whole neighborhoods, or, to avoid this, it is covered with a layer of good earth, which makes a fair show outwardly, and smothers up, and renders less rapid the process of putrefaction. Nevertheless, it is true that good earth is a most valuable deodorant; yet it may also be regarded as certain that, if this deposited mass should be disturbed or uncovered in the process of cellar digging short of three or four years, the gases sent through the houses built upon such foundations will be productive of fearful disease and general bad health.

THE PROPER MODE OF COLLECTING GARBAGE.

To secure and maintain the confidence of the people in any effort at refuse utilization, the mode and manner of its collection and removal must combine both economy and efficiency. You will, therefore, be pleased to pardon a little digression, with the view that I may, in a succinct form, lay before you my views in this relation. The garbage or kitchen offal, including coal and other ashes, yard and cellar sweepings, ought to be collected daily in the warm seasons, and at least three times per week during the other portions of the year, and with the view to constant cleanliness within doors, and a proper utilization of refuse matters, housekeepers, and all others interested, ought to be required to separate the ashes and earthy substances from the vegetable and animal offal, and in this form to present them with absolute regularity to the garbage collector, when he shall appear before the premises, and further to remove from public view the empty vessels immediately after the departure of the cart, which, together with the horses, ought to be large and substantial, and the former provided with a movable division board, so arranged as to shift little by little, fore and aft, and with an upright bolt, so that by the drawing of which the board will fly open from below upward when the cart is tilted. This partition will furnish two compartments, one for the ashes and the other for the animal and vegetable refuse, and can be shifted as the seasons advance, one upon the other, or in proportion as the ashes predominate over the vegetable and animal materials collected. Housekeepers and others ought to have sufficient warning, through the frequent sounding of a horn, aided by the ringing of team bells upon the hames of the horse, of the near approach of the cart, so that then, and not before, they may bring out their garbage; and they ought to be strictly enjoined not to expose their refuse matters upon the streets and sidewalks in advance of the time for the visit of the cart; but the officer in charge of the service ought to see to it, through the proper districting of the town or city into garbage beats, and the maintenance of proper order and discipline; that the carts appear, as to time, with almost the same degree of regularity as characterizes the arrival and departure of railroad trains. Unfaithfulness, loitering, or drunkenness on the part of employes ought to be promptly punished, as the people's health, lives, and convenience ought not to be compromised or placed in jeopardy through political or other influences. The garbage and refuse thus collected ought to be removed, either by water, rail, or carts into the country, and as much as possible out of the way of habitations and into grounds inclosed and prepared for their reception, the ashes placed under sheds and sifted, and held in stores as an absorbent and deodorant, and the vegetable and animal portions dumped into compost pits.

HOW GARBAGE IS COLLECTED IN BALTIMORE.

I had the honor of inaugurating in the City of Baltimore, nearly twenty years ago, a system of collecting garbage, and it has maintained its place and popularity for nearly two decades, amid all the changes of men, measures, and parties, and when honestly, energetically and conscientiously executed, has given uniform pleasure and satisfaction to the people. And not only so, but the present Emperor of Russia, some years ago, ordered one like it to be put in execution in the City of St. Petersburg, after an Imperial Commission had reported that in all the European cities visited for the purpose of investigation, none was found equal to it as a scavenging system. The house-wives of Baltimore have been so trained and schooled, through the kindness, gentleness, and firmness of the Sanitary Department, added to their own good practical judgment and dispositions of cleanliness, to regard the garbage-cart, not only as a necessity, but its regularity even to hours as of such grave importance as to call forth complaints when failure occur, and all such complaints ought not only to be encouraged, but carefully and promptly inquired into. The improvements or additions to this system—namely, the separation by families of the garbage from the ashes, the movable division-board in the carts, and the hauling by cart nearly two miles into the country—were adopted at my suggestion, and inaugurated nearly one year ago, with the view to the utilization of all this refuse, together with the night-soil or contents of privies, which cesspool matter was at the same time ordered to be removed by the independent nightmen, in their carts, to the city dumping-grounds, which last regulation gave rise to an advance in the cost to property-owners of cleaning privy vaults, and which, in its turn, together with other wise sanitary reasons, created the necessity of inaugurating the system of cleaning these places by the pneumatic suction plan, which, in case the machinery can be so perfected as to remove by suction the ordinary solid excrementitious matter, I consider to be a decided improvement, and ought by all means to form a part of the sanitary system of all large towns and cities. And again, besides the advantages in a sanitary or hygienic point, it ought to give rise to a reduction in the cost of cleaning closets nearly if not quite one-half, from the fact that the worst can and is done by day, thus giving full opportunity for double the working hours and larger loads. And, furthermore, property-owners and others interested, can see or determine with exactness the amount of service given by the nightmen, and thus be enabled to audit the bills and save unrighteous drafts upon their purses and patience.

THE MODEL GARBAGE CARTS.

The moveable division board in the cart saves the expense of duplicated carts in the collection of garbage—an expense the politicians feared very much. Then, again, it was supposed that to require families to provide a second garbage vessel would give rise to such an avalanche of indignation that no political party could stand against it; but, on the contrary, it was found that on the day fixed for the commencement of the garbage-separation system—which was fully made known to every family, by means of advertising and handbills circulated into every house, through the agency of the police—every family in the City of Baltimore—a city of over fifty thousand houses—had their garbage separated, and ready at the appointed hour for the garbage collector, save very few, and the neglect of those few was found, upon investigation, to be the result of ignorance rather than unwillingness; and up to this day I am not aware of a single fine having been imposed, as provided in the law. And indeed the whole thing has become popular with the people, and thus this objection, a mere ignis fatuus in the minds of those that scare at shadows, has vanished, and when these fearful ones expected this overwhelming ruin they found only praise and eulogiums. At first it was feared that the weight in the cart would be unequal; that either the load would be too heavy in front, and thus crush down the horse, or in the rear, and thus tilt the cart backward and hang the animal; but this difficulty soon also vanished when I showed the garbage men how to load in order to preserve the centre of gravity through the axletree.

DISPOSAL OF MANURE.

Nightsoil possesses, next to bullock's blood, the most valuable manurial properties, being well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops, but especially those requiring a large amount of nitrogen or ammonia. I therefore ask, then, if these things be true, is it wisdom, is it true economy to allow these sources of wealth to flow through our drains and sewers into the bays and rivers, to be forever lost, or if returned in any form, to be in the shape of epidemic, pestilential, and low forms of disease, and the expenditure of millions to dredge out our docks, rivers, and ship channels, saying nothing of the damage done to the fresh water streams through their pollution by this system of drainage? Sewers and drains were originally designed to convey away the surface drainage, and this system of sending through them all refuse matters, is a serious departure from this original intention, and which ought not to be continued. I know there are difficulties surrounding this whole matter of closet vaults; the contamination of the atmosphere which they cause, especially when being cleaned by the miserable cart and bucket plan, and the partial contamination or damage to contiguous wells and springs. But then we must not forget that there are very few large communities dependent for a supply of water upon the resources here referred to, nor yet upon this old rotten borough system of cleansing by cart and bucket. Therefore, in view of these things, the new mode of disposing of kitchen sewage and human excreta by drains and sewers renders, in my judgment, the last end worse than the first. Until, therefore, the people can be educated up to a well-regulated system of earth or ash closets, which ought to be as soon as possible, let us, at least for the present, stand by the cesspool plan of accumulation, and a perfected pneumatic suction system of cleansing, and utilize, in compliance with the plain dictates of nature, for the benefit of agriculture and the taxpayers, this large mass of refuse material.

LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REFUSE DEPOTS.

But now the question comes up, how are these waste matters to be utilized? The answer I will endeavor to give. And as was before stated, economy should always travel side by side with efficiency, therefore it is recommended to all towns and cities having navigable rivers running through or convenient to them, and not liable to ice-blockade, to use these to convey away, in suitable boats, tanks, and hoppers, these refuse matters to proper dumping grounds. If these, however, do not exist, or if existing, cannot be availed of, then the next best agents for transportation are railroads, and lastly, if these are not convenient or will not afford the required facilities, then there remains nothing but the horse and cart, which is the case in Baltimore, where the garbage and excreta are, by this means, transported about one mile and a half into the country. In any effort, however, to successfully utilize refuse, a market for the large amount of compost must not be overlooked in the selecting of depots for dumping purposes. This whole field must be well canvassed in its agricultural and horticultural bearings and relations, and confidence well founded that the outlet is well secured, and the demand will be quite equal to the supply. To this end and for this purpose let the section of country which may be induced under favorable circumstances to draw a supply of fertilizers from the depots, be as large as possible, and with the further view that these fertilizing boons from the towns and cities may penetrate to and enrich as far as possible those whose toil and labor contribute to the wants and necessities of the urban populations. But even it circumstances should demand the removal by horse and cart, yet the necessity will still exist for locating the dumping places so near to either railroads or navigable streams so that collateral tracks may be constructed without much cost, either of construction or after-working. The poudrette can be readily removed to the city in sacks or barrels and stored in warehouses for sale, but the composts cannot be so treated—those, from their crude nature, must be shipped or hauled direct to the farmers and gardeners. The ground, in quantity, should be sufficient for all present and future purposes, and having a light backward declivity, it should be inclosed by as high board fence, and containing, besides long sheds for the reception of coal and other ashes, stowage-room for sifted ash, poudrette, old coal, old bones and rags, boots and shoes, and implements; also, two rows of night-soil tanks, capable of holding each at least twenty-three thousand gallons; large drying floors; below the tanks a number of compost pits; a small house for the protection of the superintendent by day and the watchman by night; a pump to furnish water for man and beast, and, if necessary, feeding troughs for horses, and lastly, the required supply of forks, shovels, sieves, wheelbarrows, and scrapers; two or three horses and carts will also be wanted to haul materials from one locality to another.

MODE OF HANDLING REFUSE MATTERS IN THE DUMPS.

The above is a faithful description of the mode of constructing and manner of furnishing the Baltimore dumps, and I have given them in detail because I advised their construction and equipment, and are, therefore, whether good or bad, the embodiment of my ideas in this relation, and I will now further, from the same cause and for the same reason, describe the manner of handling and treating the refuse matters after reception within these depots. The ashes are dumped under the sheds, and then separated by the process of sifting from the coal, bones, rags, and other matters, and the vegetable and animal offal from houses into the compost pits for after treatment. The night-soil is dumped, or pumped from the wagon-tanks, into the first or upper row of tanks, after passing through a grating fixed in front thereof to separate and detain from the ordure all stones, bricks, sticks, hoop-skirts, and old clothes. As the contents of privy-vaults contain, as a general thing, a larger amount of urinous than solid matter, the former rises to the surface, and when the upper tank is full, this supernatant liquor is decanted through long troughs into the compost pits containing the vegetable and animal offal before referred to, and a percentage of sifted coal-ash added to act as an absorbent and deodorant. The filling from the carts and the decanting is carried forward until the first tank is full of solid, or rather semi-solid matter. This mass or residuum is then allowed to pass through a flood-gate into the second row of tanks, where sifted coal-ash is added, which acts immediately as an absorbent and deodorant. Indeed, practical experience and observation have fully demonstrated that two thousand pounds of sifted coal-ash will, in fifteen minutes, completely deodorize six hundred gallons of manure. The amount of sifted ash now ordered to be added to the ordure for the making of poudrette, is two parts of the latter to one of the former, or one of ash to two of night-soil, though, for the purposes of greater strength and concentration for transportation purposes, one part of sifted coal-ash may be added to three or four parts of night-soil, which makes a beautiful dry poudrette, and will, I doubt not, prove quite equal in its fertilizing qualities to the best guano, and far superior to many of the fertilizing agents now sold in the markets for from $40 to $60 the ton. The mixture thus made in the second row of tanks is, after deodorization, thrown out upon the drying-floors about three inches deep, which, if the weather be favorable, will dry in a few hours. The mass is then removed and thrown upon a heap; a process of heating takes place, in which the great and small lumps or clods that were formed upon the drying-floor fall or crumble into powder. The whole is then run through a sieve or screen, and is the fine or double-refined poudrette—according to the capacity of the sieve—which is sold by the Corporation of Baltimore for from $15 to $20 the ton, and its popularity is, I am informed, being well established with the farmers and gardeners who have used it upon their lands. This poudrette, thus made from no other materials than the raw contents of privies and coal-ash, is a fine, dry, inodorous powder, which might, with great propriety, be exhibited in a parlor filled with ladies and gentlemen of the most refined character. Composed of three parts of night-manure to one of coal-ash, and upon examination it will be seen how perfectly the ammonia is fixed, and how thorough and complete has been the deodorization. The compost made from the kitchen offal, a portion of sifted ash and the supernatant liquor from the manure tanks, is sold by the cart-load of forty cubic feet, or thirty bushels, at seventy-five cents, but it is an exceedingly rich manure, as can well be understood from its miscellaneous or heterogeneous character, being composed of rich vegetable and animal matters. This manure is the most fertile of all the fertilizing agents, and has, doubtless, a far greater moneyed value, and which will probably be yet realized, when the authorities shall have connected the dumps with the railroads that pass near them, so that the far-distant fields and gardens can be allowed, upon reasonable conditions, to partake of or share in this ocean of marrow and fatness. The old rags and bones are separated, as before stated, from the ashes, and also from the kitchen offal and night-soil, and sold, considerable revenue being derived therefrom; and the old boots and shoes, can, I understand, be reduced to powder by the process of burning, and sold for the case-hardening of iron; the old coal either sold for reburning or for the making of roads; so it will be seen that the utilization of everything collected has been provided for, save the old pans and kettles, and I do not despair even of these. It may be, that ere long, some branch of business will require them for some useful purpose.

THE UTILIZATION OF SCRAPINGS AND ASHES.

It has been stated that coal-ashes possess no agricultural or fertilizing value whatever, but such is evidently not the case, for besides the trace of wood-ash that they contain, which yield alkaline salts, they have in themselves properties, chemical and mechanical, which the soil requires, and I have seen, in our Baltimore dumping grounds, splendid tomatoes, pumpkins, citrons, and tobacco growing from a bed of pure coal-ash and cinders. A sample of the Baltimore City poudrette was submitted to Prof. Liebeg for analysis, composed of one part of ash to one of night-soil, and it was declared to have a value of $15 per ton of 2,000 pounds, when viewed in the light of the report of the United States Commission of Agriculture at Washington, and as compared with the double-refined poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, of New-York, an article which, it is said, finds a ready sale at $25 per ton. If, therefore, this Baltimore poudrette of one to one has such a value, what will be the value of a poudrette made from say four of human ordures to one of ash? The answer will probably prove it to be quite equal to the best guanos. The analysis of Prof. Liebig exibits the constituents to be ammonia, phosphoric acid, bone-phosphate of lime, alkaline salts, and lime, all of which are important and even necessary in the growth of crops.

I have made no special reference to the utilization of the scrapings and sweepings of streets, because these generally find a ready sale. They, however, can, I doubt not, be made of greater value by admixture with the compost matters, as the supernatant liquor from the night-soil tanks is quite sufficient for complete saturation, even after these shall be added. I have also not referred to the plan of utilization by irrigation, as practiced in some parts of England and Scotland, through the instrumentality of ditches, pipes, and jets. This plan comprehends the utilization in the form of liquid manure or sewer water, in which the kitchen offal, and other matters are held in solution and suspension. This mode of applying refuse matters to useful purposes admits of the discharge of refuse matters into drains and sewers for collection at the mouths of the latter, but I apprehend it could not be availed of to any extent in this country. I, therefore, even if it were compatible with a well-regulated sanitary system, dismiss it as being impracticable, at this time at least.

BRIEF WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

And now, gentlemen of the association, in bringing this paper to a close, I must beg to warn you not to be disheartened, not to be discouraged, when you read and examine the next annual report of the Health Department of the City of Baltimore, upon the utilization of the refuse of that city under the plan herein set forth. The system is yet in its infancy, having only been in practical operation a few months. I regret having been deprived the privilege of engrafting upon it all my ideas of practical usefulness and economy. But still, although it has passed into other hands, it has not been abandoned, as desired by some it should be, and for this blessing of a continuance we are greatly indebted to Mayor Vansant and Health Commissioner Dr. Steuart. I think I may, however, safely allege that the trial has proved a complete success, so far as the question of utilization is concerned. You have a sample of the poudrette before you; the farmers and gardeners, who have used it upon their lands, testify, I am informed, in the highest praise of its qualities as a fertilizing agent, conducing to the growth of all kinds of crops. It is, I am further advised, being eagerly sought after by those who understand its manurial virtues, and that the circle or extent of its popularity is fast enlarging. And the same with the compost, so far as its virtues have been made known by practical trial. This, however, unlike the poudrette, cannot be brought to the City and stored in warehouse for sale; hence, great masses of this article are accumulating, from the want of a market, the immediate locality of the dumps being unable to consume the great supply, and the authorities have not as yet connected these depots with the contiguous main track railways, but when this shall be accomplished, as it must ere long be, then the demand for compost will in all probability be greater than the supply. The amount of poudrette turned out from the Baltimore tanks during the few months the system has been in operation, I have been informed by my excellent friend, (the Commissioner of Health,) Dr. Steuart, has been 650 tons, and of compost, 22,104 loads, the bulk of which compost remains on hand, and yet to be sold. Therefore, you will see, that if any failure should seem to have occurred, it will not be in the practicability of the plan of utilization, but rather in the want of the means of transporting away the compost to distant fields for consumption, and which means of transportation (the railroads) lay almost at the very doors of the dumping grounds, and also in the exceedingly small amount of both poudrette and compost made from the excreta and other house offals of some 300,000 men, women, and children. But it is to be hoped that a better exhibit will be made for the year ending with October, 1874. And now, finally, I long greatly to witness the bright and golden days, when men will learn true political wisdom, especially as it bears upon sanitary police and public hygiene; when fealty to any political party, as a passport to office and employment, will be utterly ignored and refused consideration in every municipal sanitary department in the United States of America; when men will be appointed and employed with sole reference to their moral worth, energy, and practical scientific capabilities for good; when they will be rewarded and appreciated for their sleepless nights and midnight toils and grapplings with pestilence, misery, and woe in accumulation of practical knowledge, wherewith, under God, to bless the people; and when continuance in place is considered, the only question to be asked will be, "Is he honest? is he faithful? is he competent?" Who would dream of proclaiming as a principle in political action, for the admiration of the people, disease, pestilence, death, orphanism, widowhood, famine, destruction to commerce, trades, and occupations? And yet these things follow more or less, silently or violently, upon the frequent changes in health departments of their officers and employes. If even ignorance and stupidity do not characterize the movements of some health department officials, there is at least a degree of carelessness and unconcern that marks the footsteps of many of those whose tenure of office and employment is known to be of short duration. If they have private occupations they wisely look after those as a first consideration to themselves and families, and the public welfare as a second concern. Will we ever see the glorious days, when the only principle known and embodied in sanitary departments everywhere will be the careful looking after the health and comfort of the people?

ANOTHER PAPER ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Mr. Jacob J. Storer, of Boston, next read the following paper on the same subject:

That the conclusions I have arrived at respecting the proper treatment of animal refuse may be better comprehended it is necessary that a brief description be given of the most advanced methods now practiced. From most of the packing and slaughtering houses the blood from the slaughtered animals flows into receiving tanks, whence it is gradually removed to different places to be manipulated for its albumen, or dried for a fertilizer or some other purpose. In Summer the heat causes the blood in these receiving tanks to become offensive in a few hours. Hence the first cause of complaint.

I would recommend that such tanks be made double, the inner one of iron and the outer of wood, and that a space of from six to eight inches be left between the two, which shall be kept filled with ice, or shall have cold water constantly flowing through it. This should keep the blood at a temperature at which decomposition and consequent offense would be prevented.

In some cities the blood and much of the offal flows directly into the sewers. Where there is a plentiful supply of water, and where the sewer mouths are far enough off, or emptying into a rapid current, there may be but little objection to this plan as far as the city adopting it is concerned, but towns and neighborhoods along the course of the river below the sewer mouths, as shown by statistics throughout Europe and this country, suffer to a great degree. To allow this, then, cannot be a good sanitary measure.

The great need of the times is that an economical system be devised, and everywhere adopted and carried into effect, by which the tank steam, blood and tank offal, &c., of packing, slaughtering, and rendering houses shall be disposed of without violating the laws of health.

BOILING AND FAT-MELTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The steam and gases from the tanks in which solid animal matter is boiled or steamed for the purpose of extracting the grease are, perhaps, the greatest causes of offense appertaining to these establishments.

The usual method of conducting the steam and gases through cold iron coils for partial condensation, and making the uncondensed portion pass up through the fires under the boilers, is, in most cases, ineffectual, for the reasons that boiler fires are rarely, if ever, of sufficient capacity or intensity to decompose and burn all the steam and gases, while that portion of them passing undecomposed and unburned through the coils has its temperature immediately reduced by contact with the heat-absorbing surface of the boilers, and escapes with all its bad odor into the air.

When this method is in use the exceedingly offensive condensed steam is generally permitted to flow into the sewers or water courses to the detriment of health.

Conducting the steam and gases through heated tubes, and then into a good fire, is complete and effectual, provided their volume is not in excess of the effective power of the apparatus.

Another plan recently brought into notice is to pass the steam and gases through cold coils, allowing the condensed portion to run into the sewers, while the uncondensed portion is passed through vessels containing lime for the removal of some of the stench, and thence over naphtha, benzine, or gasoline, for the absorption of carbon, and then is burned as illuminating gas or carried under boilers to generate steam.

A portion of the offensive odors in this case is transferred to and concentrated (not destroyed) by the lime, while the rest is rendered inoffensive by burning.

As the uncondensed steam and gases can be properly disposed of without the intervention of lime or liquid hydra-carbons it is not easy to discover any advantage in their use.

By another method, recently introduced, the steam and gases are blown off into a closed tank, and then condensed to a good degree by copious sprays of water, holding in solution sulphate of iron and chloride of lime.

The uncondensed portion, still offensive, is conducted under the boiler fires. The condensed portion is inoffensive, and no objection can be made to its flow into the sewers.

The filtering of the condensed steam through charcoal or other substances for the purpose of deodorizing it, while the uncondensed is burned, is another method.

There are several other devices approaching, as those do, the solution of the problem; but it will be seen that no matter what condensation or purification takes place, a large portion still remains uncondensed and offensive, and has to be disposed of.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL SCHEME.

The plan I find most effectual and economical is to build a combustion chamber or oven with a deep ash-pit, made water-tight with cement. The roof of this chamber is full of small openings, made by leaving two or three inch spaces between the ends of the bricks. An oven or chamber four feet square, with a roof four or five feet above the grate, will suffice for any packing-house if the tanks are blown off successively, no two at the same time, no matter how large the escape pipe.

The steam and gases are then blown off through a cold coil, the condensed steam runs into the ash-pit basin, where it is gradually evaporated, and passing up is burned by the fire above; the uncondensed steam passes directly up through the fires.

A slight blast keeps the oven always at a white heat, the roof detains the gases and steam until they are thoroughly decomposed and burned, and at the same time serves to concentrate the heat in the oven.

The escaping flame may be utilized for generating steam, heating furnaces, or any other economical purpose. The apparatus is simple and the result is perfect, no offensive odor escaping.

THE DISPOSAL OF OFFAL.

The next point for consideration is the care of the tank offal.

A beef gives fifty pounds, a hog twenty pounds, a sheep seven pounds of this.

In some instances this is thrown into the water courses, in some upon the surface of the ground, or buried in trenches to be gotten rid of.

It is even permitted, by the health authorities in some places, to accumulate during the Winter, when it gives but little or no offense, and be gradually worked up into a fertilizer during that season, while the excess is allowed to remain in decomposing and stinking heaps throughout the next Summer, until the return of cold weather, when the fertilizer manufacturer gets again at work.

Public health demands that this offal shall not accumulate anywhere, and that the disposal shall be inoffensive, thorough, and immediate. The same demand is made respecting the dead animals of the cities, and those dying in transit or their way to them.

Public economy—the agricultural interests—require the utilization of this material.

My attention was first called to this subject about a year ago, and though it was entirely outside of my legitimate business, I became interested enough to investigate the matter in all its details of defects and needs, and have made extensive and practical experiments and observations for the purpose of discovering a proper system of manipulation.

The importance of the results obtained must be my apology for alluding to the method I have designed and practiced.

Of the treatment of the tank, steam, and gases I have already spoken.

I found that the various offal driers in use were slow in action, and offensive in operation.

That it was most desirable for sanitary reasons that the blood and offal should be dried and rendered inoffensive immediately upon their production, that no accumulation of them should be permitted, and that consequently for places where much packing is done, and for all large cities, driers should be designed and operated, of much greater capacity than any then in use.

ONE SCHEME CARRIED OUT AT CHICAGO.

I designed and erected at the Union Stock Yards, adjoining Chicago, a brick-lined cylinder, 20 feet long and three feet internal diameter, having at one end a fire-place, and at the other a smoke-stack.

The intense flame of burning pulverized fuel is injected directly into the cylinder, which has capacity to treat four tons an hour of mixed blood and tank offal. The jet of flame is not only intense, but is constant, so that the drying of the material in the cylinder is very rapid.

In the base of the smoke-stack is a gas combustion chamber of the style and dimensions spoken of in the first part of this paper, and a hot fire is constantly maintained therein.

The offensive steam and gases escaping from the cylinder, when in operation, pass into this combustion chamber, and are there decomposed and burned so completely that no offensive odors escape, while the resulting flame often extends twenty feet up the stack, bringing its fire-brick lining to a white heat. This flame is sufficient to generate all the steam required to run the machinery of the works. That its results were most satisfactory may be judged from the fact that the Trustees of the town of Lake, wherein the works are erected, closed all the other offal drying establishments within their jurisdiction, early in the Summer, because of the offense they created, but urged that my works should be kept in operation. At the close of the past summer they unanimously passed a series of resolutions thanking me for having conducted the works without creating any offense whatever, and declaring that for years they had not had a season so free from nuisances, and requesting me to increase the capacity of the works, in order that the town might be further freed from foul odors and accumulation of animal refuse.

Dr. Miller, the Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. Reid, the Health Officer of Chicago, have often visited my works and fully indorse the expressed opinions of the town of Lake authorities.

Encouraged by this action of the authorities, I have arranged to have in operation there, in a few weeks, another cylinder capable of drying ten tons of raw blood and tank offal an hour. The machine is fifty feet long by five feet diameter.

A jet of pulverized fuel constantly burning in the gas combustion chamber in the base of the stack will insure thorough decomposition and burning of all the offensive gases and steam which must so rapidly escape during the treatment of this large amount of material.

From various causes, lack of co-operation, &c., I have not been able to carry my system into practice in all its details.

STILL ANOTHER PLAN.

A further step in this system is the treatment of the tank-water or soup.

It is estimated that there are about twelve gallons tank-water or soup made per beeve, three gallons per hog, and one gallon per sheep. According to these estimates there is annually produced in Chicago, and permitted to run into the water-courses and sewers, about 8,000,000 gallons or 36,000 tons.

It is easy, with these figures, to arrive at the amount produced in other cities.

This 36,000 tons tank-water carries with it to the river not less than 4,000 tons of animal matter in solution or suspension. After the heaviest particles of matter have been deposited in catch-basins, some obtained near Boston and filtered through a charcoal filter, still retained in solution eight per cent. of animal matter in the form of glue. This is exceptional; as a general thing, I think the animal matter is of such a character as to be easily removed by proper filtration. Many persons have attempted to solve the problem how to separate the animal matter from the liquid, so that only clear water should flow into the sewers.

It appears to me the best plan, in most cases, would be to run the liquid, as is now usually done, into catch-basins, where the heavier particles of the solid matter will settle; thence into a second series of basins, where still another considerable portion shall be precipitated by chemicals. The soup, now partially cleared—carrying say from five to eight per cent. of solid matter in solution—should be made to flow from the precipitating basins, and be submitted to the downward intermittent filtration process through earth, which has been so successfully adopted for the treatment of sewage in some towns in England.

I think the adoption of this plan would insure the flow of clear water into the sewers.

In the choice of precipitants to be used in the second series of tanks or basins we should be guided, I think, not only by a desire to obtain an effective precipitate, but also by the cost of the material and the value of the resultant.

I suggest that milk of lime be first thoroughly stirred in with the liquid, and that then sulphuric acid be added.

This treatment causes a quicker and more complete precipitation than any I have tried. The resultant contains nothing not of value as a fertilizer, while the cost of chemicals is fully recovered in the value of the material. This process is not adapted to the treatment of tank water containing a considerable amount of animal matter in the form of glue. A proper treatment in such case has, I am assured by Mr. B. F. Shaw, of Cambridge, Mass., just been discovered by him, and is about being applied at the works of the Boynton Packing Company. He claims to remove all the glue in solution, leaving the water odorless, and almost colorless, and that the value of the animal matter removed more than covers the cost of the manipulation.

PORK PACKING AND SLAUGHTERING HOUSES.

There is still another point of importance that has received but little attention, and which yet is a matter of serious offense from hog-packing and slaughtering houses.

From three-quarters of a pound to a pound of blood, bristles, and dirt are deposited in the scalding-vat by each hog scalded. Invariably, I believe, this water, with its burden of animal matter, is permitted to flow into the sewers. In the presence of so many and great causes of offense, this one has been generally overlooked, yet it requires consideration.

Mr. Shaw designed, and has in operation at the establishment of the Packing Company above spoken of, a successful method of treating this matter, which I will briefly describe:

The water for scalding is generally kept at a temperature of about 145° Fahrenheit. When it has become foul and offensive from use, he mixes with it some charcoal dust, and allows it to cool down to about 90° Fahrenheit. This is done between the hours of slaughtering. To hasten the cooling, ice may be used. When the water is cooled sufficiently, a quantity of blood, and sometimes a small amount of sulphuric acid is thoroughly stirred into it, and after the mass is well mixed, the temperature is raised to the boiling point for a few minutes.

The coagulum caused by this means incloses the charcoal and the impurities that were suspended in the water, when they are removed by a skimmer of netted wire.

The water is thus made pure and sweet enough for use again, and may be cleared and used several times successively.

Mr. Shaw suggests that the scrapings and wash-water of these establishments may be collected in vats supplied with steam heating-pipes, and manipulated in the same manner.

It is possible in this way to prevent wholly the escape of blood, manure, and scrapings from the drains of slaughtering establishments. The material recovered from these scalding vats is valuable as a fertilizer, and more than reimburses the cost of the operation.

In most instances the packing, slaughtering, and rendering establishments are scattered throughout our cities, each one offending a very considerable neighborhood, jeopardizing its health, and depreciating the value of the land and houses thereabouts.

Few of the establishments can afford to erect works for drying their offal and blood, or adopt proper means for the care of the tank-water, &c. Those who can afford to do so, do not care to add to their other business that of manufacturing fertilizers.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The removal of these establishments to one location would result in very great pecuniary as well as sanitary advantages to the neighborhood from which they move; while their assemblage at one place would make it easy for them to adopt a system of management that would satisfy all sanitary conditions. At this place, wherever it might be, one establishment could be erected which should treat all the blood, offal, and tank-water each hour of its production. The blood and offal could be hauled to the drying works in covered carts, all offense being prevented by dusting the interior of the carts with powdered charcoal, and covering the tops of their contents with the same, while the tank-water could be conducted by sewers into one common reservoir for treatment.

GLUE AND BONE WORKS.

Prominent among the nuisances to be found at glue works is that arising from the heaps of skulls, bones, hoofs, and horns generally piled in the open air till the flesh is removed from them by gradual decomposition. From these arise constantly the most offensive odors.

I know from practice a simple and effectual remedy for this nuisance.

Inclose a common house-furnace in a brick chamber, the cover or top of this chamber to be made of iron gratings or perforated plates; over this is built a strong wooden bin with a roof, in which shall be an opening, say two feet in diameter. A fan-blower is placed near the top of the bin, having both a suction and force pipe.

This bin is filled with these skulls, &c., a fire made in the furnace, the suction-pipe attached to the opening at the top of the bin, and the fan put in motion.

The heated air is drawn up through the contents of the bin, and with its burden of moisture and offensive gases, is ejected through the force-pipe into the fire. A few hours of this treatment is more effectual than weeks by the present offensive method. The expense of establishing new methods has been the principal cause of hesitation on the part of health departments in enforcing practical improvements. Considering that the element of time enters largely into all practical values, I have endeavored to show the economy of a rapid and thorough system of manipulation of the animal refuse of cities.

A REPORT ON SEWERAGE.

Hon. C. C. Cox, President Board of Health, Washington, D. C., delivered an address on sewerage. He said: It will not be denied that the disposition of night soil, including its removal from closet vaults as well as its ultimate destination or lodgment, is a subject of vital sanitary importance, and and it is remarkable that for centuries this has been a vexed and until recently a wholly unsettled problem. From the Middle Ages, when manure was thrown into the public street to the annoyance of passers by, down through the prevalence of the bucket system so-called, it is an acknowledged nuisance of the most flagrant character, not only offensive to the nose but pernicious to the public health. It is remarkable that the world has tolerated such a condition of things, for if human ingenuity had been taxed to devise the most offensive and most pernicious nuisance this could not have been excelled or rivaled. I will state that upon the organization of the Board of Health in Washington two years ago—it was organized by act of Congress—the District of Columbia was found to be in a terrible condition. Under the old corporation an attempted reform was at once interfered with by those local political agencies which have retarded the progress of health boards throughout the country, and the success of health organizations can never be perfect until plenary power is given to health boards over everything pertaining to the public health, and until these boards become sanitary despotisms, so to speak, and will not be influenced by local political legislation or other influences that only destroy its good effects. We found, among other great nuisances of the city, this matter of closet refuse prominently exhibited. It was a nuisance in the first place in its disposition. It was dumped promiscuously around the suburbs of the city, and attention was directed to it in this way. A contract was made with certain responsible parties, running through a period of ten years, who were bound to take it from the wharves where it was delivered by the parties removing it from the vaults, and conveyed ten or twelve miles down the Potomac, where it could no longer be pernicious to health. And this contract embraced not only manure, but dead animals, garbage, and everything offensive, and this system is now faithfully carried out. Every dead animal in the City of Washington is taken from these wharves and carried by barges to a point ten or twelve miles down the Potomac. But there was still another and more crying evil, and this was the removal from the vaults themselves. The old bucket system was in use, and the contents of these vaults were deposited in open carts and carried in the night through the streets, an intolerable nuisance to the citizens. In the hot Summer, especially, the nuisance was so unbearable, that the inhabitants of the streets through which these carts passed were obliged to run in haste and close their windows, but they were often too late, as the houses were infected with the horrible smell.

THE PUMP SYSTEM.

About this time we heard that in New-York the pump system was adopted, and a delegation from our board came to this City a year ago and communicated with the distinguished Health Inspector of the board, Dr. Janes, on the subject. He introduced us to the parties having this system in charge; we saw its practical operation, but it simply removed the fluid portions, leaving the solid portions untouched. The pump was brought on to Washington; it was tested twice under the most favorable circumstances, and was a signal failure, and we discarded it at once. Subsequently an invention was presented by Messrs. Bradley, Keyser & Painter. It consisted of a suction or force pump, which directly exhausted the contents of the vaults and at the same time removed through the tubes the obstructions which constituted the great difficulty under the old system. After repeated experiments with this machine, and finding that it proved eminently successful in every instance, we resolved to adopt it. There were some great difficulties in the way of our success. Here was this bucket system which was in existence for years, a large number of scavengers were employed who had a certain amount of local political influence, and the removal of these men seemed to be an insuperable difficulty because of the power they had with the local political authorities. But be it said to the honor of Gov. Sheppard, of the District, that when this subject was presented to him, and it was demonstrated as a perfect substitute for the old objectionable system, he came nobly to the rescue of the Board of Health, the scavengers were abolished, and the board was enabled to operate successfully. The apparatus for emptying the vaults is fully explained in several scientific newspapers. It performs the work perfectly in Washington and Georgetown in the daytime instead of the night, with the slightest possible offense, and at a reduced expense of some $8,000 or $10,000 to the citizens of that district. The whole thing is being reduced to a perfect system, regular records are kept in every district of the plans and the work done, and the system is as perfect as it can be made just now.

REMARKS OF DR. CHANDLER.

Dr. Chandler mentioned that during the Summer the New-York Board of Health had used carbolic acid and chloride of zinc for disinfecting purposes, and that no complaints of offensiveness of odor had been made, although they disinfected no less than 150 miles of streets per week. The services of three men were sufficient—one to look after the horses and carts, and the other two to sprinkle the gutters on either side of the street. The seventy per cent. carbolic acid had been found the least offensive in street disinfection.

YELLOW FEVER AND THE RESULTS OF DISINFECTION.

The following paper upon yellow fever and the results of disinfection in New-Orleans, prepared by Dr. A. W. Perry, was read by Dr. White: The yellow fever of 1873 commenced in this city (New-Orleans) on July 4, in the person of I. M. Arran, the mate of the Spanish bark Valparaiso, which left Havana in ballast June 16, arrived at the quarantine station, below the city, on the 24th. After a detention of two days the vessel arrived in the city and was moored at Pier No. 48, at the foot of Second street. The man died July 8 with well marked yellow fever. On July 12 the mate of the steam boat, which was laid up for repairs at the same wharf about thirty yards distant, was attacked with yellow fever and died. From these two cases the disease slowly spread, there being six cases in July, and twenty-four in August. Of the first ten cases eight had recent and direct communication with the first two cases and had visited the vessel above mentioned. During the first week in August the Board of Health commenced to disinfect with carbolic acid all places where yellow fever had been reported. The disinfection was performed in two days, viz: When a case of yellow fever was reported, all the yards, alleys, and drains in the square were sprinkled with crude carbolic acid, by hand-sprinkling pots. About seventy gallons of the carbolic acid were used per square. This was done to destroy any disease germs that might be on the ground, and to prevent the spread of the disease germs over the other parts of the same square.

WHOLESALE DISINFECTION.

Thirty entire squares and twenty-one half squares where yellow fever had occurred, were thus disinfected in the Fourth district, and in only seven of these areas disinfected were there any subsequent cases of yellow fever, and the total number of these cases after disinfection of the squares on which they lived, was ninety-one. To ascertain whether or no the small number of subsequent cases was because of the small number of persons liable to yellow fever who lived in these squares, a census was taken of the total population of each square, and also of the white persons who have come to the city since 1867, the last epidemic year. In thirty squares in which most of the yellow fever occurred, the total population was 5,223, an average of 174 per square; of these 1,249 were liable to take yellow fever, being nearly twenty-four per cent. liable. Of the liable persons 7.3 per cent. took the disease before disinfection, and nine-tenths of one per cent. after disinfection. In the square bounded by Rousseau, First, Saraparn, and Fulton, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 8, there were six cases; the whole square was disinfected Sept. 13, and there have been no subsequent cases. There are in this square thirty-three persons liable to yellow fever. In the square bounded by Chippewa, Annunciation, Eighth, and Ninth, there were, from Sept. 10 to 16, three cases of yellow fever. The half square was disinfected Sept. 20, and no subsequent cases have occurred in this square, which contains persons liable to yellow fever. These statistics cannot be denied, nor can the conclusions to which they lead be overturned by any isolated examples of failure, or bad consequences to a few patients.

DISINFECTING WITH CARBOLIC ACID.

The disinfection of the streets with carbolic acid by sprinkling-carts was done to prevent, if possible, the disease from spreading from square to square, and this has practically been effected. On the second week in August, when the street disinfection was commenced, the cases of yellow fever were scattered irregularly over the portion of the Fourth District between Chippewa and the river which was called the infected district. The greater part of all the cases the present season have been within these limits. All the six cases in July were between Chippewa and this river. Of the twenty-four cases in August, twenty-one were in this district; of the forty-eight cases in September, thirty-eight were there, and of the thirty-one in October, twenty-one were there. Never before has yellow fever spread so slowly in this city, while in other cities—Shreveport and Memphis—the disease, undoubtedly derived from this city, spread with its usual rapidity and fatality. A few cases have occurred in Mobile, and were treated with the same method of disinfection, and with the result of extinguishing the disease. Nowhere in the world has disinfection on so extensive a scale been carried on as in New-Orleans, and it has, consequently, met with considerable opposition. In sprinkling the streets with carbolic acid, about twenty gallons were used to every 100 yards, and this was repeated several times at intervals of from five to ten days. The large amount of acid used made the air of a disinfected locality exceedingly irritable to the eyes, and sometimes produced nausea and headache. These disagreeable effects are due to the naphtha and naphthaline which constitute the impurities of the crude carbolic acid. These have no disinfecting value, and in future a purer acid should be used which is not very unpleasant and equally effective and cheap. This purer acid could not be procured during this last season. The purest carbolic acid that can be practically used has some offensive odor, and may produce headache and nausea in a few persons, but it requires more evidence than has been presented by physicians opposed to disinfection, to prove that it is really hurtful. One physician has condemned it in public prints, and his evidence is that he had a case, and after being sick four days, the pure carbolic acid was sprinkled on the yard, and the man died the following night. From this evidence carbolic acid is condemned as being hurtful.

THE FEVER IN OTHER YEARS.

It has also been asserted that the yellow fever appearing in the Fourth District during three successive years when disinfection was applied, shows that disinfection did no good. The yellow fever of 1871 was principally within 300 yards of the corner of Magazine and Washington, and the fever of 1872 was principally around the corner of Jackson and Magazine; in fact, in three successive years the cases have occupied areas far removed from each other, which were not disinfected the previous year. It may even be admitted that in a few critical cases of yellow fever, where life is wavering in the balance, the use of carbolic acid may cause a fatal issue, but this admission does not all condemn disinfection as a hygienic measure. Hygienic measures are not for the sick, but for the healthy. The removal of cases of small-pox and typhus fever to special hospitals is practiced with extreme vigor by most European Governments, although the removal of these patients from their homes unquestionably causes scores and hundreds of deaths in the persons removed who without removal would have recovered. If these cases had not been removed, instead of scores and hundreds of deaths, there would have been thousands. The true principal of all sanitary operations is the greatest good to the greatest number, and nobody but the sickliest kind of a humanitarian doubts it.

THE FEVER AS IT EXISTED IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The following account of the yellow fever, as it existed in New-Orleans from July 4 to Nov. 1, 1873, prepared by Dr. S. C. Russell, Secretary State Board of Health, Louisiana, was read by Dr. White, of Louisiana:

Without doubt the first case of yellow fever which occurred in the Mississippi Valley, during the year 1873, was in the person of José Maria Arna, mate of the Spanish bark Valparaiso. This bark left Havana June 16 of the present year, in ballast, and arrived at the quarantine station on the Mississippi River June 24, and was detained there three days, after which she was released and permitted to come to the city, arriving June 26. She was docked at the head of Second street, in the Fourth District, two miles above Canal street, the business centre of the city. As to her treatment at the "quarantine" station, the following letter from Dr. Geo. Howe, resident physician at the station, will show for itself:

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Oct. 12, 1873.

S. C. Russell, M. D., Secretary of Board of Health, New-Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR: Your official communication of the 9th inst., requesting particulars concerning bark Valparaiso is just to hand and contents noted.

The bark Valparaiso, Spanish flag, left Havana on the morning of 16th June, 1873, for New-Orleans, with nineteen crew and five sailors who worked their passage here.

Arrived at Quarantine Station, June 24, P. M., all well. Notified the Captain, Rosas, that two and a half days' quarantine were required to complete the ten days required by law. She did not get off until seventy-two hours after arrival, the tow-boat being detained below. She was visited three times daily by myself, and I saw her officers and crew each visit. She was fumigated with chlorine twice, both in forecastle and between decks. Carbolic acid was used twice freely in pumps, and scattered below, as also in forecastle. Being in ballast, it was easy to distribute the acid freely and thoroughly. From 6 P. M. until morning, during her stay here, the hatches were removed in order that the cool night air might replace the warmer air of the hold of vessel.

The officers' cabin was twice fumigated, much to their disgust, and during an entire day they did not go inside.

The officers and crew were in perfect health up to hour of sailing from here.

The above are all the particulars concerning bark Valparaiso. Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. HOWE, M. D., Resident Physician.

As has been stated above, the bark Valparaiso was docked at Pier No. 48, Fourth District, opposite Second street. Above her lay several steam-boats, first of which was the Belle Lee, above her the Wm. S. Pike, and several Red River boats. The mate, Arna, was taken sick with the yellow fever on the 4th of July, and was carried, after being treated two days, down to the Third District, a distance of three miles, where he died on the 8th of July. His first physician, Dr. Mansigra, pronounced it yellow fever, and reported it as such to the Board of Health. Some members of the board saw him after his removal, and unhesitatingly pronounced it a true case of yellow fever. Dr. Devron gave certificate as such. The premises, where Arna died, No. 485 Moreau street, were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, and no other case occurred in that neighborhood for the season. With the advice of Dr. Perry pure carbolic acid spray was thrown on the walls, the floors sprinkled with it, and the neighboring yards and cess-pools liberally sprinkled with crude carbolic and zinc iron.

It is proper to remark here that as soon as the case of Arna was known to the Board of Health, the bark was several times fumigated at her wharf, (but not in a manner satisfactory to the sanitary officer himself.) No other case, however, occurred on the bark. The Captain (Rosas) claimed that the balance of her crew were old acclimated Spaniards, and such was their appearance, he also claimed, that Arna took his sickness from New-Orleans. (From the subsequent history of our fever one may believe that he may not be so far out of the way.)

Case Second.—Harry West, aged thirty-five, left his boarding-house, Third District, three miles below the Valparaiso, and far from where Arna died, though on the same day, (July 8,) and shipped on the dredge-boat Essayons, working at the mouth of the Mississippi River, where he was taken sick July 10, and was brought up to the city, entered the Charity Hospital, and died July 15. He had had no connection with any other known case. He had been drinking heavily before shipping on the Essayons. No other case occurred in his boarding-house or on the dredge-boat Essayons. His boarding-house was thoroughly treated with disinfectants, but not the Essayons. This case considered to be doubtful.

Case Third.—Was that of Edward Hynes, mate of the Belle Lee. It will be remembered she was the first boat above the Valparaiso, (distance about 100 feet.) Hynes was taken sick July 12, and died on the boat July 29, with black vomit and suppression of urine. In the meantime, July 18, the Belle Lee was sent away from her wharf, at the head of Third street. Her Captain engaged to take her up to some uninhabited place about the river bank, and after unsuccessfully searching for some suitable place, he took her to the river front of the lower portion of the Sixth District, between Las and Napoleon avenues. At this point appeared a new focus of infection, in which there were thirty-seven cases and twenty-five deaths. This will be more fully spoken of under case 30, which was the first death of yellow fever in the limits of the Sixth District.

Case Fourth.—Was in the person of Thos. Meade, a carpenter on the steamer W. S. Pike, (first boat above the Belle Lee,) two and a half squares from the Valparaiso. Meade was taken sick July 27, seven days after the death of Hynes, the last case, and recovered. His lodgings were near the corner of Fifth and Water streets.

Case Fifth.—Joachim Domingoes was employed in loading the bark Valparaiso, acting as interpreter between the crew and the working party on shore. He was taken sick at No. 21 Fifth street, near the levee, on the 28th of July, and recovered, more fortunate than his nurse, Tomassa Roderiguis, (case 18, who took sick in the same house and died in the Charity Hospital on Aug. 19.)

Case Sixth.—Charles Masse, painter on the steamer William S. Pike, was taken sick July 29 and died in the Hotel Dieu Aug. 7.

Case Seventh.—Assistant Engineer on the steamer W. S. Pike; taken July 30, and recovered.

Case Eighth.—Sam. Gatewood, carpenter on the steamer Belle Lee, was taken sick July 31, and died at No. 500 Rampart street Aug. 4, one mile from the infected district. This infected locality at this time, (Aug. 1,) extended on the river front, from First to Fifth street, a distance of one-third of a mile back hardly one square. Gatewood's house, as was the case of all others, where there had been a case of yellow fever, was thoroughly disinfected, and no other case (save one, and that doubtful) (Case No. 12) occurred in that neighborhood for the season.

Case Ninth.—John Geming was taken ill Aug. 1, and died Aug 5; he lodged one-half square from Meade, (case fourth,) in a filthy and damp place, and worked in the Sixth District, opposite the dock of Belle Lee, where Hynes (case third) died.

Case Tenth.—James Mahoney was taken sick Aug. 6, at No. 178 Levee street; he recovered in the Charity Hospital; no known connection with any other case; apparently sporadic.

Case Eleventh.—Conrad Hothey, painter on "Belle Lee;" was taken sick Aug. 8, and died at No. 58 Seventh street Aug. 14.

Case Twelfth.—Eliza Leitch, seven and a half years old; taken sick Aug. 9, and recovered. She was receiving music lessons in the house where Gatewood (case sixth) died; this is regarded as a doubtful case, as was also many other cases in her neighbor hood.

Case Thirteenth.—Simeon Murray was taken sick Aug. 9, and died Aug. 15; he had visited steamer Belle Lee; Pike worked on the levee, and was the first death of "yellow fever" in Algiers, (Fifth District,) on the right bank of the river.

Case Fourteenth.—Joseph Railey, taken sick Aug. 13; recovered; he was accustomed to visit the levee often; his house (No. 185 Rousseau street) is less than two squares from the "infected district," the street notoriously filthy, and at this time Mrs. Railey, his wife, died at the same house Sept. 2.

Case Fifteenth.—Terance Cochrane, mate of the bark W. G. Putnam, was taken sick with yellow fever Aug. 15, and died in the Charity Hospital Aug. 21. The bark Putnam was at this time in the same berth as the Valparaiso had been—viz., at the foot of Second street, in the Fourth District. It may be mentioned here that this bark lay for a few days at Twenty-third street, Third District, before she left the port. There her Captain was taken sick, and two of her crew—one dying in the Charity Hospital.

Case Sixteenth.—P. Crawford, three months from Ireland, was taken sick Aug. 15, and recovered. Crawford lived one door from Railey, (case fourteenth,) at No. 187 Rousseau street.

Case Seventeenth.—Denis Donohue was taken sick Aug. 15, and died Aug. 19. Donohue lived two miles from the infected district, and was considered a doubtful case. There was no known connection with any other case.

Case Eighteenth.—Julius Peterson, corner of Levee and Ninth street, was taken sick Aug. 15, and died in the Charity Hospital Aug. 21. It will be seen by the location of the last case that the infected district has extended up river.

Case Nineteenth.—Was a boy, John Canroby, seventeen years of age, cabin-boy on bark Alcyon, Pier No. 34, First District, opposite some filthy ponds. He was taken sick Aug. 15, and died in the Hotel Dieu, Aug. 19. He had probably visited the infected barks already mentioned.

Case Twentieth.—Was that of Tomassa Roderigues, nurse to Domingoes, (case fifth.) She died in the Charity Hospital Aug. 19—sick only two days.

Case Twenty-first.—Miss Read, seven days from Boston, was taken sick Aug. 19, and recovered. She lived only one and one-half squares from the Levee—Philip street, near Tchoupitoulas.

Case Twenty-second.—John D. Huisson, a boy five years of age, was taken sick Aug. 19, and died on the 22d, at 191 Rousseau street, three doors from the Railey family, (cases fourteenth and thirty-second.) These cases were in a row of small and ill-ventilated houses, on an exceedingly filthy street—the centre of nearly all of the cases occurring in the Fourth District. [John Huisson had visited steamer Wm. S. Pike often with his father.]

Case Twenty-third.—Wm. Ross, No. 13 Jackson street, near the levee, less than two squares from "Valparaiso;" had business with the shipping; was taken sick Aug. 19, and recovered.

Case Twenty-fourth.—Maria Keohler, taken sick Aug. 19 at corner of First and Tchoupitoulas streets (near the levee,) and died at No. 320 Poydras street. [This latter place was disinfected, and there was no other case in that neighborhood for the season.]

Case Twenty-fifth—Was that of Wm. Irwin, in the same square with Ross, (case 23;) he was taken sick Aug. 20, and died at No. 50 Josephine street, Aug. 2[illegible]

Case Twenty-sixth.—Christian Casar, No. 19 Jackson street, two doors from Ross, (case 23;) he worked in a cooper shop in the Sixth District, opposite the Belle Lee; he fell sick Aug. 21 and died on the [illegible] in same square as last case.

Case Twenty-seventh.—Otto Stein, nearly opposite Irwin, (case 25,) on Josephine street; was taken sick Aug. 25 and died on the 27th, in the Charity Hospital. [This square had in it only these three last cases during the Summer; disinfections were now thoroughly practiced in this district, under the experienced management of Dr. A. W. Perry.]

Case Twenty-eighth.—Madeline Herman, living at No. 18 First street, near the levee; she was taken sick Aug. 24, and died in Charity Hospital Aug. 30.

Case Twenty-ninth—Was that of Capt. W. R. Greathouse, of the steamer R. L. Hodge. This boat had not been in the infected district. Capt. Greathouse was taken sick on his boat Aug. 23, and died on the 29th; subsequently there were three other deaths from yellow fever from this same boat. Capt. Greathouse was a genial gentleman, and mingled much with the steam-boat men and he probably had visited some of the infected boats, or perhaps some case of fever from them.

Case Thirtieth.—Barbara Gebl was the first case of yellow fever that died in the Sixth District this season. She was taken sick Aug. 26, and died on the 29th, on Tchoupitoulas, between Marengo and Milan streets, opposite the Belle Lee. The fever in the Sixth District extended but a few squares. There were thirty-seven cases and twenty-five deaths. This district, under the management of Dr. H. Kellog, was thoroughly treated with carbolic acid and other disinfectants, and the disease entirely disappeared, the last case dying Sept. 27. As there had at that time been no frost, and there was no lack of unacclimated material, why was the progress of the disease at this point arrested, unless by the agencies above-mentioned? Eighty-four barrels of crude carbolic acid, besides other disinfectants, were sprinkled in the streets, yards, privies of that neighborhood.

THE FEVER ON SHIPS.

Some vessels in the months of August, September, and October, were docked in the same locality as the Valparaiso had occupied in the earlier part of the season. Their crews suffered considerably from the fever. The bark Putnam was one of these. Case seventeenth was her mate. The Captain was also sick with the fever, and recovered after the bark had moved down to the Third District. The other ships, after discharging their cargoes in the warehouses of the Fourth District (the infected district,) were taken to Piers Nos. 23, 24, and 26 of the Third District, three miles below, where they communicated or carried the fever to the wharves of that locality, where now (Nov. 1,) the wharves and bateaux under them are being disinfected under the direction of a sanitary officer.

New cases from these ships continue to come in, and only from ships. One alone has lost seven of her crew, another four; these two lay at the same pier, No. 23, of the Third District. It is very difficult to dislodge this disease from under and about the wharves, where it is partially protected from the wind, and there is plenty of moisture and some heat, besides being difficult of access, filth being carried under them by the currents and eddies. Nearly all of these sailors are taken to public hospitals, and death too frequently occurs. The transportation of them in furniture wagons over rough pavements causes many a man to succumb, who might safely go through the ordeal under more favorable circumstances. Many patients taken from warm beds after two or three days' sickness, exposed to the cold air, carted through the streets, die soon after admission, and sometimes on the way there. From many lodging-houses the sick are sent away to the hospitals, as soon as the proprietor or his guests think he may die of the fever. Of the 198 deaths this season by yellow fever 89 died in the hospitals—(89 deaths in hospitals and 148 cases—sixty per cent.) There remains only the third and last locality affected by the yellow fever of 1873 in New-Orleans—this is in Algiers, Fifth District. The fever commenced Aug. 19, (case 15th already given,) and continued until Oct. 10, during which time there were 37 cases and 16 deaths. Like the fever in the Fourth and Sixth Districts it showed an extraordinary malignancy, in one house the entire family of three persons dying with it in a few days. No direct origin of this fever could be traced, (except that of Neaney, case 13th,) and he was somewhat removed from the other cases in Algiers. It was probable it was brought from the Fourth District by some levee laborers. This district like the Fourth and Fifth, was thoroughly disinfected by the sanitary officers under the direction of the President of the Board of Health, and, as it is stated above, the fever entirely disappeared on the 10th of October.

Later in the season some scattering cases occurred in the Second and Third Districts, several deaths occurring in each. These spots, like the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, were liberally treated to a bountiful supply of carbolic acid and other disinfectants, and the only place where yellow fever now exists (Nov. 1) is under and about the wharves—a spot in the Third District affecting principally seafaring men, and those boarding near by on the bank of the river. The history of the yellow fever of 1873 in New-Orleans requires that all important circumstances known should be truly mentioned. The following is not to be omitted: It is reported that four deaths from yellow fever occurred on ship Ada Oulton when off the Tortugas, July 18 and 20. The Ada Oulton left New-Orleans the day Arna died, July 8. She lay at or near the same pier. If so, did the Ada Oulton get her fever from the Valparaiso, or did the poison lurking under or about the wharf affect both ships alike? The weather was at that time extremely warm and favorable to the propagation of the disease. Might it not have found a suitable abode under the wharf, where under favorable circumstances it manifested itself on nearly every ship or boat in that locality? Of the thirteen officers detailed by the Metropolitan Board to assist in sanitary work and disinfecting, no one took the fever, though all save one were unacclimated. Did not the constant use of disinfectants give them immunity from the disease? They were all exposed to it, day after day, for four months. While the colored people suffered from cholera and small-pox, no one of this class took yellow fever for this reason. Can the poison have been too dilute for those having colored blood to be affected by it.

Some nativities this season seem to be more subject to, or affected by, the yellow fever than others. Of the 198 deaths by it only 65 were Americans, 55 were Germans, 21 Irish, 19 English, 10 French, and 28 from other countries. Of the 198 deaths only 37 were females. Of the 368 cases only 68 were females. The deaths and cases by months were as follows: In July, 5 cases, 3 deaths; in August, 38 cases, 25 deaths; in September, 184 cases, 107 deaths; in October, 139 cases, 71 deaths; total, 368 cases, 198 deaths. The above are all the cases reported to the "Board of Health," though probably ten per cent. of all recoveries were not reported to the board. This being added, makes 385 cases to 198 deaths—51.4 per cent., (in round numbers 400 cases and 200 deaths.) Many physicians did not report their cases until the strongest evidences of dissolution were apparent—this too in defiance of the law requiring them to report all contagious or infectious diseases twenty-four hours after cognizance. Malarial fevers have prevailed during the Summer, too. In four months there have been 322 deaths from congestive, bilious, pernicious, paludal, intermittent, and remittent fevers.

OTHER DISEASES.

There are many severe cases of fever of a hemorrhagic character among children. These were at first called by inexperienced physicians yellow fever, but on closer observation it was found to differ decidedly from the true yellow fever, though many cases showed the strongest hemorrhagic tendency, even from the stomach. Recoveries were very frequent and deaths very few. This fever is called by Dr. Faget "homo-gastric paludal fever." Then there has been the epidemic of "dengue," (myolgia,) or, as it is called in some parts of the West Indies, the "dandy fever." Full one-half of the population of New-Orleans have been afflicted with it during the Summer. Relapses from this fever are very severe. Deaths have occurred from "exhaustion from dengue," and some cases, after many relapses, have assumed the appearance of yellow fever and died.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Cases of yellow fever introduced from Shreveport and Memphis were no more malignant than our own. It manifested identically the same symptoms. The neglect of sanitary measures and disinfectants made the only difference in malignancy between the fever in Shreveport and Memphis and the fever of New-Orleans and Mobile. On this subject Dr. Bruns, in his report to the Howard Association of New-Orleans, uses the following language:

"The town of Shreveport is estimated to contain about 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants; the natural advantages for draining are excellent, but these have been utterly neglected, and a rain of a few hours converts the town into a morass. Most of the blocks in the heart of the city are bisected by alleys, into which the ordure and garbage of the houses are thrown. A sanitary police is unknown, and the only scavengers are hogs, which roam the streets at will, turning them into cess-pools, destroying the pavements, and exposing fresh surfaces of earth everywhere to air and sun.

During the Summer malarial fevers had prevailed to an unusual extent. The heat of June and July had been severe, and in August the type of fever was notably more malignant. Repeated appeals had been made to the authorities, by medical men and others, calling attention to the filthy condition of the town, and asking for relief; but these were unheeded, and, passing from bad to worse, the stench in many of the streets and alleys became positively noisome.

In such a nidus the germs of yellow fever were dropped, and, developing with extraordinary rapidity and virulence, soon spread into a plague which has swept away the inhabitants by hundreds, scattering its baleful seeds for many a league, and struck a blow at the growing prosperity of Shreveport which she will not recover from for years."

If the sprinkling the streets, yards, and premises with crude carbolic acid and other disinfectants do not always entirely destroy the germ of yellow fever, it so weakens its influences that those only much predisposed to it take the disease or those let down to it by other diseases, viz., relapses from dengue, diphtheria, &c. This was the case in New-Orleans, in the sections where the yellow fever prevailed. When there are no hygienic measures taken, the fever manifests itself with great power. Scarcely any one escapes; even the colored people of Shreveport died of it. No single colored person in New-Orleans took yellow fever. They are sorely afflicted with cholera and small-pox, but are exempt from ye

ow fever except in violent epidemics. Is it not fair to believe that when hygienic measures are put in practise, epidemics of "yellow fever" will be rare?

THE DISEASE CARRIED FROM PORT TO PORT.

The Board of Health gave special permit to the steam-ship Clinton to run between New-Orleans and Havana during the Summer. Her agents agreed to employ only an acclimated crew, and to discharge her cargo at quarantine, to be brought up on lighters, while the ship should return for another cargo. She made two trips, leaving five men at the quarantine sick with yellow fever, of whom three died. It is a little remarkable that the cotton boats of the same line, running from Havana to Galveston, had no single case of yellow fever among their crews and passengers. May not the ammoniacal odor from the cattle keep the poison out of the hold of the ship? Perhaps something may in future be discovered and used to keep this malady from getting possession of the ship's hold. As no detention at quarantine, then, only is of no avail; the yellow-fever germ only accumulates in the closed-up ship, and increases in power. Some plan must be devised to root it from the ship thoroughly and effectually, especially from those ships arriving from ports known to be strongly infected, as was Havana this Summer. Commerce even should be discouraged from such a place for a time.

The Board of Health have met with considerable opposition in the matter of disinfection. They certainly have not been much encouraged and sustained by the physicians of the City, save a few noble examples. Some were unwilling to report cases, fearing their patients and friends should be annoyed by the disinfecting corps; preferring the disease to run out than that their friends should smell the not unpleasant odor of Calvert's No. 5. The horrid fetor of cess-pools and privies is preferred by them to zinc, iron, and carbolic acid. This may be honest, but it looks like catering to the whims and caprices of their clients.

These prejudices will, are long, give way to the intelligent light of sanitary science. All great causes have met with violent opposition. No wonder, then, that our great and good work is received coolly, and at times with opposition. The time is not far off before men will properly estimate between those who labor to prevent disease and those who attempt to heal for pay. He is certainly the greater benefactor to the race who prevents sickness, suffering, poverty, and death. The Public Health Association has for its object principles equaled only by those of the Christian religion. May its members "never waver in the faith, but go straightforward in their noble work, and an impartial public will sooner or later award to them their just meed of praise.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

After the reading of the foregoing paper had been concluded, the members present resolved themselves into a business meeting, when it was found that there was not a quorum in the room. According to the constitution of the association, twenty-five members were required to transact the business of the organization, and owing to the difficulty experienced at Cincinnati, and since the opening of the present session to bring so many of the members together, several members recommended that the association be dissolved for the purpose of organizing it under a new title, and altering the rules so as to admit of the expansion of the organization. On motion, it was then declared that the association be dissolved, and that a new association be organized under the name of "The American Health Association." The old rules were then taken up and altered in a few instances, and the association next proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were re-elected:

President, Stephen Smith, M. D.; First Vice President, Edwin M. Snow, M. D.; Second Vice President, Irwin Wheeler, M. D.; Secretary, Elisha Harris, M. D.; Treasurer, J. H. Steoch, M. D.

The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Morgan Morris, M. D.; J. J. Woodward, M. D.; S. O. Vanderpoel, M. D.; William Pitner, M. D.; A. N. Bell, M. D., and Edward Jarvis, M. D.

The Executive Committee then retired, and soon after returned, reporting favorably on the election of several new members, including all the old members of the organization.

A NATIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARY.

On motion of Dr. Reeves, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this association strongly approves of the action of the Surgeon General of the Army in attempting to establish a great medical library, and that the work which, under his direction, has thus far been accomplished in this respect is of such magnitude and character as to deserve the thanks of the medical profession of this country; and he it further resolved that, in view of the importance of making the files of this library complete in periodicals, State and municipal reports and transactions connected with medicine and hygiene, the special attention of physicians charged with the preparation or distribution of such reports, &c., is invited to the importance of preserving at least one copy of every such document for the files in this library.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Surgeon General, with the request that he present the subject to the attention of Congress.

RELATIONS OF RACE AND NATIONALITY TO MORTALITY.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent United States Census, spoke on "The Relations of Race and Nationality to Mortality in the United States." He said that the statistics of the United States in regard to agriculture and manufactures were more complete than similar statistics in all other countries, but the statistics of mortality, however, was the least perfect part of the work, the reason being, as was known, that the record of deaths could only be satisfactorily obtained by registration under the system of penalties at the time. When they attempted, at the close of the year, to enumerate or to recover all the deaths that have occurred during the year, they would meet several known tendencies of human nature in public officers which impair the results and delay their accomplishment. In the first place the Marshal may fail to put the questions required by law. Then, again, there was a disposition to speak in round numbers, and the mind will frequently regard the period of a little over eleven months as a year. The consequence was that the last month, dating forward from the day of enumeration, the twelfth month of the year, was improperly represented in the statistics of death. That month was the month of June. The census being taken in the first month, they would find in the returns a great falling off for the month preceding. The law of 1850 made the enumeration of deaths a part of the family schedule, but it sometimes happened that death broke up the family, and the members have gone here and there. Moreover, the law establishing hospitals, jails, &c., as constructive families for the purposes of the census; but in these institutions the family tie was very slight, and the recollection of the death of its members did not go back a twelve-month. From all these facts they would find that the returns of deaths in the census fulled to meet the known facts of the case by something between thirty-five and thirty-nine per cent. That percentage of the death-rate is omitted. What, then, was the value of a return so defective? He expressed the belief that the returns of the census were sufficient to establish all the great relations as a mortality between races and nationalities, and he accepted the result as declared for the purpose of discussion, he would take the returns of death in the census as sufficient. Gen. Walker proceeded to illustrate the proportion of deaths among native born and the foreign elements of the population, as represented in the death-rate of the census. He stated that the mortality of native born Americans, the number of colored people, the number of Germans, Irish, English, Welsh, and the other foreign elements which go to make up the bulk of the population, and produced a great number of diagrams with which he showed, as is stated in the census, the mortality among each element. These diagrams showed that among children the mortality was far greater among the native born, for the simple reason that the proportion of foreigners under ten years of age was exceedingly small, being together only 260,000. In proportion to their numbers, however, from the peculiarity of their circumstances and the rudeness with which they were forced into new modes of life, the mortality was greater than that of native-born children.

MORTALITY GREATEST IN THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.

The whole statistics presented the fact that the mortality among the foreign elements was far greater than among natives in every description of disease. Notably in consumption, pulmonary affections generally, and Bright's disease of the kidneys, &c. He also showed, from statistical data, that while the foreign element mostly resided in the North, the colored population inhabited the Southern States, and their climatic relations to a large extent affected their constitutions and materially changed the extent of their mortality, for while the white foreign population of the North were subject to certain diseases which they would be exempt from in the Southern States, he also found that negroes of the South were entirely free from certain affections to which, in the North, they would be predisposed. The result of Gen. Walker's statement, which was orally given, and by reason of his continued reference to maps and diagrams necessarily discursive, was favorable to the health of the American-born as compared with foreign-born citizens.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

NATURAL HISTORY AND HABITS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on the "Natural History and Habits of Yellow Fever." In the course of his remarks he said:

The fact has always been patent to the profession that there are parts of the earth in which particular forms of disease occur to the almost exclusion of others. The conceded home of yellow fever is in the West Indies and Bahamas, with a portion of the adjacent continent of North and South America. A square formed by the forty-fifth and one hundredth degrees of longitude and the thirty-fifth north and the fifth south latitude will include the favorite region of this disease. Although originating within the square named, history shows it may prevail on the sea-coast in any locality within the tropics north or south of the equator where malarial fevers prevail and the daily average of the thermometer is over 73° or 80°, with a high dew point for weeks and months together.

If these conditions, however, were all that are necessary to the development of this disease they exist during parts of the Summer at least in almost all our Atlantic cities. There are no doubt other climatic conditions essential to its origin if not its propagation and spread. Once the disease has become epidemic it can exist at a much lower average daily range of the thermometer in a place than is required for its development. It is, however, always controlled in its severity, and checked in its spread or entirely arrested by storms, heavy rain, and most effectually by frost. This has been exemplified by the polar waves or "northers" that occasionally blow from the Arctic regions down over Texas.

Yellow fever, by nearly all writers, has been considered a distinct disease from the Autumnal remittent fevers of the temperate zone. And all agree that it is indigenous at Vera Cruz, in the Gulf of Mexico. When we examine into the climatic conditions of this place nothing special or satisfactory as an explanation of the peculiarities of the disease has been discovered. Protracted average high temperature, with humid atmosphere, is, to be sure, a constant factor of these, but these of themselves we deem insufficient. The time has, perhaps, not come, if it ever does, for the discovery of all the elements entering into its development.

There are, no doubt, numerous undiscovered conditions essential to its existence and present in varying intensity which greatly add to its growth, as the mortality at the same place in some seasons is much greater when these conditions of heat and moisture are the same. Again, extreme heat and dryness stop the epidemic, as do heavy and protracted rains. It is true, as we have stated, the conditions of protracted heat, averaging over 75° throughout the twenty-four hours, with great humidity constantly during the Summer, exists in the Gulf States, and occasionally during the Summer season may exist in most of the coast cities of our country as far north as Boston, and yet it is of rare occurrence that it is epidemic.

The humidity of the atmosphere is relative to the season, and as you are aware the absolute humidity is greater in the Summer than in the Winter, as warm air has a greater capacity than cold air to contain moisture.

To see how far the condition of a higher than ordinary average of heat and moisture may have existed in Memphis and Shreveport during the epidemics of the past Summer, through the courtesy of Gen. Meyer, I have been enabled to tabulate the returns made from these places to the United States Signal Bureau for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1878 and 1873. The facts thus collected are an interesting study of the nature of the diseases, but they do not clear up the mystery of the origin or progress of yellow fever.

QUARANTINE WITHOUT OBSTRUCTION TO COMMERCE.

The following paper, on "Quarantine Without Obstruction to Commerce," prepared by Dr. Alfred W. Perry, of New-Orleans, was read: The desire to exclude epidemic disease seems to be universal among all civilized and half-civilized people, but unfortunately the means used have not been adopted on scientific foundation, and have proved so burdensome to commerce, and at the same time so inefficient in their results, in excluding disease, that they have been time and again adopted and abandoned. Quarantine has been enforced and abandoned already two or three times at New-York, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans. Those vacillations have depended on the changing theory of the spread and development of epidemic diseases and ideas of business expediency. A large number of diseases have been supposed to be caused by germs diffused in the air or upon some so-called epidemic constitution of the air, or to be spontaneously generated. The modern investigation and observation of diseases which become epidemic has continually diminished the number of those diseases which were supposed to be spread by atmospheric diffusion over long distances, or which are caused by some peculiar condition of the air, and has rendered it almost certain that all epidemic diseases spread only by solid disease germs which must be carried from place to place by human intercourse. Not long ago it was the general opinion that the cholera poison was in the air, and quarantine against it, of course, that a quarantine against the disease was perfectly useless. It is almost needless to say that this idea in regard to cholera has been thoroughly disproved; the conclusions of the Cholera Congress held at Constantinople were that cholera depends on a solid, living germ, and that it is invariably propagated by human intercourse. The theory has been advanced in regard to yellow fever that it depended on some contamination of the air. This, of course, soon met with the objection that yellow fever does not appear suddenly to spread all over a city, which it should do if the poison was in the air, because each individual is exposed at the same time to the same influence, but it commences in one locality and spreads gradually, though sometimes irregularly, over a whole city. These obstinate facts required a modification of the general air contamination theory. The idea was then advanced that the air which was poisoned by yellow fever formed an upper layer in the atmosphere, and when thrown into waves the lowest point of the wave touched the earth and produced yellow fever where it struck. The steady progress of the disease from a focus which has frequently been accurately measured in feet per day, and the successive sickening of persons visiting or working in an infected locality have pretty well broken up in the medical profession these theories.

THEORIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPAGATION OF DISEASE.

These theories are the common resorts of persons who are too lazy and impatient to trace the slow personal communication of disease. The solid germs in the case of yellow fever have not indeed been demonstrated, but the close analogy between yellow fever, small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever renders it beyond a doubt true that they do exist. The germ theory applied to yellow fever is the only one that will fully explain and make agree the hitherto apparently contradictory facts which have been observed in regard to the disease. The spontaneous generation of yellow fever in New-Orleans has been deduced from the frequent cases in which it has occurred, in which there seemed to be no possibility of its importation; these have been too numerous to be denied, but they have been evaded by the invention of pelodal or malarial yellow fever to which all indigenous cases are said to belong. The yellow fever germ may be compared to the cotton-worm egg. The cotton-worm was unknown in this country thirty-five years ago, and must have been imported from some foreign country, as many other insects destructive to vegetation are known to have been; the severity of our weather in Winter destroys all but a very few; perhaps not more than one out of a hundred millions survives until the next season, those which are hid away in warm, sheltered places; these increase during the first warm moist weather, requiring weeks or months before they have become numerous enough even to be noticed. The importation of the eggs of the cotton-worm in May or June would cause earlier increase, and therefore greater ravages.

FEVER GERM.

The yellow fever germ is an exceedingly tender organism of foreign origin, not developing below 70° Fahrenheit, and killed by a temperature of 32°. Out of millions of disease germs existing at the close of an epidemic, only a few survive some of our Winters, and give rise to the cases of domestic, or indigenous yellow fever, the next season. In some Winters all the disease germs are destroyed, and there are no domestic cases of yellow fever the next Summer, or perhaps for several Summers, until the germs are again imported. A person recovered from a previous Summer, then the fever should occupy about the same neighborhoods for several successive years, which it has actually done in the Fourth District of this city (New-Orleans) for the past three years. The fact of the indigenous growth of yellow fever does not prevent the importation, or render useless a quarantine. The foreign yellow fever must be kept out, and the domestic destroyed or delayed by disinfection. It has been found by past experience that yellow fever does not develop into an epidemic here in less than fifty to sixty days. Indigenous cases rarely occur before Aug. 1, and this is so late that an epidemic cannot follow. No epidemic has ever followed in this city when the first case has been as late as Aug. 1. Most, if not all of our epidemics of yellow fever have resulted from the importation of foreign yellow fever in May or June. If quarantine does nothing more than to prevent the importation of the foreign disease, it is worth far more than its actual cost to the State. The demonstration that disease germs are solid bodied makes it logically possible to exclude foreign epidemic disease by absolute non-intercourse, or by destroying the disease germs in transit. The first is not to be entertained for a moment, and the second has hitherto signally failed. Both cholera and yellow fever have been imported scores of times in New-York, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans, through a so-called strict quarantine. All these failures have occurred because the quarantine was not based on sound principles.

The following are instances in which yellow fever has been brought through a strict quarantine:

1871—To New-York, by steam-ship Cleopatra.
1858—To New-Orleans, by brig Elizabeth Ellen.
July, 1862—To New-Orleans, from Key West.
September, 1862—New-Orleans, from Nassau.
1871—To New-Orleans, by brig Mary Pratt, from Cuba.
1873—To New-Orleans, by bark Valparaiso, from Cuba.
1873—To Pensacola, by ship Golden Dream, from Cuba. Kept twenty-one days at Quarantine.
1876—To New-Orleans, by steam-ship Agnes, from Honduras.

The principle has been, that vessels infected with any disease would be spontaneously purified by remaining a time varying from ten to forty days at detention. No doubt that most infections lose vitality after a time, but, to depend upon time as a purifier, we should take the longest time that any disease has been known to remain latent on a vessel, as a basis. Many vessels have been known to carry yellow-fever poison across the Atlantic to France, England, and Spain during voyages of from forty to fifty days.

The following facts show a number of instances in which the yellow-fever germ has preserved its vitality during a time of forty days or more:

Brig Alderman Pirree brought yellow-fever germs from Cuba to Swansea, Wales, after a passage of forty days, in July, 1843.

Brig Henrietta brought yellow fever to Swansea, Wales, from Cuba, after a voyage of forty-five days, in August, 1851.

Brig Anne Marie brought yellow fever from Cuba to St. Nazaire, France, after a voyage of forty-two days, in June, 1861.

Brig Mangostan brought yellow fever from Cuba to Swansea, Wales, in 1864, after a voyage of forty days.

In the above cases no persons were sick on board of the vessels when they arrived; but yellow fever, immediately after the vessels arrived, attacked persons who visited or who were employed in discharging these vessels.

The vessels should then be detained longer than fifty days which arrive from yellow-fever-infected ports to be secure if we depend on simple detention.

THE TIME VESSELS ARE DETAINED.

I think that time as an element in quarantine is the least to be depended on, the most oppressive to commerce, the most costly, and at the same time the least effective. There is at most quarantines a nominal disinfection of infected ships; this consists in pouring into the bilge water a few pounds of chloride of lime or carbolic acid, and sometimes, though rarely, opening the hatches, and putting small quantities of disinfectants on the cargo immediately underneath. The disease germs may occupy any part of the vessel or cargo, and to be effective the disinfectant should reach every part of the vessel, every crevice in the cargo. This can only be done in a cheap, quick, and thorough manner by the use of gaseous or volatile disinfectants applied by a special apparatus which I will describe. This method will perfectly destroy all disease germs, and can be performed in four to six hours, and will detain infected vessels less than one day.

A NEW METHOD OF DISINFECTING.

The apparatus consists of one or more force-blowing machines, put in motion by steam power, which are connected with a furnace for generating sulphurous acid gas with an apparatus for impregnating air with carbolic acid vapor, and with a furnace for producing heated air; by the action of the blowing-machines, air, which has been charged with one of these disinfectants, is forced through flexible pipes into every compartment of the vessel to be disinfected, until it is filled with a saturated atmosphere. All the apparatus is to be placed on a small steam-tug, which will be moored alongside of the vessel to be disinfected; the air forced into the hold is diffused everywhere, and penetrates every crack and crevice by virtue of its elasticity and diffusiveness. This diffusive power of gases is shown by an experiment of Berthollet, performed at the Paris Observatory. He took two glass goblets, provided with stop-cocks, and filled one with carbonic acid gas, and the other with hydrogen gas; he then connected them by the stop-cocks, and opened the stop-cocks so that the two globes communicated with each other by an opening one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The globes were placed so that the one containing the light hydrogen was on top, and the globe containing the heavy carbonic acid gas underneath; now, as carbonic acid gas is twenty-two times heavier than hydrogen, if the gases obeyed the usual law of gravitation, the carbonic acid should remain in the lower globe and the hydrogen in the upper; but this was not so, for, after a few hours' rest, Berthollet examined the contents of the globes and found that they consisted of a uniform mixture of the two gases; that is one-half of the heavy carbonic acid had risen to the upper globe, and one-half of the light hydrogen had fallen to the lower globe.

Most iron steam vessels are provided with a system of pipes which lead from the engine-room to every part of the vessel, and which are intended to distribute steam in case of a fire among the cargo. Through these pipes any gaseous disinfectant can be distributed by connecting with the pipes of the disinfecting vessel. In disinfecting sailing-vessels small holes (about three inches in diameter) can be made in the sides. The disinfecting gas must vary with the cargo and with the disease. For disinfecting clothes, heated air of a temperature of 212° Fahrenheit should be used—for disinfecting the hold of a sugar or coffee laden vessel.

This method of disinfection, although originally designed for yellow fever, is equally applicable to cholera, small-pox, or typhus fever, or any communicable disease. The cost of the apparatus would not exceed $3,000—$4,000. It could be placed either on a barge, by which vessels to be disinfected could be towed, or it could be placed on a small steam-boat. The cost of disinfecting materials for a vessel would vary from $5 to $50. This cost is trifling, compared with the cost of detention to vessels, as will be seen by the accompanying table, which gives the direct cost of detention to vessels at the New-Orleans Quarantine. The indirect losses to commerce by the restrictions of quarantine, which drive trade to other ports, are incalculable. During the quarantine season at New-Orleans, from June 15 to Oct. 15, there arrived from ports against which quarantine was declared, sixty-four vessels.

Number of steamers arrived from quarantine ports	18
Number of steamers detained in quarantine station	15
Number of steamers not detained	3
Average detention of steam-ships, days	5
Number of sailing vessels detained at quarantine	28
Number of sailing vessels not detained at quarantine	16
Average detention of sailing vessels, days	4
Cost of the detention to 15 steam-ships, estimated at their daily average gross earnings, less the cost of fuel	$26,134
Interest on the cargoes of those steamers during detention	1,200
Cost of the detention of the 28 sailing vessels	10,352
Interest on their cargoes	304
Total	$38,990

ARCHITECTURE AND HYGIENE.

Dr. Leas read a paper bearing upon the relation between architecture and hygiene—a subject which was dealt with at length on the previous day in a report supplied by Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, C. E., Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and which was fully reported in THE TIMES of yesterday. Draughts of cold air, he said, could be made so agreeable that it would be much pleasanter to have them than to inhale foul air. Nature's laws were perverted in the heating of fresh air in the wards of hospitals, and in the hot-air furnaces found in the better class of our public buildings, for observation and experience confirmed the opinion so slowly and reluctantly arrived at, that warm air was injurious to all warm-blooded animals, and that the colder the air inhaled the more vigorous the system. We had become so artificial in our habits that warm air seemed desirable; but if we favored the action of the sun externally great good would result. Warmth for the body and cold air for the lungs was a maxim which should meet with universal adoption. We found architects frequently placing rooms where the occupants suffered more in Summer from the heat than they would in the open air, and with all the air currents possible such rooms could not be made comfortable. He hoped that our physicians, upon whom the people depended for national strength and vigor, would raise their united voice in a way not to be misunderstood against unwholesome methods of producing artificial warmth which people adopted for the sake of convenience or economy.

CHOLERA IN KENTUCKY.

Dr. Ely McClellan, United States Army, read a paper presenting an outline of the course pursued by the epidemic of cholera during the present year in twenty-one counties of the State of Kentucky. The facts upon which the report is based, said Dr. McClellan, had been obtained by the narrative of, and by correspondence with, some fifty medical gentlemen in the portions of the State which were infected. The Kentucky epidemic opened in McCracken County, and in the City of Paducah. The reports of the epidemic, as it prevailed in Paducah, are meagre, from the fact that no record was kept of the cases which occurred in that city. It is estimated that the deaths from cholera, from May 23 to July 24, were 180. About two-thirds of this number were negroes; a majority of the remainder were foreigners; but few Americans were affected. The first case reported in Paducah was that of a clerk in a tobacco warehouse, who came from Memphis, which was noted on May 23. The case terminated fatally in six hours. The next case was that of a woman who had recently left Memphis, and a woman who nursed her was also attacked and died June 15, a gentleman fifty-five years of age was taken ill with cholera in the same house in which the first case occurred, and died in a few hours. From this time the disease became epidemic, and continued in existence till July 24. No cases occurred in the jail, hotels, or poor-house, and it is a noticeable fact that after the 25th of June, on which day the sale of vegetables was prohibited, the mortality among the negroes began to diminish. This did not apply, however, to the German population, as they disregarded the law, and a consequence was that on each Monday a large number of this class were buried.

Dr. R. Saunders reports very strongly in favor of the hypodermic use of atropia in the treatment of cholera.

In Bowling Green, Warren County, the first case of cholera was noted in the person of a white man, who left Gallatin, Tenn., when the epidemic was prevalent at that point, and who journeyed to Bowling Green. The case was fatal. The second case was reported June 13. Cases were reported after this, and from July 14 the disease became epidemic. Eighty-six cases occurred in Bowling Green between July 19 and Aug. 10, of which sixty-six terminated fatally. Franklin, Simpson County, has a population of 1,940 souls. The first case of cholera that occurred there was on the 5th of June, when Ann Hayes, a negro, was attacked. She recovered. June 10 another case was noted, but the first fatal case occurred June 12. Some fifty fatal cases were noted within fifteen days later. The cholera broke out in Louisville, Jefferson County, on the 8th of June. From June 12 to Aug. 16 twenty-one fatal cases occurred in Louisville. Several cases occurred later, the epidemic dying out Sept. 8. Elizabethtown, Hardin County, located on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is in hourly communication with Bowling Green, Paducah, and Louisville. The first case of cholera occurred here July 8. From July 10 to Sept. 9 forty-one cases of cholera occurred, of which twenty-two were fatal. Some residents near the town were fatally affected with the disease.

Mayesville, the county town of Mason County, situated on the Ohio River, suffered greatly, in 1849, from the cholera. But 17 cases were reported in the town this season; 11 were fatal. In Lagrange, Oldham County, cholera was epidemic from the 8th to the 29th of July. Of 31 cases reported, 15 were fatal. The sanitary condition of the town was bad. Hopkinsville, Christian County, suffered from cholera, and several deaths were noted in July and August. The cholera broke out in Taylor County among negroes employed on the Ohio and Cumberland Railroad, having been communicated by persons from Tennessee.

RAVAGES AMONG THE NEGROES.

Among the negroes the cholera made fearful ravages. In Lebanon the cholera found several victims. Lebanon is the county town of Marion County, has a large population, and in direct communication with the infected towns and cities. The town is located in a swampy section, and the lower section was most infected. From Sept. 2 to Oct. 1, 116 cases were reported occurring in Marion County, with 56 deaths. The cholera was developed in the town of Lancaster, Garrard County, in August, and was confined chiefly to the negro population. The town was in a miserable sanitary condition. The number of total cases which occurred is not reported.

The epidemic of the cholera in Lincoln County was chiefly in the vicinity of the town of Stanford. Cholera made its appearance in the town on the 29th of August. The sanitary condition of the town was very bad. During the reign of the epidemic in Lancaster many refugees fled to Stanford, thus communicating the disease. A number of fatal cases are reported. The only records of cases occurring in Nelson County are found in the towns of New-Haven and Boston. Both of the towns connect with Louisville and other infected cities by rail, and are in the heart of thriving farming communities. The disease broke out in New-Haven Aug. 20, and is supposed to have been communicated from Lebanon. In the vicinity the cholera lingered until Sept. 21, and several fatal cases were reported. Boston is thirty miles from Lebanon. Several deaths occurred there in September. In Adair County the cholera was confined principally to the town of Columbia and vicinity. In 1833 and 1835 the citizens suffered severely from cholera. The cholera last visited the place last August, and was communicated from Marion County. Twelve cases were noted in one house, and eight of these were fatal. A large number of cases were fatal. The cholera visited Danville, Boyle County, on the 30th of August, having been communicated from a near town. More than a dozen cases were reported. Washington County was severely afflicted with the disease, it first making an appearance in Springfield, a town situated nine miles from Lebanon. The history of the epidemic, as it occurred in Clinton County, is very meagre. A Mr. Bryson, residing in the southern portion of the county, after his return from Nashville, in the month of June, was attacked with cholera and died. Several other cases were reported in various parts of the county. The inhabitants of Jamestown, Russell County, had been in communication with those of Columbia during the cholera epidemic at the latter place, and by this means the cholera was communicated. Five cases occurred in the town of Harrodsburg, Mercer County, from Sept. 6 to Sept. 16; but one death occurred. Report shows that in Bourbon County, July 11, seven cases were reported in the town of Millersburg, all of which terminated fatally in a few hours; twenty-one deaths occurred up to Sept. 1. The total number of cases in the whole season was seventy-six, of which only nine were whites. Several cases occurred in Paris.

LESSONS ENFORCED BY THE EPIDEMIC.

The history of the epidemic affords only strong evidence in support of accepted theories:

First—As to the portability of the cholera poison.

Second—The methods by which the disease is propagated.

Third—The communicability of the disease.

In the narrative which has been presented it will be seen that the disease entered the State of Kentucky by the distinct lines of advance upon which the original cases have been traced:

First—By navigation on the Ohio River.

Second—By travel on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Third—By a solitary traveler over a mountain highway.

The mode of propagation and the communicability have been sufficiently illustrated in the detail of the epidemic, but a notable instance will bear recapitulation. The epidemic in the town of Columbia has been conclusively traced to a foul cesspool which, filled to overflowing with putrid matter, saturated the ground in its vicinity. During the months of June and July and the early portion of August the condition of this sink and the yard in which it was located was so disgusting that warm solicitations were made the owner to abate the nuisance. But during this time no evil results are known to have been produced. Yet, when on the 20th of August the negro boy who had become infected with cholera in the town of Lebanon came there, cholera malignant in its type was developed, and all who lived in or came within the infected atmosphere of this place were attacked.

NON-PERIODIC CHANGES OF HEAT.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, of Philadelphia, read the next paper, on the subject of "Non-Periodic Changes of Heat as an Element in Sanitary Climatology." He observed that the climate of the eastern part of the United States is remarkable for the extremes both of heat and cold, and for its constant liability to the intrusion of tropical heats in Summer and Arctic cold in Winter. When excessive heats prevail, the natural inference would be that the tropical districts would at the time transfer their heated and saturated atmosphere to these latitudes, and that the surface atmosphere toward the Gulf coast would be continually and connectedly similar. But the facts were quite the contrary. These heats do not come from the South—at least along the surface—and the temperature is almost always lower, as far south as our observation extends, than it is in these middle latitudes. The same striking anomaly appears in cases of arctic severity of Winter cold. At the very time of its prevalence the weather is in many cases warmer at the distant north. When on the islands and coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and also on the South American coasts, the mean is 77° to 80°, and the maximum rarely above 85°. We may have here a monthly mean in Summer of 85°, and a maximum of 100°, while at the same time not only Havana, but Key West, Savannah, and even Charleston, may be many degrees cooler. The significance of these important facts, in connection with the climatology of this country, is very great, when we come to deal with their practical consequences in sanitary administration Not as in the tropical countries of the East is there here any adequate preparation or precaution for the sudden change of climate, and on this account the effects were the more dangerous in a sanitary point of view. He referred to the extreme heat and saturation experienced from Aug. 19 to 23 of the past Summer, when the rapid decomposition of every form of organic matter would have proved such a fruitful source of disease but for the action of the Board of Health.

THE YELLOW FEVER MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED.

The yellow fever at Philadelphia in 1793, at Norfolk in 1854, and the recent scourges at Shreveport and Memphis were, he believed, immediately within the power of a forewarned and competent Board of Health to control. Excesses of heat rarely occurred in the regular line of movement from west to east, which may be identified as being constant in the lake district and at the forty-second parallel. During the greater heats of Summer the whole area of British America, probably to the Arctic seas, is warmed by westerly winds, and this vast area given for the body of air to be moved which withdraws it from most of the areas of the United States south of the thirty-fifth parallel. In a recent reference to these non-periodic changes of temperature before the American Philadelphian Society he had indicated some probable deductions which were outlined rather than proved.

DETERMINATION OF ATMOSPHERIC MOVEMENTS.

The atmospheric movements, whether superficial or in the superior strata, can easily be reduced to a resultant, and their significance determined almost as positively as the trade winds or the regular lines of the trade winds on the borders of the tropics. The greater non-periodic changes in the measure of heat in the temperate climates of the North American continent are not connected with, or dependent upon, the system of atmospheric circulation of these latitudes. There is no evidence of movement in these greater changes either with or against the course of movement belonging to the ponderable elements of the atmosphere. The periods of extreme cold do not come from or connect with like conditions of the North; they are not transferrable from the North south-ward, or do they for a near period of time depend on or connect with periods of extreme heat at the South. After citing several instances in support of these theories and illustrating the leading features of the report by maps and diagrams designed to explain the isothermal variations for Winter and Summer, Mr. Blodget concluded by remarking that what we had most to fear was the recurrence of such periods in an altitude in which they are normally foreign, and for this reason he would impress upon the association the necessity of establishing powerful agencies to guard the people against the dangers arising from such sudden changes of temperature.

ALIMENTATION IN ITS RELATION TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Dr. Hamlin, Bangor, Me., read a paper upon "Alimentation Considered in its Relations to the Progress and Prosperity of the Nation." He said that the subject was far more important than it seemed at first sight, and that it was well worthy of the future consideration of this association. The effect and value of alimentation was a question for the philosopher as well as for the physiologist, and the gourmand gave utterance to a truism when he said that the destiny of nations depended upon the manner in which they were fed. The chemical composition and physiological action of food affected us all, and should meet with universal attention. In the selection of meat for the purpose of food there was not observed in the large cities and towns the care and judgment which health required. Animal food was easily affected in its nutritive qualities. It contained the elements of virulent poison, and a change in its condition converted it into a source of disease and death. The frequent and excessive use of fermented bread had a disastrous effect upon infantile life, for children fed upon this fashionable food and potatoes possessed but little power of resistance to the diseases to which human life was inevitably exposed.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hamlin's report the members took a brief recess, to reassemble at 7:30 P. M.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Nine o'clock A. M. Business meeting.
Ten o'clock A. M.—General Sanitary Laws, State and Local Organizations for Sanitary Administration:

1. Report of committee on this subject continued, and discussed as ordered by the association at Cincinnati.
2. Address upon the "Scope of Sanitary Laws," by Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York.
3. A paper upon "Sanitary Organization in Villages and Rural Districts," by Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., of New-Jersey.
4. A report upon the "Organization and Work of the Board of Health, and Vital Statistics of Richmond County, (Staten Island,)" by Jas. J. O'Dea, M. D., Secretary of that board.
5. "The Principles and Practice of Quarantine in the Ports and Cities of the United States. Experience and Requirements." Statements by Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port of New-York; Dr. Taylor, Lazaretto Physician of Philadelphia; Dr. R. Lebby, Health Officer of South Carolina; Dr. C. B. White, President of Louisiana Board of Health; G. W. Peete, Health Officer, of Galveston, Texas, and Dr. Alfred W. Perry, of New-Orleans.
6. "Local and Domestic Sanitary Care of Contagious and Infectious Diseases and Vaccination." Dr. Edwin M. Snow, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, and Dr. T. M. Janes, and sanitary officers from various cities will discuss this topic.
7. Conference upon State Boards and Town or Local Boards of Health.

Three o'clock P. M.—Conference upon cholera-prevention, continued:

1. A report upon "House-to-house Inspection," and the sanitary care of the sick when cholera is impending. By Stephen Smith, M. D.
2. "Report on Disinfection and Disinfectants." Based upon actual tests and upon the analysis of the various disinfectants in use. By Nixon Waller, A. M., M. M., Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at the School of Mines, Columbia College.
3. "Conference and Conclusions on Cholera." A plan for preventive measures.

In the evening, concluding addresses, in Association Hall, south-west corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

Eight o'clock—Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, presiding.

1. An address upon "Sanitary Science in its Relations to Public Instruction." by Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., President of Cornell University.
2. An address upon the "Germ Theory of Disease, in its Relations to Hygiene." by F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College."
3. An address upon the "Relations of Hygiene to Pauperism and Insanity," by John Gridreaux, M. D., Ll. D., of New-York, State Commissioner in Lunacy, and member of State Board of Charities.

THE HARLEM DISASTER.

REPORT OF THE POLICE ENGINEER—A JURY IMPANELED—THE ENGINEER SENT TO THE TOMBS.

The boiler explosion at the Fourth Avenue Railroad improvement, between One Hundred and Twenty-eight and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, on Tuesday night, was a general topic of conversation throughout the City yesterday. At the scene of the accident nothing was changed in appearance from the evening before. Workmen were engaged putting glass in shop windows, broken by the concussion of the explosion, but the dreadful effects of the disaster were everywhere perceivable. The broken fragments of the boiler remained where they had fallen after completing their deadly work; the shattered frame of the hoisting-machine, and the broken fire-box were still on the bank of the cut in front of the Fifth District Court-house, and the beams thrown down by the explosion were in the gas-trench where they had fallen. Crowds of persons on the westerly sidewalk of the avenue discussed the affair and interviewed the storekeepers whose premises had suffered. Officers from the Twelfth Precinct, by Capt. Bennett's orders, kept strict guard over the shattered boiler and the fragments of it which lay scattered through the street, allowing no one to tamper with them. Capt. Bennett arrested John Barnum, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth treet and Fourth avenue the engineer in charge, of the boiler, and locked him up in the station-house to await the action of the Coroner. Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Police, yesterday inspected the books of his office, and found that a license had been rendered to John Barnum to act as engineer of a portable boiler at Ninety-sixth street and Fourth avenue, but had never issued any license to Barnum to act as engineer at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. No license whatever had been issued to William Daggart, the carpenter, who is claimed to have been in charge of the engine when it exploded. Capt. Yule ordered the examining engineer, Mr. Hanford Horton, to proceed to the scene of the disaster and report all the facts he could gather in relation to the accident. The following is Mr. Horton's report:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1878.

Capt. Yule, Sanitary Company:

SIR: By your instructions I proceeded this morning to Harlem to investigate such facts I could relative to the boiler explosion that occurred there yesterday at 4:20 P. M. The facts in relation thereto are substantially as follows: Messrs. Koyne & Benner are sub-contractors for the Fourth avenue improvement between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets. They had two portable boilers; one at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and the other between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. It appears that the one at One Hundredth and Thirtieth street was in charge of a man named John Barnum. He was examined as engineer of a portable boiler at Ninety-sixth street and Fourth avenue, owned or leased by R.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MAGIC FLUTE (Italian Opera)—Mme. Lucca, Signor Tamberlick.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. E. H. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. R. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Germon.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—NOTRE DAME—Mr. T. C. King, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT by distinguished artists.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,326 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Some of the features in the condition of trade reported to-day are encouraging. Stocks have advanced from five to eight per cent. since the close of last week. Exchange is firmer. Apprehensions of panic in London are well-nigh dissipated. The sales of real estate in this City show considerable confidence, or, at least, the absence of anything like a feeling of panic. But while facts like these indicate a diminution in the intensity of the disturbance, and a tendency to recover in certain branches, the evidence continues to accumulate that the embarrassment of trade is slowly including new branches, and steadily increasing the number of people thrown out of work. While, therefore, the worst of what may be called the panic is over, the prospect for "hard times" during the Winter is, we think, more than ever established.

The official returns cut down the Democratic majority on Secretary of State so greatly that it seems probable that it will not be much, if any, over 8,000. Assuming this to be the case, the reports from the various portions of the State show that Mr. HOPKINS, Republican candidate for Controller, and Mr. PLATT, our candidate for Inspector of State Prisons, are both elected. In this City, only five Assembly districts, having 21,256 votes, have been canvassed, and in these Mr. HOPKINS has a net gain of 1,344. This ratio being maintained in all the districts would make his gain in the City about 6,000. Mr. PLATT is ahead of Mr. HOPKINS in nearly every district, so that his chances are even better. Both candidates are likely to nearly overcome in the City the Democratic majority on the head of the ticket in the State, but large gains for both appear in other localities. The Albany *Argus*, estimating the gain for HOPKINS in the City at 4,000, claims the election of his Democratic opponent by 687, which is not taking a very hopeful view of the situation.

All doubts concerning the result in the Tenth and Twenty-third Senatorial Districts have been at last removed by the official canvass of the votes, and it is announced that Mr. JAMES G. THOMPSON, the Republican candidate for the Senate, has been elected by one majority in the Twenty-third, and Mr. MADDEN has been counted out in the Tenth. This places the political character of the Senate beyond all question, and takes from the Democrats their last hope of getting something substantial out of their victory. Both houses of the Legislature being Republican the people of the State will not have so much apprehension in regard to what a Democratic Canal Board may do. But the Republicans must not forget that this majority brings responsibility as well as power. There must be a decided improvement upon the work of the last two years, or possession of the Legislature will prove a disaster.

The majority in the French Assembly continues to act after its kind. First it keeps itself in power by delaying, in defiance of all constitutional right, to order elections to fill the twelve vacant seats in the Assembly. Next it stifles debate upon the action of the Cabinet in this respect, and then, in virtue of its power as a majority, it perpetrates a further fraud upon the people by proceeding, before either filling the vacant seats or giving reasons for that omission, to vote upon the vital question of prolonging the Executive powers for five years. Marshal MACMAHON'S reply to the committee of the Assembly who waited on him yesterday throws no light upon the question of whether he will accept the Presidency of a Republic which is certain to be governed, ere long, by men who are truly Republican. A salary of $200,000 is no slight temptation, but the Marshal's inclinations doubtless point toward either acting in concert with the party of reaction, or if compelled to act with their opponents, resigning.

Owing to the carelessness with which our statutes are drawn, Judge SUTHERLAND was yesterday compelled to let the notorious ROSENZWEIG loose upon society. Convicted of an infamous crime, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, under the act of 1869, the prisoner, after a long delay, succeeded in getting a new trial. Meantime the act of 1869 was repealed by one passed April 6, 1872, and it is now decided that offenders under the old act cannot be tried under the new one. The Legislature, probably, did not intend to free a convicted criminal, but it has been done by the failure to insert a saving clause in the act of 1872, as to offenses committed against the act of 1869. ROSENZWEIG, under the interpretation Judge SUTHERLAND has given to the law, is again at liberty to prey upon society, and there are probably other cases not perhaps so notorious, but equally abominable, to which the ruling will apply. If such is the fact, the felons will not be slow to use the means of evading further punishment presented to them by hasty and bungling legislation. We have had too much of this clumsy tinkering with our criminal laws. The next Legislature should meddle with them no further than may be necessary to close the avenues of escape which haste and negligence have left open.

Several important and interesting papers, read before the American Health Association yesterday, will be found in our columns this morning. The views presented on methods of quarantine, utilization of refuse and sewage, are especially worthy of careful consideration by our citizens. In regard to all these matters, it must be confessed, New-York has much to learn. Aside from topics of local interest, valuable information concerning yellow fever and the relations of race and nationality to mortality, is contained in the proceedings of yesterday. The discussions of the association have taken so wide a range, and the reports presented have been prepared with such care, that the session must result in substantial public benefits. The meeting at Association Hall tonight, which closes the proceedings, should have a large attendance. Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD, and Dr. JOHN ORDRONAUX cannot fail to be interesting and instructive in their treatment of the important subjects which have been assigned to them.

Carelessness in the management of the Staten Island ferry-boats has again led to serious results. The arrangements at the several landings for embarking and disembarking passengers are so badly contrived that the deck-hands are compelled to come on board, after having withdrawn the bridge, by jumping from the wharf on to the boat, which is invariably set in motion before they have time to accomplish the feat. The regular passengers by these boats are fully alive to this proceeding, and, not content with the excitement of riding for half an hour over boilers of very questionable repute, they are prone to crowd to the rail to watch the chance of a man killing himself. They were sufficiently gratified on Tuesday, when a poor fellow, in attempting to get on board in the usual way, struck his head against a rail and fell insensible into the water. He was rescued after some difficulty, and his life is now despaired of. The boat on which this occurred was, naturally enough, the *Westfield*. Accidents of this kind are due solely to the niggardly conduct of the Directors. The general management of the line by Capt. BRAISTED is worthy of the highest praise; but because the company—and JACOB VANDERBILT claims to be the company—will not employ men enough on the piers to do the necessary work, human life is to be sacrificed and every day endangered. It is time this ferry came into other hands.

An article on this page yesterday was headed the "Photocracy," by the blundering of the printers. The head-line written was "The Plutocracy."

SPANISH LAW.

Spain has never been famous for her observance of laws, whether those laws were of her own making or formed a part of the ill-defined code which is known under the name of international law. She seems now to claim greater license than ever. It has been obvious for some time past that her hold upon Cuba is of the slightest possible kind. If the inhabitants of that island were unanimous in desiring to repudiate her rule, the Spanish Government would cease to exist in ten days. But there are divisions among the people, and this fact has enabled Spain to keep a precarious kind of foothold in Cuba. She seems to have resolved now to make good her position by practicing a policy of extermination against all persons who are assumed to be in rebellion against her. So long as she confines this policy to her own subjects, she may have to encounter nothing more serious than the execration of the civilized world. She has faced that before, and survives, in a more or less dilapidated condition. But when she proceeds to murder the citizens of other countries, she must expect to suffer in a way which will come more directly home to her. We cannot prevent her butchering Spanish subjects; but although we are a peaceable nation, we have not arrived at the point at which we can stand by and see her assassinate American citizens with impunity.

The dispatches which we publish this morning tell us that the Captain of the *Virginius* and thirty-six of the crew were shot on the 7th inst. at Santiago de Cuba. The next day, we are told, "twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot." How many of these persons were American citizens we do not yet know. Upon that point, of course, everything turns. If the persons shot were Spanish subjects, to whom any reasonable objection could have been made could have carried the Fifth District. Further evidence to the same effect can be found in other places. In the Eighth District Mr. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, although failing by a few votes to secure the seat, got 9,977 votes, while the candidate for Sheriff had only 8,543.

Many other examples might be cited, but it will be sufficient to call attention, in addition to the cases named, only to a few other Senatorial districts. In the Twelfth and Eighteenth, nominations were made which were conspicuously weak, and in consequence the Republicans have lost both. Whether the charges made against the candidates were true or false, was a matter of little consequence. The Republicans could not afford nominees who were constantly on the defensive, and these nominations should not have been made. The Thirty-first District affords another illustration, for our candidate for the Senate is beaten, while our State ticket gets the handsome majority of 1,200.

It is not possible to make any mistake in considering these facts. Counties which have always been Republican have defeated objectionable Republicans; counties which have usually been Democratic have elected unexceptionable Republicans. The inference is plain. The popular faith in Republican principles has not been diminished, but popular confidence in Republican leadership has greatly decreased. The way to success in the future is by avoiding the mistakes of the past. Most of all must we avoid unfit nominations. A party is likely to administer public trusts acceptably in proportion as its candidates are both honest and capable. Let the Republican Party take care to present none other to the people, and it need not fear the future.

THE DUTY OF PUNISHMENT.

It is not a matter of surprise, however it may be of regret, that another bank officer has proved false to his trust and robbed his employers. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the wonder is not that so many, but that so few, offenses of this sort are committed. It is very much to the credit of bank officials as a class that this should be the case, in spite of the many temptations to dishonesty in their position, in the frequency of bad example, in the ease and impunity with which such thefts may be committed. Yet although the proportion of bank defaulters be small as compared with the number of bank officers, it is still large enough, and the offense involved grave enough, to cause serious disquietude when we consider its continual recurrence. And we repeat, because it cannot be reiterated too often, that for this condition of affairs the banks themselves are alone to blame. They are responsible in two ways; first, by the negligence which permits the crime, and, second, by the still more criminal indifference which fails to punish it.

During the past year many other New-York banks have been robbed in the same way as the Security Bank by their Tellers or Cashiers. Is any one of these offenders now in prison expiating his ill-doing and serving as a warning, and in some sort an assurance against its repetition? On the contrary, we can recall at this moment no instance, except that of TAINTOR—and there have been certainly within the last twelve months a dozen such cases—where any of these defaulters have been so much as brought to trial. On the contrary, they commit their thefts, their bondsmen make good the loss, or they themselves, on being caught, disgorge, and the bank declines to prosecute out of consideration to the culprits' feelings, or those of his family. Over and again this little comedy is rehearsed before a patient and admiring public, until the eighth commandment seems to have lost all its significance, and a bank officer who does not steal is getting to be looked on as a very slow and unenterprising person indeed. Is it any wonder that young men in positions of trust, having almost absolute control over large sums of money, and seeing the leniency with which the crime of dishonesty is treated in their fellows, should speedily imbibe a portion of the same indifference to the moral guilt of stealing which seems to distinguish their employers. A Cashier or a Teller who has speculated unhappily, or who finds his wine bills, or his horses, or his other little pleasures too costly for his salary, knows that he has but to dip his hand into the treasury of the bank, with little more risk than the mortification of being found out. On one side he has a good chance of getting out of the country with his plunder, in which case, if his bondsmen are responsible, he will scarcely be troubled. On the other hand, he has only to refund his booty, exhibit his feelings, and make a suitable display of his family, if he have one, and the tender-hearted bank wipes away a tear and dismisses him with its financial blessing.

Surely it is unnecessary to point out how terribly false this is in point of sentiment, how fatally derelict in point of duty. It is grossly unjust to everybody concerned—to society, which has a right to be protected against the spread of such contamination; to the commercial community, whose very mainstay, mutual confidence, is weakened by this mistaken indifference; to the great body of upright and honest bank officers, whose reputation is cruelly touched by every successive failure of their associates. It is time for bank Presidents and Directors to remember that they have or ought to have no option in such matters; that every time they fail to prosecute a defaulter, they fail miserably in their duty as Christian men, as good citizens, as members of the business community. It is not a question of feelings at all, but a downright question of right and wrong, wherein no honest conscience, it would seem, ought to hesitate a moment. That bank Presidents, who are commonly upright men and good citizens, so often choose the wrong course, can only be ascribed to the weakened sense of individual responsibility which seems to be the characteristic of our time.

But we must not be content with censuring the banks for their negligence. We ought to find means to atone for it by fulfilling the duty which they omit. Every bank defalcation is a public offense as well as a private injury, and, as a public offense, ought to be made the subject of a criminal indictment. If the bank refuse to prosecute, let information be laid by the District Attorney. The evil is one which appears to be growing, which has certainly every encouragement to grow, and which every commercial and moral interest requires should be checked at once. Punishment may not altogether suffice, for punishment will not reach the underlying current of indifference and laxness which years of reckless speculation have set flowing under all our business affairs. But punishment, if it does not altogether destroy the impulse to dishonesty, will make the yielding to it less frequent; and it will be no harm to try it, without regard to the "feelings" of respectable defaulters, or the gushing sensibilities of sympathetic and reimbursed Directors.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.

No one who takes the trouble to carefully examine the returns of the recent election can fail to see that wherever men were named for political office whose names were guarantees that they would bring no reproach upon the administration of public affairs, the people did not show any distrust of the Republican Party.

A striking proof of the value of unexceptionable nominations is found in the First Senatorial and Congressional District, comprising Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Counties. This district, which before the Congressional election in 1870 was very heavily Democratic, was that year reduced to 1,150 Democratic majority, and in 1871 to 850 Democratic, but last year was captured by the Republicans by a majority in their favor in all the three counties aggregating 2,000. On Tuesday last it was carried by Mr. JOHN A. KING, for the State Senate, in all the three counties, by an aggregate majority of 1,700. There is the additional significance in this remarkable revolution that both Congressman and Senator were elected over the very best men of the Democratic Party in the district. The result in this district proves that the candidates, being equally acceptable personally, the people prefer the Republican. The individuals who consider themselves political leaders should not fail to study the politics of the First District with the care they deserve.

Facts of equal significance can be found in other localities. Putnam County cannot be considered a Republican county. It gave Democratic majorities in 1868, 1869, and 1870, ranging from 198 to 504. In 1871, although caught with the rest of the State in the great Reform storm, it only gave 24 Republican majority, and in 1872, when the Democratic Party had collapsed, it gave Gen. DIX 425 majority. This year, when Republican losses are found in nearly every quarter, Putnam not only elects Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., to the Assembly by 450 majority, but gives the Republican State ticket about 100 majority. These are facts which all politicians can understand, and their own interests should compel them to profit by them. If they wish to look further they may take the Fifth Senate District, where Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH received 10,774 votes, while the mongrel candidate for Sheriff, presented for Republican suffrages, had only 6,880 votes. Nobody can claim after examining these figures that a Republican

THE PRUSSIAN CONFLICT WITH THE BISHOPS.

The Prussian Landtag, *i. e.*, the Legislature of the land as distinguished from the Legislature of the Empire, met yesterday. Ordinarily, there would be nothing in the opening of the sessions of the Landtag to call for special remark. But this year the event marks another stage in the progress of the long and dubious conflict between the Prussian Government and the Ultramontane Bishops, and that conflict has an interest of no common character to all the civilized world. One of the first subjects on which the Landtag will be called upon to legislate will be the establishment of civil marriage in the Province of Posen, if not thoughout the entire Kingdom. Affairs in Posen have come to a crisis. Archbishop LEDOCHOWSKI, whose somewhat irregular election in 1865 to the Primacy of the Polish province, was approved by the Pope on the express ground that he would be a useful man to fight the Prussian Government, has been doing his best to justify the preference of the Vatican. There are over thirty cases against him of appointing priests to positions within his diocese without the approval of the Government. For at least one of these he has been tried and condemned to pay a fine of 200 thalers. On his failure to meet this penalty, "the proper officer of the District Court of Posen" proceeded, the other day, to the Archiepiscopal palace and seized the state carriage and two fine horses. As the Archbishop was said to be suffering from fever, it has not yet appeared how the reverend prelate enjoys taking an airing with a Sheriff's deputy on his carriage-box.

There can be no question that every case of offense by the Archbishop will be duly prosecuted, and as the court can impose a maximum fine of 1,000 thalers on each conviction the seizure of the entire personal property of Mgr. LEDOCHOWSKI would seem to be an inevitable consequence of his continued contumacy. Probably the Archbishop will be no loser in the end by reason of his civil martyrdom. But to the good people of Posen it is rather a serious matter to have parish after parish left without anybody to legally perform the ceremony of marriage. For it must be remembered that under the new ecclesiastical law of Prussia a priest appointed without the sanction of the provincial representative of the Government, cannot solemnize a marriage which the courts will recognize as valid. All such priests, too, are deprived of the baptismal and other registries, and the social machinery of the district necessarily becomes very much clogged. The distress in Posen has already called forth very piteous remonstrances, and no solution short of the legalizing of civil marriage—nothing less than a religious revolution in such a community—will meet the necessities of the case.

Archbishop LEDOCHOWSKI is not the only Prussian prelate who has shown an intention to defy the power of the Government. Fifteen charges of having appointed priests without having given notice of the fact to the chief President of the province, as required by the ecclesiastical laws, are now pending against Archbishop PAUL MELCHERS, of Cologne. Six of these cases were set down for hearing a fortnight ago, before the Police court of that city, and two more were to be heard early in November. The fact of an Archbishop being summoned before a Police court, is surely one of the most curious incongruities of modern history. Of course the Rhenish prelate would refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of the court, and would be fined like his reverend brother in Posen. But it is apparent to the Prussian Government as to everybody else that this trial of strength between official and ecclesiastical obstinacy must be brought to an issue somehow. Accordingly, the Landtag will probably be invited to consider the expediency of supplementing the ecclesiastical laws of last May by a bill empowering the Government to expel from the country any Bishop who, having been deprived of his office by the sentence of a competent court, refuses to lay down that office. It has already been provided under section 24 of the law of May 12 that in case clergymen offend so gravely against the laws of the land that their remaining in office appears incompatible with public order, they may be deprived of their office. The Ultramontanes appear to have made up their minds that BISMARCK'S return to the direction of Prussian affairs will be signalized by the necessary complement to the legislation of last session. The Archbishop of Posen has already been offered an "asylum and hospitality" by a Papal committee in Brussels. That he and several of his brethren will soon need such an asylum, there seems to be no reason to doubt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The second performance of "Gli Ugonotti," at the Academy, last evening, passed off to the gratification of a large audience. The earliest representation of Meyerbeer's admirable work was referred to in this place on Tuesday, and yesterday's recital only differed from its predecessor by an increase of smoothness. Signor Campanini, who, after conquering his position on the night of his début, has kept on strengthening it ever since, is at his best as *Raoul*, and Mme. Nilsson, as *Valentina*, contributes a personation by which, perhaps, the artist will not be so clearly remembered as by her *Lucia*, her *Mignon*, or her *Violetta*, but which nevertheless claims attention as a highly intelligent and dramatic effort. Both performers last night distinguished themselves at the stages of the opera referred to heretofore. Signor Campanini's pretty romance, delivered with the utmost delicacy, was liberally applauded; in the second act his singing and acting in the duet with *Margarita* were faultless; in the third he phrased the tenor share of the music following the *settimino* with an art and a wealth of voice rarely combined. It was, however, in the fourth act that Signor Campanini's exertions were most forceful. In this portion of the opera, too, Mme. Nilsson, who had already sung with marked expression the exceedingly emotional duet between *Valentina* and *Marcello*, in the third act, won her greenest laurels, and the swoon of the heroine and the flight of the Huguenot were followed by three calls before the curtain. Nothing finer than Signor Campanini's singing in the fourth act of "Gli Ugonotti," is to be listened to here or abroad. Signor Campanini is, of course, richly endowed by nature, but he has studied with a master of song—Francesco Lamperti, of Milan—and the seed of the *maestro* has fallen upon no barren soil. There is abundant opportunity for a show of tones and culture in the grand duo in the fourth act of "Gli Ugonotti," and the tenor, losing none of his chances, displayed in turn the might and the tenderness of his voice, the ability he has to bestow upon each of his notes a "linked sweetness long drawn out," and a tastefulness in declamation denoting possession of something besides natural gifts. Signor Campanini's histrionic achievements were on a plane with his vocal triumphs, last evening, and Mme. Nilsson, who recited with unimpeachable purity of style and great significance the music allotted to *Valentina*, was mainly conspicuous throughout the scenes in *St. Bris'* house for acting which, by eloquence of face and gesture, rose to the dignity of tragedy. The other performers in "Gli Ugonotti" were, as on Monday, Mlle. Marcel, Miss Cary, M. Maurel, Signor Nannetti, and Signor Del Puente. Miss Cary interpreted *Urbano's* two airs exquisitely, and her associate artists acquitted themselves of their respective tasks in a most creditable manner. "Il Trovatore" will be done on Friday.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. Max Maretzek's artists are to sing twice at the Lyceum Theatre. This night they will perform "Il Flanto Magico," and to-morrow they are to do "Il Trovatore." These representations promise to be possessed of unusual interest. In "Il Flanto Magico" Mme. Di Murska is to be heard in two airs which very few songstresses can interpret as written; and Mme. Pauline Lucca has a great deal of melodious music to recite. In "Il Trovatore," both artists will again appear, Mme. Di Murska portraying *Leonora*, and Mme. Lucca *Azucena*; and Signor Tamberlick will personate *Manrico*, in which part, we are told, he caused the spectators in Boston and Philadelphia to rise at him. These will be the last opportunities of listening to Mr. Maretzek's remarkable trio, and they are certainly advantageous.

MUSIC IN BROOKLYN.

An excellent entertainment was given last night at Association Hall, in Brooklyn, in aid of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Reformation. The artists were Miss Mary Butler, Miss Kate G. Church, Mr. Sidney Lanier; the Symphonia Quartet Club and Messrs Maas, Danniston, Weismann, and Warner. The selections embraced Herz's piano arrangement of "The Last Rose of Summer" for four hands, by Miss Butler and Mr. Danniston; a duet by Messrs. Weismann and Maas; "Robert, toi que j'aime" from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" by Miss Church; two quartettes and several solos by the Symphonia; flute solos by Mr. Lanier, and solos and choruses by the choirs of the Sunday-school. The most interesting incident was the début of a Southern gentleman, Mr. Sidney Lanier, a remarkably accomplished flutist, and a performer of fine taste and culture. His first piece was a *nocturne* by Briccialdi, played with exquisite suavity. To a demand for repetition Mr. Lanier responded with Richardson's brilliant setting of the "Blue Bells of Scotland." In the second part of the programme the débutant was down for a composition of his own, which he names "Blackbirds." It is a poetic fantaisie upon the strain of the Southern blackbird, which it transforms into wild, sweet music, and, as a composition it is of classic purity, and decided originality. Mr. Lanier also contributed a flute obligato to Schubert's "Serenade," which was sung by Mr. Maas. The Symphonia gentlemen were very warmly received, and Miss Butler's graceful direction of the music was fully appreciated. Miss Church has a pleasant soprano voice, but was, perhaps, a little too ambitious in respect of some of her selections. The audience was large, and the result of the concert, no doubt, profitable to the school.

THE TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS—MADDEN DECLARED NOT ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., NOV. 12.—Since the late election the all-important topic to the people of Orange and Sullivan Counties, comprising the Tenth Senatorial District, has been: "Who is elected Senator?" Owing to the smallness of the vote, and the reduced majority of Mr. Madden, it seemed at first that Mr. Abbott would be elected, but full returns verified the election of Mr. Madden by over forty majority. When this was ascertained, and not before, a rumor was circulated by Democratic politicians of fraud in certain parts of the county, and the Democratic press demanded that the Board of County Canvassers of Orange County, which is largely made up of Democrats—seventeen to five—should cast out the vote of the Village of Middletown and the Town of Monroe.

The board met, according to law, at the Clerk's office in Goshen, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and organized as County Canvassers. As was preconcerted, a protest was made, Hon. George Washington Greene, an individual who lost his seat in Congress for election frauds, appearing for the Democratic Party, and complaining of irregularities in the returns of certain towns.

The board then proceeded to canvass, and, according to the programme, threw out one district of the town of Monroe, which had given Madden over ninety majority. This virtually defeats Madden, and the voracious appetite of the Democracy is appeased in this district.

Since writing the above it is learned that the Board of Canvassers of Sullivan have thrown out one district of the town of Forestburg, which gave Madden over thirty majority.

Mr. Madden will undoubtedly take the matter to the State Senate and contest the seat.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN R. MALLORY.

The Mobile *Register* announces the death at Pensacola, on Sunday, of Stephen R. Mallory. The deceased was born in Nassau, in 1810, removed in his youth to Key West, Fla., where he studied law, and was subsequently admitted to the Bar of that State. He was a delegate to the Nashville Convention of 1850, and in 1851 was elected to Congress from the State of Florida, serving continuously until 1861. He was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and a member of the Committee on Claims. On the 11th of March, 1861, Mr. Mallory was expelled, and participated in the rebellion, filling the position of Secretary of the rebel navy. He was arrested as a prisoner of State, but released on parole in March, 1866, and pardoned by President Johnson in 1867.

NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

TRENTON, N. J., NOV. 12.—The Constitutional Commission to-day agreed to an amendment limiting the number of Common Pleas Judges to two, one of whom is to be a counselor at law. The amendment providing for a Vice Chancellor was agreed to. The proposition to organize the Legislature on a new basis of representation, and to divide the State into seven Senatorial districts, according to population, was lost, after a lengthy debate. The proposition to limit the indebtedness of counties and boroughs to two per cent., and towns or townships to four per cent., and cities to eight per cent., except for their water supply, was adopted. An amendment was adopted depriving a person of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery in legislation. The commission are about to close their labors.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The billiard tournament was suspended to-day, as the hall where it was being held was previously engaged for other purposes. To-morrow afternoon, Slosson and Bessunger and J. Dion and Maurice Daly play. To-morrow evening, J. Dion and C. Dion and Ubassy and Snyder are matched. Of the twelve games already played, Ubassy, Garnier, J. Dion, and C. Dion have each won one and lost none; Maurice Daly has won two and lost none, while Snyder, Bessunger, and Slosson have each played and lost two.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—The creditors of the Ohio Falls Car Company met to-day and received a statement of the affairs of the company showing assets of $1,500,000, and liabilities about $450,000. After a thorough examination of the statement an extension was granted to the company, and in a few days the works will be again in operation after a suspension of some weeks. They will furnish employment to 700 men

WASHINGTON.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The last Congress passed a law directing the Controller of the Currency to investigate the condition of all the savings banks in the several States and their legal relations and to report thereon at the coming session. The Controller, so far as possible, has performed this work. The results of the investigation show that the savings banks of the country generally are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that, while in some States they seem to be under no legal restrictions whatever, in others, where the laws are quite stringent, their provisions are constantly and systematically evaded. In the New-England States the savings bank system is under better management than elsewhere, but even in those States it has become a recognized custom for irresponsible and unprincipled financial adventurers to secure charters from the Legislatures, embodying the names of prominent persons as corporators when the consent of such persons to the employment of their names has not been given. Having obtained the charter by this means, the banks are organized in the interests of designing persons, and without adhering to the provisions of law. In the Middle States, particularly in New-Jersey, the existing law concerning savings bank, is in general disregarded. In some of the Western States, especially in Illinois, where there is a great number of banks, they seem to be under no restriction whatever, and are often conducted by persons of no responsibility.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN BALTIMORE.

The Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee in Maryland has been summoned before the Baltimore Grand Jury to give his testimony in the matter of allegations of fraud in the recent election in that State and city. The witness gave the Grand Jury the names of some sixty persons who were witnesses of frauds; but, contrary to the usual practice of Grand Juries, he was not permitted to personally testify concerning anything which did not come under his own immediate observation, and the strictest laws of evidence applicable to cases before a petit jury were enforced by the Baltimore Grand Jury.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

It now appears that Senator Hamilton, contrary to expectation, will contest with Gov. Whyte for the Senatorship from Maryland.

THE REPORT ON THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Navy will not make public the evidence in regard to the Polaris Expedition till the rest of the crew have been examined. It is probable, therefore, that the report will not be ready for publication till nearly time for the meeting of Congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

The attacks on the Government of the District of Columbia has not been successful in preventing a notable negotiation of District bonds. It was noted in the dispatches of yesterday that the Board of Public Works had begun the payment of its employes. The money devoted to this purpose was obtained by the negotiation of District bonds in New-York at eighty-five. In comparison with the price at this time of securities of undoubted character whose soundness has never been attacked, this sale indicates much confidence in these bonds. The interest which recently became due has been fully paid.

SENATOR MORTON'S ARRIVAL.

Senator Morton arrived here this morning, and has arranged to live at the Ebbitt House this Winter. He is improving in health, but is still suffering from a cold which he contracted some time ago.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES W. KNOWLTON.

The profession of journalism in Washington has lost one of the most enterprising and promising of its members in the death of Mr. James W. Knowlton, for three years past the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. He was possessed of qualities of character that made him personally exceedingly popular, and his associates most sincerely mourn his untimely death.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HENRY YOUNG REPRIEVED.

The President to-day directed Attorney General Williams to prepare a respite for two weeks in the case of Henry Young, who was sentenced to death for the murder of the drover Hahn, and who was to have been hanged on Friday next.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs at the following ports for the week ending Nov. 8, were: New-York $1,436,843; Philadelphia, $118,964; Baltimore, $138,457; Boston, $98,640. The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $175,816.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$3,793,225
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	12,060,000
Coin	70,019,754
Including coin certificates	28,660,450
Outstanding legal tenders	362,343,311

LAND OFFICE DECISION AFFIRMED.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of the private land claim of John F. Perry and others rejecting the survey of the Chauvin claim, covering several hundred acres of land in the near vicinity of St. Louis, Mo.

THE OVERLAPPING LAND GRANTS.

Ex-Senator Wade and others of counsel made an argument before the Secretary of the Interior to-day for a rehearing of the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company against the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, heretofore decided in favor of the latter. It involves the title to a large tract of land brought in controversy by the overlapping of land grants.

JAPAN.

IMPERIAL HONORS TO MINISTER DELONG—FESTIVITIES AT TOKEI.

The steam-ship Japan brings Yokohama dates to Oct. 21.

Ambassador Slide was still lying in a precarious condition. A revision of the treaties had been postponed, in hopes that he may recover.

Business in Yokohama had improved.

On Oct. 9 Minister Delong paid his last visit to the Emperor, and introduced his successor, Mr. Bingham. The Emperor's address to Minister Delong on the occasion was most cordial and flattering. His Majesty also presented him with two magnificent and costly vases, as a token of his esteem. Mr. Delong was afterward entertained on board the United States steamer Lackawanna.

On Oct. 9 the Emperor went in state to open the Polytechnic School at Tokei. He read a speech which was translated, and Dr. Murray and the chief foreign officers replied. Chemical and physical experiments and a gymnastic exhibition were witnessed by the Emperor. After the exhibition, all sat down to a collation. The students recently arrived at Tokei number 30,000. The Empress paid a visit in State to Yokohama on Oct. 12.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Nov. 12.—The annual meeting of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania was held to-day. Lucretia Mott was elected President for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted pledging the society to aid to remove and abolish the custom of war; declaring the proposed increase of fortifications on the Delaware River extravagant war measures; recommending, in view of the present financial troubles, the giving out of work by the Government; approving of the formation of an international tribunal of arbitration; condemning capital punishment; deploring the recent execution of the Modoc Indians and regretting that the President yielded to the importunities of popular sentiment and military counsel; and, finally, protesting against any act that might involve the country in war with Spain.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—From the best information obtainable of the result of the special election on the 4th of November for members of the Legislature, that body will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 11. House—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 55.

THE TURF IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Pool-selling on the four-mile race, for $20,000, to come off on Saturday next, began to-night at the Lick House in the presence of a great crowd of sporting men. Thad Stevens is the favorite, the pools selling as follows: Thad Stevens, $50; Joe Daniels, $30; True Blue $20; Hubbard, $15.

THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

EVENING SESSION.

FUTURE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AS AFFECTED BY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—DRINKING WATER AND THE PROPAGATION OF DISEASE.

The evening session of the American Health Association commenced at 8 o'clock, at the hall of the Union League Club, Dr. C. B. White, of Louisiana, presiding. After organizing, Dr. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, and Professor of Geology, School of Mines, Columbia College, delivered an address upon "The Future Distribution and History of the Population of the United States as Affected by Physical Geography." He described the topographical features of the Mississippi Valley, the American Desert, the region of the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada, and said that the first, named from its fertility and natural resources, was destined to be the home of one of the greatest nationalities of the globe. He should also remark that the Southern prolongations of the Alleghanies promised to one of the richest and most agreeable portions, for residence, of the United States. The region running through West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, and West North Carolina was high, the scenery was very impressive, the valleys were very rich and beautiful, and their resources were not at all drawn out, immense stores of mineral wealth being in existence there. He believed no portion of the earth's surface was richer in mineral wealth than the western portion of North Carolina. It contained an immense store of iron of very superior quality, coal was within easy reach, and such was the concentration of mineral wealth there that it could not fail to be the home of a wealthy and industrious population. The climate, too, was more salubrious than in any portion of territory west of the Mississippi; while the great agricultural population of the future would be concentrated in the valley of the Mississippi, the mining population would be distributed in the coal and iron region of the Mississippi and along the iron deposit of the Alleghany beds.

The Chairman announced that Prof. Chandler's paper on the "Sanitary Chemistry of Waters" and a practical method of perfecting the water supply of towns and cities would be read at the opening session this morning. Dr. Austin Flint, of New-York, then read the following paper:

RELATIONS OF WATER TO THE PROPAGATION OF DISEASE.

Of the late acquisitions in medicine, one of the most interesting and important is the discovery that typhoid fever may be communicated through the medium of water used for drinking or for culinary purposes. It is now less than half a century since the researches of Bretonneau and Louis established the basis of the individuality of this disease. Its non-identity with typhus fever has only within the last quarter of a century been generally admitted, and even now there are some who deny this well-settled doctrine. The contagiousness of typhoid fever has been a mooted question since the date of Louis' researches. It is possible that the doctrine of its non-contagiousness has at the present time some adherents; but the proof of its communicability has been rendered so abundant and conclusive that the number of those who are not convinced of the fact must be exceedingly few. Heretofore, however, some of the ablest of observers and authors have advocated its non-contagiousness. A concise statement of fundamental facts relating to the contagiousness of typhoid fever will prepare for an appreciation of our knowledge touching the agency of water as a medium for the communication of this disease. For the sake of conciseness I shall embody these facts in a few propositions.

1. Typhoid fever is very rarely, if ever, communicated by means of emanations from the bodies of patients affected with the disease.

My own experience in this regard accords with that of numerous observers cited by Murchison, exclusive of an epidemic many years ago, within a circumscribed area, of which I shall presently give an account. I have known of very few instances in which personal intercourse could be suspected as the means of communicating the disease. In these few instances there was room for the supposition either that the disease was not communicated, or that contagion was received otherwise than through the atmosphere. The disease does not spread from cases in the hospitals to fellow-patients, nurses, and medical attendants. This statement is based on large opportunities for observation for more than twenty years. The different members of a family are seldom affected successively in such a way as to show communication of the disease from one to another. Certainly, as a rule, whenever several persons in a family become affected, the most rational, if not an obvious explanation, is that they have been exposed to a cause alike common to all. As a rule, when persons contract the disease in one locality and pass through the disease in another locality, they who are brought into contact with, or proximity to, the cases do not contract it. There are exceptions to this rule, but in the exceptional instances there is now a more satisfactory explanation than that which refers the communication by means of an infectious miasm. These are the considerations which establish the first proposition.

ISOLATED CASES CONSIDERED.

2. Isolated cases of typhoid fever are numerous, occurring in situations and under circumstances which preclude the possibility of the disease being due to contagion.

It has been said in contravention of this proposition, that contagion may be operative in these cases, although its sources be not discovered, as, for example, we suppose is the fact when small-pox occurs without our being able to trace it to any exposure. This, however, is not a fair comparison, for the cases are few in which small-pox is not known to be produced by contagion, and hence it is rational to infer the latter, although not known, whereas the number of isolated cases in which typhoid fever occurs without any known exposure in any way is so large that when it is otherwise coincidence or a common causation is to be inferred rather than communicability.

3. Outbreaks of typhoid fever have repeatedly occurred in houses and public institutions in consequence of morbific emanations from sewers, cesspools, or drains, and from their contents either exposed upon the surface of the ground or permeating the soil. Facts warrant the belief that under certain circumstances the special cause of this disease may be a product of decomposing changes taking place in collections of human excretions. It is claimed that this product always involves a contagion, but in many instances the circumstances are such as to render this not merely improbable, but apparently impossible.

4. Certain outbreaks of typhoid fever are evidently dependent on the importation of cases of the disease, the circumstances being such as to furnish logical proof that the outbreaks are due to the diffusion in some way of a contagion.

In the outbreaks now referred to not only is the disease not produced by local causes alone, but the special cause is a morbific product derived from the bodies of those affected with the disease—a product the efficiency of which depends on its source being the body of a patient having typhoid fever. In other words, the special cause is not an extrinsic poison which patients bring with them, but it is an intrinsic typhoid product—that is, a contagion. An instance, which is perhaps the most remarkable on record, exemplifying the correctness of this proposition, will be presently stated.

These four propositions are submitted as embodying fundamental facts which can be fully established by logical proof. The scope of this paper will not permit me to adduce the proof which might be brought forward for the establishment of each of the propositions. I must, therefore, take it for granted that the facts embodied in the propositions are fully substantiated. Assuming this, it follows that typhoid fever may or may not be contagious.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TYPHUS AND TYPHOID.

Between it and typhus fever there is this difference, namely, typhoid fever is not, like typhus, communicable by means of impalpable emanations from patients affected with the disease. At least, if it be ever communicated in this way, the instances are rare exceptions to the general rule. As a rule, when typhoid fever occurs in isolated cases, there is no proof of its having been caused by contagion—in this respect differing from typhus fever. Typhoid fever may be produced by elements derived from healthy persons, which we have no reason to believe is ever a source of typhus fever. But typhoid fever is capable of producing a contagion by means of which the disease is diffused, herein affiliating with typhus fever. Typhoid fever thus may occur sporadically, endemically, and epidemically.

I come now to inquire as to the source of the typhoid fever contagion. If it be not contained in emanations from the body, it does not, of course, proceed from either the skin or the air passages, and there is certainly no palpable product containing it on the surface of the body. We are, therefore, brought, reasoning by way of exclusion, to seek for it in the alvine dejections. If it be contained in these, by what avenue does it gain entrance into the system? If the dejections containing the contagion are conveyed from dwellings by soil-pipes, we can understand that it may pervade the atmosphere of houses, in consequence of defective provisions against the escape of sewer emanations, and if excrementitious matter be deposited on the surface of the ground, the atmosphere within a certain area may be polluted by emanations therefrom, which contain the contagion. But there is logical proof of the diffusion of the disease by contagion under circumstances which render it vastly improbable that the contagion is inhaled; and, therefore, reasoning again by way of exclusion, we are brought to consider the alimentary canal as the avenue through which the contagion enters the system. Thus we are rationally led to the conclusion that drinking water is a medium by which typhoid fever may be communicable.

I have spoken of this conclusion as a late discovery. The supposition or theory that drinking-water is a vehicle by which the typhoid contagion may be carried into the system is not of very recent date. It was enunciated by Canstott, in Germany, in 1847, and it has been inculcated since an earlier date by Prof. Von Giett, of Munich. Riecke, also a German, author of a treatise on special pathology and theraputics, published in 1852, reported several instances in which outbreaks were traceable to drinking water polluted with sewage. More recently observations have been contributed by British writers, and especially by Dr. Wm. Budd, which seem to furnish demonstrative proof of the communicability of the disease in this way.* Budd, however, and others have contended for the existence of a contagion in the typhoid dejections, received into the system either by means of drinking water or atmospherical emanations, as exclusively the cause of the disease. They claim that the dejections contain a virus not less specific than that of small-pox, and that typhoid fever is never produced otherwise than by the introduction of this virus into the system. Facts render such a doctrine untenable. If the propositions which have been stated are correct, communicability through a contagion in the alvine dejections will account for the connection in only a certain proportion of instances.

For the numerous observations on which the causation of typhoid fever by the agency of a contagion in drinking water, in a certain proportion of instances, rests its claims as a recently discovered truth, I must refer to works treating of this subject. I shall content myself in this paper with an account of an outbreak of the disease which came under my observation thirty years ago, ante-dating any publication on the subject. I have alluded already, in this paper, to the outbreak now referred to.

A REMARKABLE OUTBREAK.

It is, perhaps, the most remarkable on record as embracing a combination of circumstances proving, in the first place, the communicability of typhoid fever, and, in the second place, rendering vastly probable, if not certain, the communication by means of a contagion contained in drinking water. The circumstances which relate to the latter point are the more significant and forcible because, at the time of the outbreak, and until within a late period, the agency of drinking water as a vehicle of contagion was not thought of. The facts were recorded and published by me without any idea that water was the medium of the diffusion of the disease. So completely were the circumstances combined with regard to this mode of communication that had they been deliberately planned with the express intention of rendering the proof as convincing as possible, nothing could have been added. Accident fulfilled all the requirements of careful experimentation with a view to test, first, contagiousness, and, second, the correctness of the theory that the contagion may be contained in drinking water, and in this way gain entrance into the system.

The outbreak occurred in 1843, at a place called North Boston, in Erie County, N. Y., situated twelve miles from Lake Erie. The situation at the time mentioned was in every respect salubrious. There were no paludal grounds in the neighborhood. Neither intermittent fever nor any disease had prevailed for several years. Not only was typhoid fever an unknown disease in that particular situation, but in no part of the country had it been known to have occurred up to that time. The fever then and previously indigenous in this section was a mild remittent, or, as it was generally called, bilious fever. The place called North Boston was a small hamlet, consisting of a cluster of houses, embracing nine families, all situated within an area of 100 rods in diameter; but the few houses in which the disease occurred were closely grouped around a tavern, the house furthest removed from the tavern being only ten rods distant. Forty-three persons made up the entire community. On the 21st of September, a young man from Massachusetts, traveling westward in a stage-coach, (there were no railroads then in that part of the State,) took lodgings at the tavern. He had been ill several days, and had kept on his journey until he felt unable to proceed further. He remained at the tavern, and died on the 19th of October—twenty-eight days after his arrival. From the testimony of two intelligent physicians, who attended this patient, it is certain that his disease was typhoid fever. This fever prevailed to some extent in the town in Massachusetts which the patient left when he started on his journey. Between Oct. 14, five days before the date of his death (Oct. 19) and Dec. 7, (twenty-one days,) twenty-eight of the forty-three persons comprising this little community, were attacked with fever, and in ten instances the disease proved fatal.

The first person attacked was a son of the inn-keeper, aged sixteen years. A few days afterward, a daughter, aged fifteen years, was attacked, and afterward, in this family, there were five cases, making the whole number seven, (exclusive of the stranger.) In three of these cases the disease proved fatal. A son of the inn-keeper, who lived at a distance, but at the time of the epidemic came to assist his father's family, and occupied with his wife part of a house about four rods from the tavern, was attacked on the 15th of October. Two cases occurred in a family living about three rods from the town, the patients being children aged seven and nine years. In a family living about three rods from the tavern there were seven cases and two deaths. In a family living about ten rods from the tavern were seven cases and five deaths. In a family living three rods from the tavern were four cases, all recovering. One case occurred in a family living within twenty feet of the tavern. Of these six families, in five the heads of the families, that is, the husbands and wives, were living; the sixth family consisting of a widow and son. The widow was about fifty years of age, and the ages of the male heads of the remaining families were between forty and fifty years. The ages of the wives were not much less. All these escaped, a fact which affords an illustration of the diminished liability to typhoid fever after about forty years of age. Of the families which composed this community, three escaped the disease. Of these three families, one lived above forty rods from the tavern, a stream four rods in width intervening. Another family lived at about the same distance. The third family lived only four rods from the tavern. The latter was the only family which escaped of the seven families grouped immediately around the tavern. This family consisted of a man named Stearns, his wife, four children and a boarder.

HOW SOME ESCAPED.

The escape of two of these three families may be explained by their distance from the tavern; but how is the exemption of the third family, living only four rods from the tavern to be accounted for? In connection with this inquiry, an important fact may be mentioned. The family of Stearns had quarreled with the family of the inn-keeper, and were on terms of non-intercourse. After the breaking out of the epidemic the members of this family had no intercourse with any of the families in which cases of fever occurred. I ascertained from Stearns that no member of his family saw any case of the disease. A reason for this will presently appear.

The facts of this epidemic, as thus far related, prove the importation of the disease, and its diffusion by contagion; but, in reference to these points, let me recapitulate the facts: "In a small, isolated community, consisting of nine families, seven of which lived within a few rods of each other, a patient affected with typhoid fever is introduced, and, after lingering twenty-nine days, dies with this disease. But up to that event the members of this community were free from disease of any kind; the situation was in every respect healthy, and typhoid fever was unknown in that place and neighborhood. The patient lingered and died at the tavern, which was a place of daily resort for the members of those seven families with a single exception. One family, consisting of several persons, living but four rods from the tavern, was on terms of hostility with the inn-keeper, which precluded all intercourse. The arrival of a sick stranger with a severe disease was an event of interest to the inhabitants. He was visited more or less daily by the different members of the families living closely at hand, with the exception of one family, and the members of the inn-keeper's family were, of course, brought into close contact with the disease. Twenty-three days after the arrival of the stranger, two members of the family of the inn-keeper were attacked with the disease, and subsequently five others in this family. In all the other families living within a few rods of the tavern, excepting a single family, cases occurred within about a month, and during this period more than half the population of this little community had been affected. The disease then ceased further progress, no cases afterward occurring. The family in which no case occurred was the only family of the seven families grouped immediately around the town which escaped. The relations of this family to that of the inn-keeper precluded all social intercourse, and, shortly after the disease began to spread, its production (as will presently be seen) being imputed to the agency of this family, intercourse of the latter with all the families affected with the disease was at once suspended." This recapitulation is quoted from my report of the epidemic published in 1852 in a work entitled *Clinical Reports on Continued Fever*. This work has for many years been out of print. To the extracts just quoted were added the following remarks: "Now, in view of this reviewal of the facts, if it be claimed that the disease was not transported to the place and diffused by contagion, it is necessary to admit a series of coincidences almost incredible. The circumstances embrace all the important conditions for a fair experiment in order to test the contagiousness of a disease. Indeed, if every circumstance connected with the outbreak of the disease at North Boston had been deliberately selected and arranged for a scientific object they could hardly have been rendered more complete."

CONTAGION BY DRINKING-WATER FIRST OBSERVED.

An important part of the history of this epidemic remains to be stated. At the time of writing the report from which the foregoing extracts are taken, and for many years afterward, indeed up to a recent date, I had no idea of the diffusion of typhoid fever through the agency of drinking water. At the time of the epidemic nothing had been published on this topic, and, at the time of writing this report and long afterward, I was not aware that anyone had entertained this view of the causation; there was nothing relating to it in the medical literature of this country. At that time the non-contagiousness of typhoid fever was enunciated in standard works. Among the points showing the non-identity of this fever with typhoid, I suppose that the disease at North Boston was communicated by means of a contagion contained in the emanations from the body. I shall now cite from my report certain facts which render vastly probable, if not certain, the belief that the disease in this epidemic was communicated through the agency of drinking-water. I quote further from my report as follows: "The occurrence of a severe form of disease, affecting, in a brief period, more than one-half of this small, isolated community, and proving fatal in so large a proportion of cases, as might be expected occasioned not a little excitement at the place. This was naturally occasioned by the fact that the disease was one presenting, for that locality, remarkable features, giving rise to discussion and discrepancy of opinion among the medical practitioners of the neighborhood. The popular explanation of the origin of the disease added greatly to the interest of the excitement. The story was started that the disease was caused by some poison introduced into the families affected through the agency of Stearns, whose relations to the inn-keeper were hostile, and whose family alone, of those living close to the tavern, was not affected. The family of the inn-keeper and the other families in the immediate vicinity were in the habit of obtaining the water used for drinking and other domestic purposes from a well near the tavern. It was charged upon Stearns that he had poisoned this well, and that this was the source of the disease. This story was believed by nearly all the inhabitants, and that several pumps were placed in the well, and an effort was made, but without avail, to exhaust all the water which it contained. The family of Stearns alone, of all the families in the immediate vicinity, did not draw water from the tavern well. This family, up to a short time before the outbreak, had obtained water from this well, but, owing to the animosity of the inn-keeper, this privilege had been denied to Stearns, so that he was obliged to dig out and deepen an old well of his own. The two other families which escaped, did not get water from the inn-keeper's well owing to their distance from the tavern. By all the remaining families the water from this well was used daily. These facts coupled with the relations between Stearns and the inn-keeper, and the singular character of the disease, were considered to furnish circumstantial proof of guilt sufficiently conclusive. The charge of poisoning was so openly made that a prosecution for slander was commenced by Stearns, which was finally settled on the payment, by the party prosecuted, of a hundred dollars. Some water which I obtained from the well was examined by chemical reagents, and found to be remarkably pure as regards saline constituents. It was not, however, examined for organic matters.

HOW THE DISEASE WAS ACCOUNTED FOR.

Now, taking into view the statement contained in one of our preliminary propositions, namely, that typhoid fever is rarely, if ever, communicated by means of emanations from the body, together with the observations which within late years point to drinking-water as the medium of communicability, that the latter was the mode of diffusion in the North Boston epidemic hardly admits of doubt; and the circumstances were as remarkably combined with reference to this conclusion as with reference to the proof of contagion. It can hardly be doubted that the exemption from the disease of the family of Stearns was due to the animosity of the inn-keeper, which led the latter to prohibit the use of his well, and compelled Stearns to dig a well of his own. The two families, living forty rods from the tavern, escaped, because, owing to the distance, they did not obtain water from the inn-keeper's well. It may be asked, is it certain that the special cause was a contagion; was not the disease produced simply by excremental decomposition, since facts show that it may be so produced? In other words, may not the disease have been produced by changes occurring in connection with the dejections, without the presence of a contagion. The answer to these questions is this: If due to excremental decomposition without a contagion, why did the disease break out so rapidly shortly after the arrival of the sick stranger? It is far more rational to infer the existence of a contagion than to consider the connection of the epidemic with the arrival of the stranger as a mere coincidence. At the time of the epidemic no suspicion of the presence of the special cause in the drinking-water being entertained, pains were not taken to note the situations of the privies, the nature of the soil, &c. In order to obtain some information on these points I wrote recently to Dr. P. Barber, at the date of the epidemic, and until lately a practitioner in that neighborhood. Dr. Barber writes that, according to his recollection, the privy attached to the inn was situated three or four rods from the well, and he recollects that the contents were allowed to accumulate. The well was by the road-side, supplying with water the inn and the stables, as well as the immediate neighbors.

Another question may arise, namely, Was the evidence conclusive that the disease was typhoid fever? During the progress of the epidemic, when the excitement was at its height, I visited the place on behalf of the county authorities, in order to investigate the nature and origin of the disease. I made an autopsy, noted the history and symptoms in all the cases then in progress, and afterward obtained full records of ten cases. The autopsy disclosed the characteristic intestinal lesions of typhoid fever, and the histories contained the diagnostic features of this disease. The details are given in my report already referred to. The proof that the disease was typhoid fever was as complete as possible.

The discovery of the communicability of typhoid fever by means of a contagium derived from the alimentary canal, while it furnishes a striking point of distinction from typhus fever, yet shows an interesting point of analogy to the latter disease. In typhus the contagium is doubtless contained in the emanations from the body, either in the breath or in the exhalations from the skin, or perhaps both, and typous may be caused, irrespective of contagion, by a morbific matter produced in concentrated emanations from healthy bodies. In typhoid fever, the contagion is in the dejections, and this fever may be and is generally caused by a morbific matter produced in decomposing excrescent from healthy bodies.

THE QUESTION OF PREVENTION.

As regards prevention, the diffusion of typhus contagion is to be avoided by the isolation of cases in respect of those who are susceptible, conjoined with the freest possible ventilation. The spontaneous occurrence of this disease is to be avoided by guarding against overcrowding dwellings or apartments, together with complete ventilation. The diffusion of typhoid fever by contagion is to be avoided by the disinfection of the dejecta from typhoid patients, and by ample protection against the pollution therewith of water or air. The spontaneous occurrence of this disease is to be avoided by complete protection against the pollution of water or air by the dejecta from healthy persons. This involves safeguards, especially in cities, relating to sewers, drains, cesspools, soil-pipes, and the waste-pipes connected with the latter, as well as to the final disposition of the objectionable material. These safeguards, in this City of New-York, are largely disregarded, and herein is a source of not only typhoid fever, but probably other diseases, the causative connection of which with this source is not as yet so well established.

THE DIFFUSION OF TYPHOID BY THE AGENCY OF MILK.

Within the past few months the interest and importance belonging to the subject of this paper have been curiously exemplified by the diffusion of typhoid fever through the agency of milk. Several outbreaks in England have been imputed to infected milk; but in the recent instance referred to the proof of this having been the source seems sufficiently conclusive. This outbreak was in one of the healthiest parishes in the West End of London. About 500 cases of typhoid fever were distributed in 104 families in this parish. Of these 104 families, ninety-six were known to have used milk from the same dairy, the facts with regard to the milk supply in the remaining eight families not having been ascertained. It was ascertained that in one of the farms belonging to this dairy there had been cases of typhoid fever, and the sanitary conditions were exceedingly bad. Other details, which I do not introduce, corroborated the conclusion that the diffusion of the disease was due to the milk supply, and no other source was discoverable.*

The infection or the contagion in milk is, of course, derived from the water used in washing the milk-cans, and, perhaps, in the dilution of the milk. The diffusion of the disease in this way, therefore, is through the medium of drinking-water.

The discovery of the causation of typhoid fever through this medium naturally has led to the inquiry whether other diseases may not be traced to drinking-water which either contains viruses of contagion or is polluted by divers kinds of morbific matter. The facts to which it has been the object of this paper to call attention have opened up a new field for investigation in etiology, and further researches in this direction may shed much light on the causation of numerous diseases. Already, in the opinion of many, there is ground for assuming that epidemic cholera is diffused by means of a contagion, derived from the alimentary canal, with which drinking-water is liable to become infected. This opinion is based on analogical reasoning rather than on logical proof. That water polluted by any kind of morbific matter may prove an exciting or an auxiliary cause of an attack of cholera, during the epidemic prevalence of the disease, is highly probable; but that the disease in this or in any other way is communicable, seems to me to be a question concerning which the most to be conceded is that it admits of discussion. To enter upon such a discussion would not be a small undertaking, and I have already occupied as much time as I have a right to appropriate.

The meeting then adjourned.

*My authority for these statements is Murchison. *Vide* work on fever, second edition, 1873.

* Vide *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, number for October, 1873; page 535.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling in the North-west, with cloudy weather and variable winds. North-westerly winds, clearing and very cold weather, with occasional snow, on the lakes. North-westerly winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. North-westerly winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather in the Southern States; north-westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, with cold, clearing, and cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the latter.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, north-westerly winds, low temperature, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

For New-England, north-westerly winds, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon.

For the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, north-westerly and northerly winds, low temperature, and clear weather.

For the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

IN THE CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 42°; 6 A. M., 43°; 9 A. M., 44°; 12 M., 44°; 3 P. M., 42°; 6 P. M., 42°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 39°. Average, 42°.

MASSACRE OF THE CREW.

Continued from Third Page.

so as not to injure the cause. He was for a long time agent of the Republic at Nassau, N. P., and went to South America, where, with Gen. Quesada, who esteemed him highly, he helped the cause in many ways. He was recalled afterward by the agents in the United States, to co-operate with them, recognizing, as they did, his great worth and sterling qualities, and he remained in that service since.

COL. SANTA ROSA.

Augustine Saint Rosa, another of the victims, was father of B. Santa Rosa, the extensive Cuban cigar manufacturer, No. 100 Maiden lane, and is said to have been a most bitter enemy of the Spanish Government in Cuba. He was engaged in every conspiracy that was got up against it. He only left prison at Havana about six months ago, where he was confined by command of Admiral Rojada, of Havana, for being a participator in the capture of the Spanish mail steamer Comanditario, while on the voyage from Havana to Cardenas. Indeed, it might be said that he spent half of his life in Spanish dungeons. Twice his life has been spared through the intervention of his son, by asking interference at Washington on his behalf. It has been said of him that in any engagement he might be in, he was very merciful, and would even pray for the repose of the souls of the Spaniards he would kill in action. He was an Episcopalian, and while in this City he was a member of Rev. Dr. Palma's Episcopal Cuban Church. He was a born revolutionist, and was a companion of Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in the expedition of Gen. Lopez, which set out from New-Orleans in 1851, and landed at Los Pasos. At the outbreak of the present revolution in Cuba he, with twelve associates, went to the west part of the island, in Vuelto Abajo, and raised the cry of "Yara," which is the rallying word of the Cuban Nationals. He was pursued to the mountains by the Spanish troops, was captured, taken to Havana, and put in Morro Castle, from which he was ultimately released by Gen. Dulce. In 1870 he left this city in the Perit expedition, and fought for a time under Gen. Cespedes, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1871 he was taken prisoner again, but was released a few months ago, as above stated, through the intercession of the United States authorities. He was born in Havana about 1818, and became an adopted citizen of this country in 1850. He fought principally in Holguin, and for this worked several times in the chain gang in the streets. His chief places of action were Manzanillo and Holguin. In 1835 he was with Panchez Samana, when all implicated were thrown into prison. A reporter of THE TIMES called at the residence of his widow last night; she resides in Washington street, and has a family of five. The deceased was a writer of some ability, and always exhorted his brethren to go to Cuba and fight for liberty. His son says from this day forth he will devote himself to revenging his father's murder.

ERMINIO QUESADA.

Erminio Quesada was born in Cuba, and was the eldest son of Gen. Manuel Quesada, representative of the Cuban Republic, now residing in Thirty-fourth street, in this City. At an early age he was brought to the United States by his father. He obtained a portion of his education in Pennsylvania, and was then sent to Germany, in order that he might complete it and obtain a military education as well. But as soon as he learned that his father was taking a prominent part in forming an expedition to go to Cuba he returned to the City, and was given in charge of Gen. Bembetta Varona, with whom he set out on this expedition, and in which both have become victims. This was his first trip in any expedition of the kind, and in which he met the fate of a devoted patriot at the age of seventeen. His family are overwhelmed with grief at his fate. They have not heard anything further than what the telegrams contain.

THE ARRESTS AT HAVANA.

Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons, Directors of the New-York and Mexican Mail Line of steamers, to which the City of New-York belongs, have received no private intelligence of the arrest, in Havana, of passengers from New-York on that steamer, as reported by telegraph. The following is a full list of the persons who left this port on the City of New-York, Nov. 6:

P. Dortecus and wife, A. Heyn, D. Thomas, J. Smith, Mr. Fortune, Mrs. Hyet, J. L. Valera and wife, Mr. Lonces and wife, L. Munoberos and wife, Mrs. Perez and three children, Mr. Le Villegas and family, J. Anchincloss, Mrs. Douin, Mrs. Rodrigues, J. C. Parker, J. Garrido, J. M. Digges, J. G. Whitney, J. Sanders, J. C. David, H. Shields, J. W. Todd, J. Loland, W. Digner, G. W. Hegett, Mr. Bishop and family, A. Burgess, J. B. Irwin and wife, J. Burndes, Thos. Terry, H. K. Bishop.

THE VIEWS OF SENATOR CONKLING.

Senator Roscoe Conkling was interviewed last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a reporter of THE TIMES in reference to the news from Cuba. He said: "For reasons that of course you will at once appreciate when you consider my position as a Senator of the United States, I feel considerable reluctance in giving expression to my opinions concerning that awful occurrence. This, however, I am free to say, that the murder of the unfortunate men was an act which will send a shudder of horror through the world, and excite a feeling of disgust and indignation wherever it is heard of."

Reporter—Can you conjecture what course the Government is likely to pursue?

Senator Conkling—If the facts are as represented in the evening papers, I have not the least doubt that instant measures will be adopted to avenge the outraged honor of the country, and teach a lesson they will never forget to those who have dared to insult our flag. Those measures will be of a character that will involve not alone the fate of the insurrection in Cuba, but the whole future of the island. I speak advisedly, for, from frequent conferences in regard to Cuban affairs, I believe I am thoroughly aware of what are certain to be the sentiments of the President and Secretary of State in regard to this affair. The honor of the country will, I repeat, be vindicated, if on investigation it shall be found that an outrage has been committed on our flag. But the matter will have to be investigated calmly. There must be no clamor and no hysterics. At present all is in doubt and dispute. There are several points of vital importance involved in uncertainty. We do not know positively whether the Virginius was a United States vessel. It is asserted that she had obtained regular clearance papers from the United States Consul, but of that there is no evidence, and the papers, if she had them, may have been obtained by false and fraudulent representations. Again we do not know as to whether or not she had on board contraband of war, and the very place where her capture was effected is in doubt. For aught we know, she may have committed hostile acts in Spanish waters. All these matters are in doubt, and must be examined dispassionately before the country is committed to the last resort. The question concerns Great Britain as well as ourselves, as I hear that six British subjects were among the passengers of the ill-fated vessel. That the President will act, the moment the real facts are ascertained, with all the vigor and promptitude the occasion demands is in my mind beyond a question."

Senator Conkling further said that the murder of the Virginius passengers and crew might turn out to have been an act of recreancy to Spain, as well as an outrage upon this country, if the facts were as represented in the accounts published in the newspapers, as nothing was more probable than that the butchers in Havana had disregarded the orders of the Spanish authorities in Madrid in executing the prisoners.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Reports were published in some of the Brooklyn evening papers yesterday to the effect that orders had been received by Admiral Rowan, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to get the sloops-of-war Kearsarge and Juniata, ready for sea at once. It was further stated that the new torpedo-boat, the launch of which is elsewhere reported, was to be prepared for instant service under equally pressing orders. These reports created a good deal of excitement, and large numbers of men out of work found their way to the vicinity of the Navy-yard, expecting that the working force would at once be increased.

A TIMES reporter visited the Yard in the evening, and was informed by Admiral Rowan that he had received no dispatches from Washington relative to the Virginius affair, nor had he any official knowledge of it. Many of the naval officers in conversation with the reporter expressed the utmost indignation at the reported action of the Spanish Government in executing the Captain and crew of the Virginius. Naval Constructor Hanscom said the vessels ready to leave the yard on active service were the Ossipee, steam sloop-of-war; the Juniata, recently returned from the North Pole; the Powhatan, a side-wheel gunboat, and the Kansas, a steam sloop-of-war.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEWS IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—A dispatch published here to-day, setting forth that the Spanish authorities had shot the Captain, crew, and twelve passengers of the Virginius, caused the most intense excitement, and there is a growing feeling that a war with Spain is imminent. A movement is now on foot among the sympathizers of Cuba to organize a company of volunteers to aid the cause. The head-quarters of this scheme are in Allegheny City.

THE NEWS OF THE EXECUTION IN NEW-ORLEANS—CAPT. FRY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The news of the execution of forty-eight of the Virginius prisoners creates considerable excitement here, and is the subject of general conversation to-night. Capt. Joseph Fry, the commander of the Virginius, was a native of Florida, and was forty-six years of age. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1844, and remained in the navy until 1861, when he resigned and entered the Confederate service. He leaves here a wife and seven children, the oldest a cripple, and the youngest only four years of age.

THE STATE ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL OFFICAL COUNTY RETURNS.

The following reports of the official canvass of the votes cast at the late election in the counties named have been received at this office:

Republican.		Democratic.	
PUTNAM COUNTY.			
Thayer	1683	Willers	1169
Hopkins	1688	Nichols	1163
Fort	1679	Raines	1173
Silliman	1672	Pratt	1171
Taylor	1637	Sweet	1178
Mead	1680	Jackson	1170
Platt	1687	Millspaugh	1163
Senator.			
Robertson	1161	Marshall	1907
Supreme Court.			
Winslow	1509	Gilbert	1180
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 453		No, 1066
Local Courts	Yes, 527		No, 1071
Sheriff.			
Cole	1615	Chase	1231
Treasurer.			
Baker	1612	Hopkins	1257
District Attorney.			
Owen	1665	Ferris	1179
ULSTER COUNTY.			
Thayer	6968	Willers	6970
Hopkins	6975	Nichols	6961
Fort	6912	Raines	7009
Senator.			
Connelly	7295	Meech	6470
Assembly.			
1. Snyder	3139	Gill	1970
2. Brown	2136	Abeel	2471
3. Lawson	1979	Winfield	2081
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 1883		No, 5543
Local Courts	Yes, 2040		No, 5438
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.			
Thayer	2549	Willers	2195
Hopkins	2556	Nichols	2185
Fort	2547	Raines	2196
Silliman	2549	Pratt	2191
Taylor	2607	Sweet	2128
Mead	2553	Jackson	2190
Platt	2552	Millspaugh	2190
Senator.			
Wagner	2427	No opposition.	
Assembly.			
McQueen	2413	Hunter	2259
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 428		No, 1224
Local Courts	Yes, 78		No, 639
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			
Thayer	5421	Willers	4222
Hopkins	5431	Nichols	4213
Fort	5420	Raines	4215
Silliman	5423	Pratt	4220
Taylor	5405	Sweet	4225
Mead	5420	Jackson	4224
Platt	5436	Millspaugh	4208
Senator.			
Winslow	4757	Middleton	4862
QUEENS COUNTY.			
Thayer	4561	Willers	4890
Hopkins	4577	Nichols	4887
Fort	4555	Raines	4889
Silliman	4581	Pratt	4871
Taylor	4498	Sweet	4878
Mead	4554	Jackson	4901
Platt	4578	Millspaugh	4879
Senator.			
King	5098	Thompson	4259
Assembly.			
1. Prince	2425	Wright	422
2. Johnson	2609	Oakley	2964
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 3339		No, 2330
Local Courts	Yes, 3363		No, 2409
ORLEANS COUNTY.			
Thayer	2500	Willers	1598
Hopkins	2510	Nichols	1589
Fort	2477	Raines	1620
Silliman	2501	Pratt	1597
Taylor	2474	Sweet	1615
Mead	2350	Jackson	1748
Platt	2503	Millspaugh	1593
Senator.			
Cole	2506	Copeland	1569
Assembly.			
Whalen	2425	Scott	1617
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 53		No, 3284
Local Court	Yes, 43		No, 3177
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			
Thayer	4752	Willers	5502
Hopkins	4752	Nichols	5197
Fort	4062	Raines	5560
Silliman	4731	Pratt	5516
Taylor	4642	Sweet	5576
Mead	4744	Jackson	5056
Platt	4769	Millspaugh	5470
Senator.			
Hogeboom	4716	Ray	5490
Assembly.			
1. Langdon	2630	Lawrence	2974
2. Farrar	2457	Mesick	2150
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 2136		No, 3896
Local Courts	Yes, 2049		No, 3787

THE ELECTION OF ANOTHER REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCHOHARIE, Nov. 12.—The Twenty-third Senatorial District official return gives Thompson (Republican) one majority.

THE RETURNS FROM CHEMUNG AND TIOGA COUNTIES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The following is the official result in Chemung County given by majorities: Willers, 195; Nichols, 77; Raines, 206; Pratt, 204; Sweet, 226; Jackson, 190; Millspaugh, 56; Bradley, for Senator, 566; Miller, for Assembly, 214; against the appointment of Supreme Court Judges, 1,535; against the appointment of City and County Judges, 872.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The following is the offical canvass for Tioga County:

Republican.		Democratic.	
Thayer	3127	Willers	2544
Hopkins	3216	Nichols	2458
Forte	3128	Raines	2540
Selkreg (Senate)	3050	Schuyler (Senate)	2499

J. J. Van Kluck, Democrat, was elected County Clerk by 38 majority. A Democratic Coroner was also elected.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE SCOURGE DISAPPEARING IN MEMPHIS—EXPULSION OF MAYOR CICALLA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—For the first day since the 2d of September there was not a single death from yellow fever. The Howard Association to-day relieved all the members on duty except two, and divided the city into two districts, under the charge of two members.

Alderman Cicalla was to-day expelled from the board for irregularities while acting as Mayor. The vote was unanimous.

SNOW-STORMS.

Four inches of snow, the first of the season, fell at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday night.

There was a light fall of snow in Boston, also, on Tuesday night.

Snow began falling early yesterday morning at Lewiston, Me., and continued through the forenoon. There are five inches now on the ground.

Four inches of snow fell at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday night; seven inches at Bradford, three at Claremont, and six inches at Plymouth. The storm changed to rain about 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

TRIAL OF THE MATE OF THE SUNRISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The trial of Harris, the mate of the Sunrise, for cruelty to sailors on that ship was commenced to-day in the United States Circuit Court. There are 109 distinct charges against him.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

A MOTION TO POSTPONE DEBATE ON M. LEON SAY'S INTERPELLATION.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the Assembly to-day a motion was offered by the Government postponing the debate upon M. Leon Say's interpellation regarding the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, until the day following that upon which a vote is taken upon the prologation of President MacMahon's powers. After a heated debate the motion was adopted.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S VIEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Committee on Prolongation of the Powers of the Present Government, headed by M. De Remusat, to-day had an interview with MacMahon. The latter stated that he had nothing to say modifying in any way the language of his message to the Assembly. He requested them to hasten their labors in the best interests of the country. He said the questions relating to the discussion of the constitutional bills belonged solely to the Assembly, though he acknowledged that the adoption of the bills would give stability to the Government.

M. CASMIR PEREIR'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Committee on Prolongation has adopted the proposal of M. Casimir Pereir, that the law prolonging the powers of President MacMahon for five years beyond the duration of the present Assembly, become a part of the Constitution after the constitutional bills are voted upon.

BARON STOFFEL TO BE PROSECUTED FOR USING DISRESPECTFUL LANGUAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says Col. Stoffel will be tried by a civil court in Versailles, on the charge of using contemptuous language toward the Government prosecutors in the Bazaine court-martial.

SPAIN.

THE INSURGENT FLEET PREPARING TO LEAVE CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Cartagena says the insurgent fleet is making preparation to leave the harbor. The vessels hope to get out without discovery by the Government squadron.

ANOTHER GREAT CARLIST VICTORY CLAIMED.

BAYONNE, Nov. 12.—It is reported that another battle has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans again, resulting in a great victory for the former. The Republicans are said to have lost 1,300 men and the Carlists 200.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF BARON LYVEDEN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Baron Lyveden died yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

SERIOUS RIOT AT A HOME-RULE MEETING AT KILKENNY.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5 A. M.—There was a serious riot last night at a meeting in favor of "home rule," in Kilkenny. The mob stoned the Police, who charged upon them and made several arrests.

PRUSSIA.

COUNT VON ROON RELIEVED FROM THE MINISTRY OF WAR—OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Count Von Roon has been relieved from the Ministry of War of Prussia. His successor will probably be Lieut. Gen. Von Kameke.

The Prussian Diet opened to-day. Herr Campenhausen, the Vice President of the Ministry, read the royal speech, which is moderate in tone, and mainly devoted to local subjects.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY—THE ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS—UNION TRUST COMPANY.

There were no features of special interest in Wall street yesterday apart from the excitement produced by the news of the execution of a large number of the passengers and crew of the Virginius by the Spaniards, a slight advance in gold, and a very buoyant stock market. Stocks went up because "the shorts" were frightened and bought to cover, and because outside buyers thought that the advance was likely to be permanent. Money was easy, which gave the bulls confidence, and the news from Europe was more reassuring. The Bank of England gained a considerable amount of bullion during the day, and there were no failures reported. The news from Pittsburg was somewhat alarming, as indicating trouble among the banks in the interior. Two more banks suspended yesterday, and their failures occurring in one of the great metal-producing cities, gave rise to apprehensions concerning banks in other cities where the general business is of a similar nature.

The proposed action of the Associated Banks, by which they will not allow interest on deposits nor certify checks for parties where money is not actually on hand to meet them, was very generally discussed among brokers, bank directors, and business men throughout the day. There seems to be some doubt that such a measure will be passed easily, owing to the attitude of some of the Associated Banks whose interests would be likely to suffer by the adoption of the new system. Several banks, it is quite certain, will demur from the proposed arrangement, and, it is said, have determined to form a clearing-house of their own, so as to be clear from the present organization. It is thought that the measures proposed by the Associated Banks, if carried, would drive away capital from New-York to the extent of $50,000,000, and give Philadelphia and Boston the use of the surplus of the country banks. The Stock Exchange will be forced to organize a bank and clearing-house of its own if the Associated Bank rule goes into force.

The Pacific Mail Directors held a meeting yesterday. The chief business was to receive a report of the earnings and expenses of the company for the past five months, and to pass a resolution to cut down expenses.

A meeting of the Directors of the Union Trust Company was held yesterday, when the question of reorganization was discussed. It is understood that no conclusion was arrived at. The extent and exact character of the liabilities, and the attitude and disposition of the individual creditors, it is understood, will have to be satisfactorily decided before reorganization can be effected.

THE THORNDYKE MURDER.

BELFAST, Me. Nov. 12.—The proceedings in the Thorndyke murder trial commenced this morning with the identification of the ax, which was stained with blood, and caused a marked sensation in court. The first witness called was John N. Harmon, a cousin of the prisoner, who lived nearest the premises where the tragedy was enacted. He and his two sons were the earliest to reach the spot, and assisted in extinguishing the fire and rescuing the mutilated bodies from the flames. The prisoner was first met on the road, and afterward went to the house, where he pumped water and removed the furniture. When questioned about his brother and family he replied that they were all burning up. He did not aid in removing the bodies. It was not until after they had been brought into the yard that foul play was suspected. Ashbury Harmon, one of the witness' sons, exhibited the ax in the presence of the prisoner, who said, "What will my poor mother do?" One of the witnesses testified that in a conversation with the prisoner a fortnight before the murder about his leaving the farm, the latter remarked that matters with his father were all satisfactorily arranged, but that, perhaps, all their plans would not yet succeed. Elihu C. Bumps, a neighbor, saw the prisoner directly after the murder was discovered, and noticed blood upon his wrist and on his vest. The vest was then exhibited to the jury and the witness further examined, after which the court adjourned until the afternoon.

In the afternoon Roseanna Gordon, nine years old, testified that she was awakened by the prisoner, who told her to get up and go to a neighbor's; passing down stairs she perceived smoke, and opening the bedroom door, where the tragedy took place, she heard a voice like her aunt Emma's say "Oh, dear;" saw the bed in flames; the prisoner had previously looked into the bedroom, but made no remark.

Edward Philbrick, a prison-keeper, testified that the prisoner, on being asked why he did not extinguish the fire and save his brother, replied that he could not, and added, "I shall answer no more questions now; when the time comes you shall have my whole story." Last Spring he heard the prisoner say his brother was a —— whelp; that he had better be careful, and that he would remember him.

The court then adjourned.

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Hair-Dressing.
Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

The Man of Enterprise creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. HELMBOLD'S genuine Extract? Any sufferer from kidney complaint, dropsy, diabetes or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures; the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. For sale by all druggists.

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Save Your Gas Bills—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 124 Maiden lane.

Lambrequins and Furniture Coverings, Newest styles. Prices reduced to specie basis. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ANDERTON—PHILBIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. Farrell, R. LEIGH ANDERTON, JR., of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., to SUSIE, eldest daughter of Stephen Philbin, Esq., of this City. No cards.

BISHOP—HANCE.—At Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 12, THOS. S. BISHOP and REBECCA W., daughter of William Hance, Esq.

HOPPER—CHRISTIE.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 12, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Magee, JOHN H. HOPPER to Miss FANNIE CHRISTIE, daughter of F. C. Beckwith, Esq.

[illegible]—MOORES.—At the residence of the bride's [illegible], on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873, W. HAWLEY JUDD, of [illegible], Conn., to ANNA, youngest daughter of C. W. Moores, Esq., of this City. Ceremony by Rev. [illegible].

[illegible]—HUGHES.—In Trinity Chapel, Southport, Conn., [illegible] 11, by Rev. E. S. Wells, assisted by Rev. Andrew [illegible], PAUL MUNDE, M. D., of New-York, to ELEANOR [illegible], daughter of the late R. B. M. Hughes, of New-Haven.

DIED.

BROWN.—At [illegible], on Wednesday, Nov. 12, [illegible] H. [illegible] of his age.

Relatives and friends [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral from [illegible], No. 211 West [illegible] st., on Friday, Nov. 14, [illegible] M.

HUMPHREYS.—On Wednesday [illegible] morning, at No. 18 West 10th st., MARY [illegible], relict of [illegible] Humphreys, Esq., late of [illegible].

Funeral services at the [illegible] of the Ascension, on Friday, 14th inst., at 9:30 A. M.

INMAN.—On Wednesday [illegible], Nov. 12, JANE, widow of the late Henry [illegible], in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOX.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, HANNAH ELIZABETH, [illegible] of Rev. John P. Knox, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains from Hunter's Point leave at 2:30 P. M., both by [illegible] and Newtown and Flushing and North-side Railroads. Boats connecting leave James slip at 2 P. M. and East 34th st. at 2:10 P. M. Trains return to City [illegible] by Flushing and Newtown Railroad.

LERSNER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, LOUISA V., beloved wife of Ignatius L. Lersner, and daughter of L. D. Walter, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 243 West [illegible].

MOLLISON.—At Oswego, [illegible], JEANNETTE [illegible], daughter of [illegible] W. Mollison [illegible] R. W. Condit, D. D., aged 15 years.

[illegible] Nov. 11, 1873, ANNA VIDA, [illegible] daughter of [illegible] McMullen, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral [illegible] from the residence of her parents, [illegible] 121st st. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, ALEXANDER G. RUSSELL, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages [illegible]

[illegible] West 33d st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873, after a [illegible] illness, of apoplexy, at his residence, at Manhasset, Long Island, CHARLES H. SMITH, [illegible] in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Manhasset, Long Island, Friday next, at 1:30 P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Carriages will be in readiness at Great Neck Dep't, of Flushing and North Side Railroad, on arrival of 12 M. train from Hunter's Point.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 11th inst., FRANK EDWARD, youngest son of Thos. H. and A. H. Stevens, aged ten years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 112 [illegible] Greene Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 13th inst., at [illegible] P. M.

SMITH.—At Itabo, Cuba, Nov. 4, RICHARD B. SMITH, aged 24 years.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873, MAY [illegible], second daughter of Dr. Francis V. and Annie H. White, in the 7th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Thursday afternoon, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 122 East 51st st. Her remains will be interred in Wilton, Conn., Friday morning.

[illegible]

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Morrisania, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving 42d st. at 10:35 A. M., Harlem Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CONCLUDING ADDRESSES.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st. and 4th av. The public are respectfully invited, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 P. M. Hon. Dorman B. Eaton presiding.
1. An address upon "Sanitary Science in its Relations to Public Instruction," by Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., President of Cornell University.
2. An address upon "The Germ Theory of Disease in its Relations to Hygiene," by F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College.
3. An address upon "The Relations of Hygiene to Pauperism and Insanity," by John Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D., of New-York, State Commissioner in Lunacy, and Member of State Board of [illegible].

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 12 M.; and on Saturday at 11 A. M. and 12 M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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WITH ENGLISH TRAPPISTS.

A VISIT TO THE MONASTERY OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD.

A correspondent of the London *Echo* supplies the following sketch to that journal:

The *Record* fears that Mr. Gladstone has been visiting this Monastery of Trappists; he has not. But you may like to hear what he would have seen. Did one half the world know how the other half lives, my occupation would be gone. How new to all but few will be my account of a spot in "Merrie England" where mirth is unknown, and where literally the inhabitants take their pleasure sadly! A bleak moor, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, called a forest, whose hedges are stone dykes, whose rare populace is clothed in an uncouth garb, savoring of a cross between an old wife and a dustman—long white petticoats, surmounted by a pointed hood of the same color, the monotony of the whole being only relieved by a broad black band, which hangs down over the shoulders before and behind. Here and there are others in garments like fashioned, but of a brown or black hue. Are they convicts that their heads are so closely clipped, and that they go to and from their labor in gangs, shouldering their spades or instruments of husbandry, and marching forth in single file from that prison-like edifice, eyes fixed on the ground, and lips firmly closed, lest a word should escape them? In penal servitude they are, but of no legal sort, condemned not by justice, but by an unjust conviction of a fancied authority to wear out their simple lives in solitary confinement, to which the horrors of Millbank or Pentonville are as nothing.

That gloomy-looking building, whose narrow windows and barred gates loom up darkling against the sky, and form the only object of sight for many a mile around, is the Trappist Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, situated on Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, and there are the monks, some of them gentlemen—one, at least, an Oxford man, of a good county family in the north—all in the white habits; men of a certain amount of higher education, some priests, some preparing for the priesthood. That little man, with piercing eyes and firmly-compressed jaw, working in the field and rooting out some obstinate thistles, is the Lord Abbot himself, who, a few hours hence, will be rooting out the thistles of self from the soul of some kneeling novice, or instilling the principles of spiritual husbandry into the minds of his subjects. That tall, gentlemanly-looking figure, with hoe and besom, busily engaged weeding the walks, is the Father Prior, a priest of blameless life, but of most ascetic habit. Turn to the left, and at the top of a pile of rocks stands a lofty crucifix, the road up to which is winding, and set apart for those who would make the "way of the Cross" to the Calvary above, and descend again to a sepulchre, which suddenly discloses to the unexpecting visitor a full-length figure of Christ lying in the tomb. Look to the right; a train of novices, some mere boys, marches in single file back to the cloister. As they go along some calves, frisking in all the contrast of freedom, are performing some ungainly antics. A youth raises his eyes—sin the first; laughs at the sight—sin the second; and, most heinous crime of all, makes a sign to his neighbor, who, however, observes his rule to the letter, and refuses even to look up.

We are joined by Brother Bartimeus, the courteous guest-master, who, glancing at our letter of introduction, conducts us within the guests' house, which is separated from the main building, but united to the church by a cloister. We express a wish to stay the customary three days, on which the Abbot is summoned. He at once grants us the required permission, and we agree to the few "rules of the house," some of which are dispensed with in consequence of our stern Protestantism. Bang, bang, bang! goes a great bell. "Would we like to go to Vespers?" To Vespers we betake ourselves, and are placed in a gallery overlooking the choir, or rather the nave of what, when finished, is to be a well-proportioned monastic church. Gloominess is the order of the day, or rather evening. The space below us is empty, till two youthful figures glide in, one of whom lights the candles on the altar, the other busying himself with arranging the books. Presently another bell, and sundry cowled ghosts steal in and occupy their stalls, which we may observe are so arranged as to render sitting down an impossibility. A few moments of private devotion, then the Abbot himself begins the office in a stentorian voice, an antiphon is intoned by two novices, and then the full choir bursts out with the "Dixit Dominus," taken to a Gregorian tune. Stay, why does Brother Boniface blush as he reads that card? The choir-master has taken this un-English method of informing him that he has sung the wrong verse, on which the offender leaves his stall and prostrates himself before the altar, where the Abbot suffers him to lie for fully three minutes, and then knocks for him to return, which he does in all humility. Like all the offices, except the mass and the lessons in the Breviary, vespers are sung without book; in fact, the strict rule of the order is that none can be admitted as professed monks till they know the Psalter by heart; our novices, therefore, [illegible] the prostrate was not the [illegible] in choir. Vespers over, we were hospitably, but plainly, entertained by the guest-master, who, however, ate nothing nor drank with us. "'Tis our holy rule," he said, though we [illegible] tea, and bread and butter [illegible]. "Our tea? We have none. We shall shortly have our supper of dry bread cut off from our morning's portion, and some milk; and even that is a concession to English stomachs. Properly speaking, a Trappist is like a religious [illegible] but once, and that at noon. To-morrow you shall judge for yourselves how we fare." Another bell. "That's for 'Chapter,' and as those we may talk, if it's only because ourselves of our faults, we do not scruple to avail ourselves of the permission, just as we do in choir, the only other place save the infirmary, where we are allowed the use of our unruly member. Farewell till Compline." At this service the whole community, including the lay brothers, came trooping in, nor could anything exceed the solemnity of the dark choir, the motionless kneeling figures, the awful silence in which [illegible] himself on his behavior during the day. It was oppressive, and great was our feeling of relief when we heard the knock which signaled the conclusion of the function, and allowed each monk to glide past the Abbot, as with a low bow he sprinkled holy water from his "asperges." By 8 o'clock a deeper silence reigned around both outside and inside; we betook ourselves to beds—very clean and very hard—and were just asleep, when an inexorable bell awoke the echoes. Our first thought was fire; but the brother's voice crying out as he knocked at the door, "*Benedicamus Domino*," reminded us where we were. Starting up we dressed—it was 1 A. M. and bitter cold, but nothing when compared to the biting [illegible] of the church. Verily, if the Trappists have the truth she lies in a well. Will it be believed, night after night, every night of their lives, Winter and Summer, this ordeal is gone through, and for two mortal hours, sometimes three, these wretched men and boys sing the long office of Matins and Lauds, with naught to warm them save the fire of devotion. Right glad were we to get back to bed; for the Trappist there was no more bed till the noon siesta—prayer, study, or meditation must occupy his thoughts till Prime, at 4 A. M. Once again we turn out, sorely unwillingly, with ditto repeated. At 7:30 comes another innovation on the Trappist rule, namely, a "mixt" or breakfast, consisting of a hunch (very small) of bread and some new milk; then more "Chapter;" then Tierce with mass; and then the day's work fairly begins. "Our work is no fools' play," said the Abbot. "Look all round on these hundreds of acres, now fully tilled and *paying*; these were all waste when our two brothers came from Ireland as pioneers. Mr. De Lisle gave us the land, and helped us with our church and monastery; all the rest we've done ourselves, and 'lazy monks' though we be, have at all events taught the farmers of the neighborhood how to break up and reclaim the forest." "But, if silence is your rule, how do you manage to direct your laborers?" "We have an alphabet of signs, which every novice learns, and to which we stick. Of course, to the hired laborers and outsiders we talk, but for that duty two or three of the older and trustier monks are deputed." "How about recreation?" "Taken in silence, when there is any—even on Christmas Day and the Feast of St. Bernard." "But do you monks never go mad?" "One or two have; nay, more than once we have found in the fields or a garden-house the habit cast off, and a letter saying the wearer had returned to 'the world.' Yes, we've had some strange characters—escaped criminals, deserters. One was here two years before we discovered what he was. Another preferred our silence and hard fare to the clack of his wife's tongue, and was greatly disgusted at having to go back to [illegible] and a scolding spouse. Excuse me, there's the bell for Sext, after which you shall taste St. Bernard's mutton." We are in the Refectory, seated at the Abbot's table, after a long Latin grace. The Abbot makes a sign, a thick vegetable soup is placed before us, in a lovely dish of the commonest. "Too much," we exclaim to our host. He crosses the right forefinger over the left, and immediately half the quantity is placed before us. Another sign, too quick to be perceptible, and a mess of pottage and plain suet pudding appears—portions, even at the rate of three to the board of [illegible], were long since condemned as [illegible]. Dinner is over, the plain boards are cleared, the monks retire to their siesta, we to the [illegible] to see the inevitable open grave [illegible] for hope—one conditioned [illegible] by the monks—and then back to [illegible] as we came. We did not stay out the three days; one was enough. Yet these were old [illegible] the community, and this though their [illegible] allowed—and their [illegible] nothing but theological and ascetical works, *de gustibus non disputandum*.

GERMANY'S PIOUS BANK.

The intense devotional feeling, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which induced Miss Adela Spitzeder to open her celebrated banking establishment to deposits from devout Bavarian Catholics at forty per cent., and which unfortunately made her the victim of her own benevolence by the breakdown of her financial operations, does not appear to have been connected with any special gift of asceticism. In the course of judicial proceedings, at any rate, the lady in question was by no means given to very cold self-abnegation. Since she was condemned to penal servitude her modest stock of jewelry has been catalogued, and is now being brought under the hammer by the Government notary in charge. The collection of ornaments comprised only seven watches, fifty-two rings, fourteen brooches, eight medallions, two bracelets, four chains, and three crosses. Nor were these all of insignificant worth; for the upset price put on a single one of the latter devout ornaments is no less than £360, while two of the brooches are marked at £190 and £165 severally, and a large number of the other articles at hardly less high prices. As besides the list given in detail there is an important assortment of gold studs, bodkins, watch pendants, &c., not enumerated particularly, it is to be hoped that the results of the sale will be a not inconsiderable dividend to the confiding creditors of the defunct Spitzeder Bank.

THE "PRINCELY ESTERHAZIAN KELLER."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Vienna under date of Oct. 18, supplies the following sketch of the place in which the wines of Prince Esterhazy are sold to the million: "In the heart of old Vienna, and a stone's throw from the grand Gothic church of St. Stefan, is the Graben—literally, 'the Ditch'—the most famous thoroughfare in the whole city, and the rendezvous alike of idle loungers and bustling business men, its palatial Renaissance houses being turned into banks and flashy modern shops. Rising up in its centre, out of the midst of some score or two of 'fiakers' and 'comfortables' standing at hire, is the so-called Column of the Trinity, seventy feet in height, a jumble of stone clouds and cherubim, attitudinizing angels and saints, emblazoned shields and golden suns and crowns, with Kaiser Louis I., in fluted armor and full-bottomed periwig, kneeling at its base in a set devotional posture, evidently designed to express his gratitude at the plague having ceased, a notable enough event, which this highly ornate memorial was raised to commemorate about a couple of centuries ago.

At the east end of the somewhat contracted promenade, and in a narrow recess of the building where the Osten Allgemeinen Bank carries on its business, is one of the recognized curiosities of old Vienna, which few strangers visiting the city neglect to see. This is simply the stump of an ancient tree studded all over with huge iron nails, which tree is supported by iron bars, mounted on a low stone pedestal, and protected by a series of iron hoops. Popular tradition claims it as the last remaining relic of the Wienwald, or ancient forest of Vienna, which in past times extended, it is said, from the Danube to this point. Until a comparatively recent time every traveling artisan who passed through Vienna used to hammer a nail into the trunk of the old tree for luck—hence the name by which the relic has come to be known at the present day—'Stock im Eisen.'

At the opposite end of the Graben, a short distance down a steep narrow turning in an almost equally narrow street, one observes on the left hand a couple of heavy iron doors, ornamented with some elaborate perforated design, which closer inspection reveals to be a princely crown, encircled with oak wreaths, surrounded by beaming rays. Should it chance to be a few minutes before 11 o'clock in the morning or 5 in the afternoon, more or less of a crowd is sure to be assembled in front, apparently waiting for the doors to be thrown open. Well-to-do provincials, visiting Vienna to see the exhibition, are there, and frequently in company with their wives; foreigners also are likely to be tolerably numerous, including, of course, the typical traveling Briton, in tweed suit and billycock hat, who hovers about the outskirts of the crowd, with the inevitable umbrella in one hand and a scarlet-bound Baedeker in the other; while Hungarians, in braided suits and tall Hessian boots, and commonly carrying seedy, old-fashioned carpet-bags, come hither as pilgrims to a shrine.

Those in the front rank press against the doors, listening apparently for some well-known signal. An occasional passer-by stops to swell the expectant company, so that by the time the door opens some fifty or sixty persons are frequently present. Should a stranger be inquisitive as to the object of this gathering, a glance at the painted notice immediately beneath the oak-encircled crown will assist his curiosity. Here he reads: 'Price of the Princely Esterhazian Hungarian wines—White Ruster, 92 krs. mass, 23 krs. seitel; White Badersoner, 68 krs. mass, 17 krs. seitel; White Badersoner, 49 krs. mass, 12 krs. seitel; Red Sexatides, 52 krs. mass, 13 krs. seitel.' The notice further intimates that the establishment is open daily from 11 to 1 o'clock in the morning and from 5 to 7 in the evening, with the exception of Sundays and Thursdays, when it opens in the morning only between 11 and 1.

The doors fly open, and we enter with the crowd to find ourselves at the top of a broad flight of stairs dimly lighted by a small oil-lamp fixed against the moldering wall. Grasping the frail hand-rail to avoid precipitation, not merely upon those in front, but possibly to the bottom of the steps, by the pressure from behind, we descend some couple of dozen stairs, and pushing open one of a pair of glass folding-doors, the panes of which are grimed with the dirt of generations, we find ourselves in a kind of gloomy cave with the earth under foot trodden as hard as a brick. A strong vinous odor pervades the place. A loud hubbub assails the ear, the cause of which it is impossible to discover until you get accustomed to the imperfect light from a few sickly oil-lamps and one or two guttering tallow candles. Guided by a lamp which burns a trifle brighter than the rest, we turn to the left, and push our way to a rude counter, in front of which a score or more persons are struggling, elbowing each other, lifting one another off the feet, grumbling, laughing, and swearing, and the taller ones stretching their arms over the heads of those in front in eager endeavors to seize a seitel of 'princely Esterhazian wine.'

Seated behind the counter is the Prince's deputy, a gray-headed, shabby-looking man, with keen eyes peering sharply through spectacles, but remaining impassive to everything except taking money, which, as he receives it, he enters with irritating deliberation in a book. In the vaulted cellars behind him hundreds of big casks are visible; and you dimly see a couple of cellarmen drawing off wine as rapidly as they can accomplish it by the aid of a flickering candle, which imparts a Rembrandtish effect to the group. When the money has been handed over, not merely for the wine but also for the glass which contains it, (for which ten kreutzers have to be deposited, otherwise half the customers would carry off the empty glasses in their pockets,) an assistant delivers up the seitel of Ruster, Badersoner, or Sexatides to the person paying for it, who has then to battle his way out of the crowd, glass in hand, as best he can. For something like half an hour after the "Princely Esterhazian Keller" opens, this contest is renewed every day.

When one's eyes have got accustomed to the gloom, increased by dense clouds of tobacco smoke, we perceive ourselves to be in a moderate-sized vaulted cellar, forming a kind of vestibule to the more capacious cellars where the produce of vast Hungarian vineyards are stored. This vestibule branches off into several recesses, provided with rude benches, polished smooth by constant occupancy, and with narrow shelves just above the height of a person's head, on which such *convives* as prefer to disembarrass themselves of their glasses occasionally can set them down. Every one, however, takes care to keep a sharp watch on his glass, as otherwise it would vanish. And it does not suffice merely to keep a sharp eye on your glass; you must be equally observant of your pockets, a circumstance of which the unwary are warned by placards on the walls. Spite, however, of the conspicuous warning, pocket-books not unfrequently get transferred from their owners' possession to that of one or other of the numerous sharpers who regard the Princely Esterhazian Keller as a happy hunting ground.

The riotous bacchanalian crowd comprises individuals of widely different ranks of society, although the majority of the company belong to the more disreputable classes. Also you may observe servants and house-wives, with market-baskets on their arms, descending for their customary morning dram. The old women seat themselves leisurely, placing their glasses on the shelf above, so that, like Mrs. Gamp, they may have it handy to 'put their lips to when so disposed.' The remainder of the assemblage is made up of provincials or foreigners, who regard the Esterhazy Keller as one of the sights of Vienna on no account to be missed, or casual passers-by who drop in for a glass of Weisser Badersoner, or Rother Sexatides.

All the wines, with the exception of the Tokay, which is sold in small flasks, sealed with the arms of the ancient Hungarian house, are drawn direct from the cask, and are of unusual body and strength, quite unlike the weak decoctions which the commoner Vienna restaurants foist on their customers as Hungarian wine. It is this, no doubt, which renders the dirty, gloomy Princely Esterhazian Keller a popular resort. Of the three commoner wines, the Ruster is the finest. Being drawn before it has attained any considerable age, the flavor is slightly sweetish; still there is nothing cloying about it, such as one finds in the better-known Ruster Ausbruch."

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Giovanni Ottioni, an Italian laborer, who died in the Reception Hospital on the 4th inst. from stab-wounds said to have been inflicted by Bartolomeo Balli. Several witnesses who were examined, concurred in the statement that Ottioni and Balli had been drinking during the day, and that both became engaged in a quarrel at Eighty-eighth street, during which Balli stabbed Ottioni in the breast. The jury rendered a verdict against Balli, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Delia Quinn, whose clothes caught fire at her residence, No. 120 Sheriff street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest.

VIENNA'S WATER SUPPLY.

THE NEW VIADUCT TO THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Oct. 25, supplies an interesting description of the new water-works. He says:

"Up to yesterday, eighteen water-works furnished the supply, which was pumped up from the Danube, but so small was their united power that by working incessantly they could not furnish more than 170,000 aimers, or about 1,700,000 gallons, for a town which, with its suburban district, numbers over 1,000,000 of people. Besides this, the power employed was so small that even the largest water-works, those of the Ferdinand Company, could scarcely get it more than a few feet above the level of the ground, so that those who wished to fill reservoirs in the upper floors had to make arrangements for pumping it up.

The rapid growth of the population almost twenty years ago brought the subject to the notice of the municipality. Divers projects and offers, among others some from an English company, were made but it was only when the razing to the ground of the walls of the inner town was decided upon that the matter was taken in hand seriously and a commission appointed to investigate how Vienna could be best supplied with water. Vienna was then still old Vienna, with all the narrow-mindedness and want of initiative of a small German town, and the Commission had only the courage to recommend the supply of Vienna with filtered water from the Danube, which was at hand. With the Constitutional era, which began in 1861, a new spirit came over the population of Vienna, and the next commission, which was appointed in 1862, recommended in 1869 that Vienna should be supplied with better water from the sources of the Kaiserbrunnen and the Stixtenstein.

The project showed not a little boldness. One of the most charming Summer excursions from Vienna is to Reichenau, at the foot of the Schneeberg, the central mountain of the Alps of Lower Austria, covered, as its name indicates, almost all the year round with snow. After an hour's railway journey, during which you skirt the last spurs of the Alps of Lower Austria, which extend to the south of Vienna, allowing you an occasional glimpse into the charming valleys beyond, full of villas, the most cherished Summer resort of Vienna, you get to Neunkirchen, where you enter the valley leading up to the foot of the Semmering, the Alpine Pass separating Austria from Styria, and over which the railway goes toward Trieste. You see a clear, rapid trout stream running down to the bottom, and leaving the Semmering road, with its grand viaducts and zigzags along the mountain side to your left at Payerbach, you follow the trout stream up to Reichenau, where the railway ends. Not so the trout stream, which you see in a narrow valley beyond. The valley is the Höllenthal, 'the Hell Valley,' so called from its wild character, which no excursionist who spends a day at Reichenau fails to visit. About half way up it you see a somewhat more open spot to the right, occupied by a small rustic inn, where you are sure to find on every fine Sunday in Summer a band of music, to the strains of which the local population of the neighborhood is whirling about in a waltz. In front of the inn you find the source of the little stream which you have been following, and which is called the Kaiserbrunnen, or Emperor's Well. You see, or rather you saw once, a small building, open but railed off in front, under which a copious stream of the most delicious cold water was issuing. For a few kreuzers the railing was opened, and you found yourself in a natural grotto, out of which the water rushed bubbling at fifty-eight English miles from Vienna.

It was this source which was fixed upon by the Commission as the main supply of water for Vienna. The other, the Stixtenstein, lies in one of the parallel Alpine valleys, some ten miles nearer. The two united commanded a water supply practically unlimited, but according to the calculation made it was deemed sufficient for a population of 1,000,000 to take measures for a daily supply of 3,193,656 cubic feet in Summer, and 2,194,951 for the Winter. But the two sources were private property—the Kaiserbrunnen that of the Emperor, who owns those mountains, which yield capital sport for deer and chamois, and the Stixtenstein that of Count Hoyos-Sprintzenstein. This, however, was the smallest obstacle, for both readily made a grant of the springs to the town of Vienna, and in 1866 the Commune voted 14,000,000 florins, or about £1,400,000, for the realization of this great work. Then came the question of appropriation, which was very much complicated, for not only the ground had to be acquired where the canal was to run, but likewise the claims of those taken into consideration who were using the stream along its course, and might think themselves injured by the partial withdrawing of the water. By dint of labor, management, and, where it was necessary, pecuniary compensation, these difficulties were, however, overcome, and the plans being finished the Commune could toward the end of 1868, ask for tenders.

The offer of Mr. Gabrielli, the contractor for the English Admiralty, known by his connection with the Chatham Dockyard extension works, was considered the most advantageous, and the contract adjudged to him on the 30th of April, 1869. The works were commenced in 1870, and a period of four years was allowed for their execution. Mr. Gabrielli soon found that if he relied upon the workmen who could be got on the spot he could never hope to complete the works in twice that time. With the building of the new town going on so rapidly, all skilled labor, especially that of masons, had become not only dear, but very scarce, while the auxiliary labor, supplied mostly by immigration from Bohemia, Moravia, and Northern Hungary, was so uncertain and of such bad quality that, in spite of its comparative cheapness it was excessively dear. Having done a good deal of work in Italy and at Malta, he therefore decided to get Italian workmen, of whom he gradually collected some 14,000. It was not a new idea, for of late years, owing to the number of railways which have been building both here and in Hungary, there has been quite an immigration of Italian workmen. They come in gangs of a score of men, who usually take small sub-contracts, so that all the difficulties connected with the management of large bodies of work people fall away, while with every workman interested in the completion of the task undertaken as soon as possible the work progresses rapidly. This device, assisted besides by a good general management, enabled Mr. Gabrielli to complete the work in three instead of the four years stipulated, in recognition of which the town authorities have made him a munificent present.

But, in spite of all arrangements, this would not have been possible, had it not been for the order of his Majesty to place a body of 350 sappers and miners at his disposal for blasting the many long tunnels through which the canal is carried. The largest of these is quite close to the Kaiserbrunn, in the Hirschwang, which is 10,200 feet long, and was taken in hand at twenty-two different points. The hard rock, mostly quartz, resisted gunpowder, but it had to yield to dynamite, in the use of which the sappers and miners of the Austrian army are specially skilled. In all there are nearly 18,000 feet of these tunnels.

The other difficulty to overcome was the crossing of the many transverse valleys on viaducts, of which the one at Haden contains forty-three arches, varying in spans from thirty to forty-eight feet, and in height from thirty to seventy-two feet; another—that of Mödling—with arches eighty-seven feet high; and the third, that of Liesing. These viaducts could not be avoided with a difference of level of the Kaiserbrunn of 1,145 feet, and that of the Stixtenstein of 968 feet, above that of the Danube Canal at Vienna.

The canal which brings the water to the outskirts of the town is built over nearly the whole length either in brick or in masonry, and covered with Portland cement, rubbed with sand as smooth as marble, so as to offer the least resistance. The gradients have been skillfully distributed according to the nature of the ground, and where a moderate fall had to be distributed over a large distance a sudden break in the level has been introduced of from five feet to eight feet, in order to accelerate the flow of the waters. With these contrivances it takes about twenty-four hours for the water to reach Vienna.

The canal brings up the water to a small distributing reservoir of 52,000 cubic feet capacity in the Brunnhugel, and from this the water is distributed in the two main reservoirs on the Schmelz, the plateau on the west of the town, of which you have heard so much in connection with military reviews of late, and in the Wienerberg, a plateau to the south, which affords the finest panoramic view of Vienna. They are both 250 feet above the Danube level, and have together a capacity of 400,000 cubic feet. From these reservoirs mains are carried to the town in a length of 80,430 feet, and these distribute the water over a network of pipes all through the town in a length of about 137 English miles."

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

The city article of the London *Times*, on Oct. 30, has the following: "The letter addressed on the 6th inst. by the President of the United States to Mr. Cowdrey, of the Continental National Bank of New-York, on the relation between the American panic and the currency system, is seen to indicate a desire for an impartial examination of the question, and to receive with attention such opinions and advice as may be offered. But the general views expressed in it appear to require much elucidation. The President considers the present currency system of the United States the best that has ever been devised, with the exception that it wants elasticity, and he looks forward with certainty to future legislation to remove this defect. But what is meant by an elastic currency? According to ordinary ideas, a dollar can but be a dollar, and the only elasticity that could be imparted to it by legislation would be by declaring that at particular periods it should pass for something more—a measure which would, of course, operate severely upon the creditor class, but would be wholly inoperative in all trading transactions, since every dealer would at once stipulate to be paid in a manner that should be equal to the actual, and not merely to the legislative, denomination. Again, if the elasticity is to be imparted simply by increasing the volume of the currency, the only way in which real currency can be increased must be by exporting goods, and thus attracting in return an increased supply of the precious metals. But this is a process which cannot be effected by legislation. Legislation may contrive an issue of national paper promises which shall be increased or diminished at intervals, and which creditors shall be bound to accept, but such changes could merely amount, to use an American phrase, to a watering or unwatering of the circulation, and could have no other result than that of giving a shifting basis to every existing transaction, and to render every creditor uncertain as to whether, when a payment became due to him, it would be made in something which represented real dollars or only dollars in a state of elasticity. To foreigners the matter would have no importance, since all their bargains would be made for hard coin or its equivalent. Finally, a suggestion of the President, that the banking interests might promote a return of specie payments by putting 'the almost unlimited amounts of silver' now in course of production in the Pacific States into circulation and keeping it there, calls for explanation as much as the question with regard to an elastic currency. At present the silver received from the Pacific mines goes, like other commodities, such as cotton or corn, to pay for the importations of the country, and it is impossible to see how this can be retained by any contrivance to be devised by the banking community. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the President states his letter to have been hastily written, and that consequently it must not be criticised as a deliberate manifesto, but rather as a patriotic effort to contribute to a restoration of confidence at a moment of general distrust."

STATE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Christian Churches of the State of New-York:

A State Christian Convention will be held in the City of Syracuse, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of December next. Many ministers and others representing interests of the evangelical denominations of the State, after extended correspondence and several conferences, concluded that a general Christian State Convention, for the expression of Christian sentiments regarding our present public and common Christian interests, would greatly increase the force of Christian public opinion, give forcible utterance to common Christian principles, inform and help to purify the public conscience, beget a conviction of Christian power and be greatly useful as a grand witnessing of Christian unity and the promotion of union in public Christian effort. It has been decided at preliminary meetings held in Albany and Utica, to call this Convention in Syracuse. This call has already been approved by several conferences, synods and associations.

Papers will be read and addresses made on the following subjects:

1. The Essential Unity of the Christian Churches.—Rev. William I. Buddington, D. D., pastor Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn; Rev. D. D. Lore, editor of *Northern Christian Advocate*, Syracuse; Rev. C. D. Bridgman, pastor Baptist Church, Albany.

2. Christian Citizenship in its Practical Duties; how to rescue it from the manipulations of those who sink the patriot in the partisan.—Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., pastor Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn; C. O. North, Esq., New-York; E. O. Havens, D. D., New-York.

3. The Family a Divine Institution; its Dangers and Safeguards.—Howard Crosby, D. D., Pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York; Rev. W. H. Olin, Pastor of the Methodist Church, Waverly; Rev. S. P. Sprecher, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Utica.

4. The Social Evil.—Rev. J. P. Gulliver, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton; Rev. T. F. White, D. D., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Ithaca; Rev. George I. Mingins, New-York.

5. Our Public Schools; to be Controlled by No Religious Sect, and None of our Public Funds to be Appropriated to Sectarian Purposes.—M. B. Anderson, LL.D., President University of Rochester; Rev. L. C. Queal, D. D., Pastor of First Methodist Church, Syracuse; Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, D. D., Pastor of First Reformed Church, Albany.

6. Jesuitical Aggressions upon our Civil Institutions.—Prof. William Wells, Union College, Schenectady; Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Baptist Church, New-York; Rev. G. R. Crooks, editor of the *Methodist*, New-York.

7. The Repeal of the Legal Sanction of the Liquor Traffic.—Rev. Irving McGee, D. D., Pastor of Lutheran Church, Albany; Prof. John W. Mears, Hamilton College, Clinton; Rev. John Alabaster, Pastor Hedding Methodist Church, Elmira.

8. Lax Judicial Administration and Apologies for Crime—Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., editor *Christian Advocate*; Rev. W. H. Frazier, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Buffalo.

9. Pernicious Literature—Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of *Illustrated Christian Weekly*; Rev. S. W. Gladden, editor New-York *Independent*; Rev. Thomas Street, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Cortland.

10. The Christian Sabbath; Its Influence on Our Moral and Social Welfare—Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D.; Hon. Nathan Bishop, LL. D.; Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., New-York.

It will be seen that a practical State Evangelical Alliance is proposed, with a most earnest and able treatment of vital and practical issues, which are commanding at the present time thoughtful public attention. The convention will meet on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., at Plymouth Congregational Church, and will immediately organize. The programmes will be presented each day. Every pastoral charge is entitled to a ministerial and lay delegate, who will be enrolled as members on presentation of their certificates. All Christians will be welcome, and are cordially invited to be present and participate in the discussions.

L. C. Queal, A. F. Beard, E. G. Thurber, M. L. Berger, E. A. Lecompte, J. H. Frazee, Executive Committee.

THE DEATHS IN MEMPHIS.

The following table, from the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, shows the deaths from all causes in that city from Sept. 14, the day when the presence of yellow fever was announced, up to and including Thursday, Nov. 6:

Date.	Fever.	Other Causes.	Total.
Sept. 14	10	3	13
Sept. 15	8	..	8
Sept. 16	12	6	18
Sept. 17	19	8	27
Sept. 18	12	8	20
Sept. 19	24	8	32
Sept. 20	12	8	20
Sept. 21	8	4	12
Sept. 22	10	10	20
Sept. 23	11	9	20
Sept. 24	16	8	24
Sept. 25	20	10	30
Sept. 26	15	6	21
Sept. 27	21	9	30
Sept. 28	21	9	30
Sept. 29	21	15	36
Sept. 30	15	9	24
Oct. 1	18	13	31
Oct. 2	28	17	45
Oct. 3	19	21	40
Oct. 4	34	20	54
Oct. 5	45	26	71
Oct. 6	37	17	54
Oct. 7	43	10	53
Oct. 8	31	10	41
Oct. 9	48	11	59
Oct. 10	55	7	62
Oct. 11	45	6	51
Oct. 12	46	11	57
Oct. 13	38	9	47
Oct. 14	41	10	51
Oct. 15	41	11	52
Oct. 16	26	11	37
Oct. 17	30	8	38
Oct. 18	26	11	37
Oct. 19	30	2	32
Oct. 20	17	3	20
Oct. 21	27	10	37
Oct. 22	27	3	30
Oct. 23	21	8	29
Oct. 24	23	4	27
Oct. 25	24	4	28
Oct. 26	22	6	28
Oct. 27	18	8	26
Oct. 28	14	9	23
Oct. 29	9	9	18
Oct. 30	12	5	17
Oct. 31	4	6	10
Nov. 1	7	4	11
Nov. 2	7	6	13
Nov. 3	5	7	12
Nov. 4	4	2	6
Nov. 5	4	3	7
Nov. 6	3	4	7
Total	1,184	462	1,646

THREE GREAT MEN.

The Paris *Patrie*, remarking on a work lately published on the first French Revolution says: "What did Bonaparte do before and after Toulon? He meditated. One day he wrote to Talma: 'Send me Corneille's works; I will return them to you when I shall have conquered a kingdom with my sword.' The anecdotes relative to that period are curious. Mercier's journal is full of them. Here is one, little known but most original, found in the anonymous histories of that time. One day an artillery officer arrived in front of the Théâtre Français, and began to walk to and fro, as if waiting for some one. At the end of an hour, the person came. 'At last, it is you, Talma,' he said on perceiving him, 'you are late.' 'Excuse me, my dear Bonaparte,' replied the actor. The two friends walked toward the Châtelet and advanced in the direction of the Marais, passing by the Marché-aux-Fleurs. 'I promised you that you should see him,' said Talma, 'and I am going to keep my word.' At the end of some time the two stopped at the Place Royale before a small house, black and smoke-grimed, behind which was a garden which—the season being Spring—was flourishing with roses. An old man, with a rake in his hand, on perceiving Talma, quickly came forward, and, saluting the young officer, introduced them into his house—a sombre interior, from which everything of art seemed absent. The room was without any other furniture than a wooden table and a straw-bottomed chair. That man who lived there alone, poor and abandoned, was Pierre Baron de Beaumarchais! Can you imagine the scene? That writer, Talma, and Napoleon I. assembled together! The King of Comedy, the Sovereign of the Stage, and the Monarch of the World, talking familiarly in the Marais, while outside the Chief of the State was called Robespierre, the Ministers Saint-Just and Couthon, the Procureur-Général, Fouquier-Tinville, and the most thoroughly-occupied worker in France, the executioner. But the anecdote is not yet finished; listen to the end of the scene. All at once, Beaumarchais clapped his hand to his forehead and said to Talma: 'No one has ever properly delivered the monologue in the *Mariage de Figaro*; you shall now see how it ought to be done!' And, going to the further end of the room, Beaumarchais acted the part, having for audience Napoleon and Talma!"

CHINESE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The fifth anniversary of the Chinese Sunday-school attached to the Church of the Advent, in San Francisco, was celebrated on the evening of Nov. 2. The annual report showed that the school has been maintained during the year with an average attendance of fifteen female and two male teachers in the Sunday-school, and two male and two female teachers in the week-day evening-school, now held on Thursday evening. Both schools have been affected in the attendance during the excitement against the Chinese. Two evenings during the year past, the teachers, faithful to their work, were present, but no scholars came to meet them. The average attendance on Sunday has been forty, and fifteen to twenty on Thursday evening. Only one Chinaman as yet has been admitted to the Church. The report closes as follows: "We cannot close without paying a just compliment to some of our female teachers for their faithful and punctual attendance. Many have been attached to the school for most of the past four or five years. The removal from our city of our late Superintendent, W. A. Whiting, has caused us to meet with a great loss, for his interest and devotion in instructing Chinese to sing cannot be replaced. We invite any who feel the privileges of the Gospel of our blessed Lord to teach the Chinese to come and help us, keeping in mind that we do not want any who do not feel disposed to be regular, faithful, and devoted teachers. Our week-day evening school has met with a loss in the removal of Mr. Neville, who was connected with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, going to China. His regular, punctual attendance did much in sustaining the scholars."

PHILADELPHIA PLUG-UGLIES.

A detachment of the Pennsylvania Thirteenth Regiment (colored) and members of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar, and Odd-fellows attended the funeral of George W. Hall, a colored barber, in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, and on their return from the cemetery were followed up by a large number of men and boys, white and colored. They had not proceeded far before stones were thrown from one side of the street to the other, and some of these missiles fell among the military, and several were struck by them. During the excitement William Hammill, a plumber, who was conversing with two young men, named Edw. Ryan and Frank Lyle, received a scalp wound; also one in the groin and two in the back. He was removed to his residence, and Dr. Gilbert was of the opinion that the wounds had been made with a sword or a bayonet. He considers his patient to be in a dangerous condition. Mr. Lyle received a stab in the head and neck, and Ryan received severe injuries on the head with some blunt instrument, supposed to have been the butt of a gun. The two last-named men were also removed to their homes. Aaron Dorsey, a colored soldier, was struck in the back and neck with a brick, and sustained painful but not dangerous injuries. Capt. Peter J. Augustine, of Company F, was struck in the back of the head with a brick. A lad was struck in the face by a stone and received a severe cut. Several other persons were reported to have been injured. An attack was also made on a cigar store at Broad and Ellsworth streets, and the store was badly damaged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 Spring sold at \$1@\$1 03, the latter for North-western; No. 2 Spring, 95c.@96c.; closed nominal at 94½c. cash; December closed at 94¾c.; January, 97½c.; No. 3 Spring 90c.@90½c.; Rejected, 82c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 35½c. cash; 36½c. December; 37½c. January; Rejected, 34½c. Oats opened firm but closed dull at 29c. for No. 2 cash; 29½c.@29¾c. December; Rejected, 27c.@27½c. Rye steady at 59c.@60½c. according to location. Barley dull and lower at \$1 20 for No. 2 Fall; 81c.@84c. for No. 2 Spring. Whisky steady at 87c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork steady for cash; easier for futures; sales at \$11 50, cash; \$11 25 bid, December; \$12 20@\$12 25, February. Lard steady at 6¾c.@6⅞c., cash; 7½c., January; 7⅝c., February. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅝c.@6c. for Short Rib Middles, 6½c. for Short Clear Middles, 5⅞c. for Long Clear Middles. Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 14,900 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at \$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; \$8 25 for Amber Winter; \$9 for White Winter; \$9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady but quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at \$1 40. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 56c. Barley dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Bay Quinte at \$1 53. Corn-meal, \$1 20 for Bolted; \$1 15 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, \$17@\$18; Shipstuffs, \$19; Middlings, \$20@\$22 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Barley, 7½c. to New-York; Barley, 6½c. to Albany; 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, \$3 25 to the Hudson; \$4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—53,000 bushels Wheat, 15,300 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,900 bushels Wheat, 71,500 bushels Barley, 437,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 4,814,157 bushels, comprising 2,501,606 bushels Wheat, 1,519,982 bushels Corn, 420,652 bushels Oats, 347,154 bushels Barley, and 24,763 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,920 bbls.; Wheat, 470,809 bushels; Corn, 180,400 bushels; Oats, 43,100 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 32,800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 314,720 bushels; Corn, 174,061 bushels; Oats, 94,574 bushels; Rye, 24,496 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,600 bushels; Corn, 28,400 bushels; Oats, 29,100 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c. Flour steady; Western Spring, \$6 50@\$7; Bakers', \$7@\$8; Amber, \$7 50@\$8 50; White, \$8@\$9 25. Wheat—Nothing doing, except in car lots; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, \$1 28; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, \$1 25; Chicago No. 2 spring, \$1 17; Red Winter, \$1 45@\$1 50; White Michigan, \$1 65@\$1 70. Corn steady; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 48½c.; 3,000 bushels do., remnant, at 48c.; 2,000 bushels do., remnant, at 47c.; 1,000 bushels High Mixed at 49½c. Oats firm; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 39½c.; 1,700 bushels do., in lots, at 41c.@42c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Flour dull, unsettled, and nominally lower; accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat firmer; small lots sold higher at 88c. for No. 2 Spring; \$1 22 for No. 3 Fall; \$1 43½ bid for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn—Offerings light; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed opened at 35c.@36c.; closed at 37c. at east side in elevator. Oats active and higher; No. 2 opened at 33c.@34c.; closed at 34½c. Barley dull, except for best qualities; No. 2 Spring, \$1 20@\$1 25. Rye higher; small sales at 62c. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork lower at \$11 75@\$12 for jobbing lots. Dry-salted Meats dull. Bacon dull; only a small order trade. Lard dull at 6½c. for Butchers'. Live Hogs firmer at \$3 25@\$3 50; bulk of sales at \$3 30@\$3 45. Cattle dull; very little doing; sales of good to prime Steers at \$3 50@\$3 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Flour depressed, but prices unchanged. Wheat active and steady; choice White, \$1 60; fair to prime do., \$1 40@\$1 58; choice Amber, \$1 60; good to prime Red, \$1 50@\$1 55; common to fair do., \$1 20@\$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, \$1 25@\$1 35; Western Amber, \$1 45. Corn quiet; Southern White, 74c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 63c.; new Southern, 52c.@62c. Oats fairly active; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye quiet at 80c.@90c. Hay dull at \$20@\$23. Provisions quiet, with a shade better feeling. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅝c.@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@15c. Lard, 7¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull at 91½c.@92c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet; sales at \$6 15@\$6 50. Wheat firmer at \$1 25@\$1 27. Corn steady at 45c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 39c.@40c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork quiet; New, \$12 50, cash; \$12 November and December. Lard—New Kettle strong; sales at 7c.; Steam, sales at 6¾c. Bulk Meats—Old, nominal; new steady; Shoulders, 4⅞c.@5c.; Clear Rib Sides, sales at 5½c.@5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c.@5¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.@6⅞c.; sales at quotations. Live Hogs firm and higher at \$3 70@\$3 80; receipts, 625; shipments, 765. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5c.; Clear Sides, 4½c. Hams, 7c.@7½c.; sales at quotations. Whisky firm at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1, \$35. Clover-seed ranges from \$7 to \$8. Timothy commands \$2 50@\$2 75. Flaxseed, 1 95. Flour dull, with downward tendency; Superfine \$4 25@\$4 75; Extras, \$5@\$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, \$6 75@\$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., \$6 60@\$7 50; high Grades, \$8@\$9 50. Wheat dull; State and Western Red, \$1 40@\$1 60; White, \$1 70@\$1 78. Rye steady; Southern, 76c. Corn dull; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@62c. Oats steady; White, 50c.@51c. Mixed, 46c.@48c. Groceries—Business small. Petroleum weak; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c.@14¾c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 92c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat easy at \$1 20@\$1 35. Corn 58c.@60c. Oats in limited request at 45c.@47c. Rye easy at 70c. on arrival. Barley held at \$1 50@\$1 60. Live Hogs active and higher; extreme range, \$3 50@\$3 70; receipts, 2,600 head. Provisions in light demand. Pork sold at \$13 50. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6½c., packed; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Lard—Tierce, 7¾c.@8c.; Keg, 8½c., all cash. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Whisky firm at 87c.@88c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher at \$1 33½@\$1 34 for Amber Michigan, cash; \$1 34@\$1 36, December; \$1 39@\$1 40, January; No. 1 Red, cash, \$1 40; No. 2 do., \$1 29½; December, \$1 30; January, \$1 36. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales of High Mixed, December, at 43c.; January, 44½c.; Low Mixed, 43c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 34½c. for No. 2. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at \$1 03¾ for No. 1; \$1 01 for No. 2, cash or November; \$1 00¾ December. Oats firm and scarce at 30½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce at 65½c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak at \$1 32 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 11½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour and 158,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged at \$7@\$7 50. Wheat steady; Extra, \$1 49; No. 1 White, \$1 43; No. 2 White, \$1 32. Corn steady at 46c.@47c. Oats in good demand at 35½c. Freights, to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Grain quiet, firmer, and nominally \$1 30 for No. 2 Red, and \$1 44 for No. 1 Red. Corn held at 52c. for High Mixed, and 50c. for Low Mixed. Oats steady at 42c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35c.@36c. Resin steady; \$2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet and steady; \$1 75 for Hard; \$2 65 for Yellow Dip; \$2 12 for Virgin. Tar firm at \$2.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Wheat—No change. Rye in limited request at 80c.@85c. for State. Corn attracts more attention at 60c.@61c. for Western Mixed. Barley and Malt dull, and Oats fluctuating.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873.

Trade in Beef was small and slow at the quotations of Monday last. The Cattle trains due did not arrive on time, therefore a few sales late in the afternoon may be looked for. Milch Cows of good quality continue in demand. Prices for some range from \$52 50@\$82 50 ℔ head. Smooth quality Veals are scarce, and sell freely at 10c. ℔ ℔. Sheep sold in large lots from 3c.@5½c. ℔ ℔; Lambs from 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Mixed lots of Sheep and Lambs sold at 5¾c. ℔ ℔. Live Hogs sold at 4½c. ℔ ℔; City Dressed from 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔., with light Pigs at 6½c. ℔ ℔.

SALES FORTIETH STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Judd & Buckingham sold 452 Sheep, weight 28,480 ℔s., at 3c. ℔ ℔.; 239 Sheep, weight 16,750 ℔s., at 3½c. ℔ ℔.; 194 Sheep, weight 16,860 ℔s., at 4c. ℔ ℔.; 209 Sheep, weight 16,590 ℔s., at 4½c. ℔ ℔.; 129 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,290 ℔s., at 4½c. ℔ ℔. Held on sale one car of Sheep. F. Lerch sold one car of Ohio Hogs, average weight 200 ℔s. ℔ head, at 4½c. ℔ ℔. T. M. Reid held on sale three cars of Hogs.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 183 Sheep, weight 14,810 ℔s., at 4½c. ℔ ℔.; 113 Sheep, weight 8,620 ℔s., at 4½c. ℔ ℔.; 625 Sheep, weight 50,140 ℔s., at 4½c. ℔ ℔.; 159 Sheep, weight 12,900 ℔s., at 4½c. ℔ ℔.; 121 Sheep, weight 11,610 ℔s., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; 42 Sheep, weight 3,920 ℔s., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; 77 Lambs, weight 5,320 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.; 178 Sheep and Lambs mixed, weight 14,790 ℔s., at 5¾c. ℔ ℔.; 284 Lambs, weight 19,990 ℔s., at 7c. ℔ ℔.; 216 Lambs, weight 16,380 ℔s., at 7½c. ℔ ℔.; 24 Lambs, weight 2,180 ℔s., at 7½c. ℔ ℔.; 20 Calves at \$6 ℔ head; 21 Calves at \$5 25 ℔ head; 14 Calves at \$6 ℔ head; 16 Calves at \$6 50 ℔ head; 25 Calves at \$7 ℔ head; 18 choice Calves at \$13 ℔ head. Held on sale, three cars of Sheep and Lambs. T. Sweeney sold 1 Cow for \$62 50; 1 Cow for \$67 50; 1 Cow for \$32 50; 1 Veal, weight 140 ℔s., at 10c. ℔ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 10, 1873: 2,609 head of horned Cattle, 10,844 Sheep and Lambs, 598 Veals, 27,593 Hogs, 27 Horses—all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York, chiefly consigned to Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 12,811 Hogs, 630 Sheep and Lambs, with four double-deck cars of Geese and Ducks, consigned to Washington Market.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 2,186 Sheep and Lambs, 107 Veals, 18 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including five cars reported to arrive, were 306 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,111 head, or 183 cars, against 380 cars for the same time last week. The run being exceedingly light, business became more active. Buyers took hold freely at strong last week's prices. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 111 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,169 ℔s. to 1,593 ℔s., at \$4 37½@\$6; 400 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 903 ℔s. to 1,502 ℔s., at \$3 60@\$5 75; 247 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,079 ℔s. to 1,515 ℔s., at \$4 50@\$5 75; 64 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, ranging from 1,152 ℔s. to 1,153 ℔s., at \$3 75@\$4; 85 head Texas Stillers, averaging 1,289 ℔s., at \$4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 3,900 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at \$5 for Canada Sheep and Lambs; \$3 75@\$4 37½ for Western Sheep. Lambs have so far matured as to destroy the distinction in weight from Sheep. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,500 head, against 26,900 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at 15c.@25c. advance on yesterday's prices. Sales of 2,500 head Ohio and Illinois Hogs, ranging from 130 to 254 ℔s., at \$3 70@\$4. Shippers and drovers complain bitterly of the cruel detention of their stock at Painesville, Ohio, from eleven to twelve hours, without facilities for unloading or loading, or conveniences for feeding or watering.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Cotton firmer and in good demand; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 3,108 bales; gross receipts, 3,811 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,811 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 88,773 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12½c.@13c.; net receipts, 687 bales; gross receipts, 341 bales; exports coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 3,536 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 691 bales; exports coastwise, 836 bales; sales, 800 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 21,070 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 81 bales; exports coastwise, 354 bales; to Great Britain, 255 bales; sales, 152 bales; stock, 2,084 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 5,013 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,580 bales; coastwise, 2,048 bales; sales, 2,263 bales; stock, 88,729 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 3,235 bales; exports coastwise, 605 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 39,185 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Demand light; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 1,773 bales; exports coastwise, 78 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 27,196 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 12.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 1,764 bales; exports coastwise, 1,836 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,994 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 329 bales; gross receipts, 328 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the sales announced for yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Exchange, were consummated, and with good results, the prices realized being the best, when the times are considered, of the season, and promising well for the market, showing, evidently, a better feeling among investors. The following is a review of the business transacted: A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James Crombie, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, in size 51.2 by 100, with a two-story frame and brick basement house thereon, located on Second avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-second street, for \$15,750, the purchaser being William McMullen. E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a similar court order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.8 by 59.6, by 34.5 by 83.10, on Third avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, for \$12,000; purchaser, Henry Neidig. James M. Miller & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.5, situate on East Sixty-third street, north side, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue, for \$10,350, and one lot, same size, in rear, fronting on East Sixty-fourth street, for \$11,350, the purchaser of both lots being John G. Cary. All the buyers were outside parties, not interested in the property, and this we also regard as a sign of improvement in business. Except some stock transactions, nothing worthy of note occurred at the Exchange.

At Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at the Exchange, No. 31 Montgomery street, J. Gibson, by order of the Trustees of the Van Vorst estate, conducted a most important sale, and one of the largest ever held in the State, disposing of an extensive line of improved property, embracing some fifty houses and lots, located respectively on Third, Fourth, Fifth, Grove, and Henderson streets, Jersey City, and fifteen meadow lots located at North Bergen, for the whole of which property the sum of \$313,750 was realized. A detailed report of the sale is appended. The attendance at the auction was large, and the bidding spirited, while we are assured by the auctioneer that all the property sold was disposed of to bona fide buyers. Mr. Gibson also sold at the same time personal property belonging to the same estate, to the value of \$11,310, thus making his total sales of the day \$325,060.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 90, on Madison avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street. Also similar sale of property on Monroe, Madison, Cherry, Water, and South streets, with water and wharfage rights.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the three-story and basement Nova Scotia-stone-front house, with lease of lot, 20 by 78, No. 435 East Fifty-first street, north side, between Avenue A and First avenue; house 45 feet deep; term of lease sixteen and one-half years, with two renewals twenty years each; ground rent \$240 per annum.

By A. J. Smith, Referee, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth avenue; lot 20 by 49.4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, Westchester County, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale of forty-two valuable lots and five villa plots, situated in the new Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, near Jefferson street, the Boston Post Road, and Walker avenue—a portion of the estate of Thomas E. Walker, deceased. The property is on the continuation of Third avenue, the horse-cars passing in front of it, near the railroad depot at Morrisania, and but two miles from Harlem Bridge.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Bergen Point, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Capt. David Latourette, owner, of forty desirable lots, situated respectively on Avenues F and E, Fourth street and Trask avenue, distance only twenty minutes from New-York. A handsome modern dwelling will be also offered with the property. Maps and tickets for free excursion at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 2-story frame and brick basement house and plot, 2d av., s. e. corner of 82d st., plot 51.2x100 .... \$15,750

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot 3d av., s. e. corner 88th st., 25.8x59.6x34.5 x83.10 .... \$12,000

By James M. Miller.

1 lot East 63d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5 .... \$10,350

1 lot East 64th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5 11,350

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

By J. M. Gibson.

No. 179 4th st., 3-story and basement brick house; Mr. Hugton \$8,100

Nos. 164 and 166 4th st., s. e. corner Henderson st., vacant lots; J. Van Vorst 5,900

No. 177 4th st., 3-story and basement brick house; Mr. Hopkins 8,000

Nos. 317 and 319 Henderson st., homestead; J. Van Vorst 16,000

No. 185 4th st., 3-story and basement brick house; Garwood Ferris 7,225

No. 187 4th st., 3-story and basement brick house; Garwood Ferris 7,075

Nos. 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, and 333 Henderson st., 3-story and basement brick houses; J. Van Vorst 49,000

No. 183 3d st., 3-story and basement brick house; John Vohlman 7,950

No. 335 Henderson st., 3-story and basement brick house; J. Van Vorst 8,000

No. 183½ 3d st., 3-story and basement brick house; Mr. Newton 7,260

Nos. 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 181, 189, 183, and 184 5th st., 3-story and basement brick houses; J. Van Vorst 78,000

Nos. 300 and 302½ Grove st., 2-story frame house; Mr. Dodd 12,000

Nos. 190, 188, 186, 184, 182, 178, 176, 174, 172, 170, and 168 4th st., 3-story and basement brick houses; J. Van Vorst 77,000

Nos. 304 and 302 Grove st., 2-story frame houses; Hyde Clarke 12,000

No. 190 4th st., 3-story and basement brick house; J. Van Vorst 7,000

SECAUCUS.

4 plots, Nos. 15, 13, 11, 9, and 7, meadow land; H. & J. Hopkins \$1,500

4 plots, Nos. 8, 6, 5, and 3, meadow land; J. Van Vorst 1,400

3 plots, Nos. 14, 12, 10, meadow land; H. & J. Hopkins 900

1 plot, No. 1, meadow land; G. Gobish 546

1 plot, No. 2, meadow land; J. Van Vorst 350

1 plot, No. 4, meadow land; Henry Taylor 350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Baxter st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Hester st., 50x75 .... \$21,350
Greenwich st., e. s., 36.1 ft. n. of Jane st., 24.1x82 .... [illegible]
King's Bridge Road, e. s., 976.9 ft. n. of Inwood st., 25x100 9,000
3d st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x48 .... [illegible]
13th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 21.5x103.3 .... [illegible]
30th st., s. s., 334 ft. w. of 9th av., 44x98.9, ½ part .... [illegible]
Same property, ½ part 6,000
48th st., s. s., 263.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5 2,700
50th st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18.9x98.7 12,500
73d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2 .... [illegible]
106th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11 .... [illegible]
120th st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Avenue 2, 25.9x50.5 .... [illegible]
Avenue A, e. s., 16.9 ft. n. of 120th st., 21.5x71.3 6,000
128d st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 21.6x100.11 11,000
New av., between 8th and 9th avs., s. e. corner of 112th st., 100.10x170 .... [illegible]
New av., between 8th and 9th avs., s. e. corner of 108th st., 100.11x170 92,500
New av., between 8th and 9th avs., n. w. corner of 109th st., 100.11x99.6 .... [illegible]
5th av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 13th st., 25.10x100 .... [illegible]
18th st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3 12,500
5th av., e. s., 71.2 ft. n. of 74th st., 25x150 68,000
5th av., e. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 74th st., 25x150 60,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 475, 1st and 2d; Mercer st., No. 42, 3d and 4th lofts, 3 years, per year 7,500
Broadway, No. 475, Mercer st., No. 42, 1 loft and part of 3, 3 years, per year 4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A WHOLE block of land, bounded by 2d and 3d avs., 101st and 102d sts., and opposite the proposed site of the Industrial Exhibition buildings; owing to circumstances will be sold low for cash on delivery of deed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ANNEXATION.—LOTS IN THE NEW TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, located on and near the Harlem River, on fully improved streets and close to the Port Chester Railroad, for sale at \$1,500 and upward by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TENEMENT AND store property in Brooklyn; will trade for country property, with some cash. Address BROKER, Box No. 174 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension, delightfully located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price \$7,500. Address HOUSE, Box No. 147 Times Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Macdonald & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT SALE.
FORTY SPLENDID LOTS,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873,
AT
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
By positive and peremptory order of
CAPT. DAVID LATOURETTE.

Lots all finely located near depot. Sale positive. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FORTY-TWO LOTS AND FIVE VILLA PLOTS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, PROPOSED TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK CITY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, Westchester County:

Forty-two lots and five villa plots in Westchester County, near Jefferson st., on the Boston post road and Walker av., in the proposed Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City, being a portion of the estate of the late THOMAS E. WALKER. This property is near the railroad depot at Morrisania, and about two miles from Harlem Bridge, and on a continuation of the 3d av., New-York City. The horse railroad passes directly in front of the property, and the street is lighted with gas, the street to within a few feet of the property is sewered, guttered, and side-walks laid. Terms—Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., or at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED—NO. 34 CLINTON PLACE—FIRST large parlor and extension-room on first floor and back basement; rent, \$65 per month. Inquire of Mrs. Baux, on the premises, or of J. DENHAM & CO. NO. 236 WEST 23D ST.

FLAT IN WEST 13TH ST.—A FINE FLAT OF seven rooms, second floor; all modern improvements; rent \$75. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 236 West 23d st.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ELEGANT IRON AND MARBLE STORE and building, No. 356 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., 30x175, extending to alley way in rear; possession 1st January. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL, neatly-furnished house for a family of three grown persons, till May next, in a good location and not far from Broadway, for which a fair rent will be paid; references exchanged. Address R. P. H., Box No. 11 Post Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VADE-MECUM.

All bankers, brokers, merchants, factors, insurance companies, actuaries, and experts, should purchase at once, "Marshall's Accountant's Vade-Mecum." This work is the only ready calculator ever published, meeting the wants of all classes of business men. No first-class office can afford to be without a copy. It is a perfect check against errors. United States Publishing Company, Nos. 11 and 13 University place, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—GERHARD HERINGER, Executor, and Sophia Gunsenhauser, Executrix of the last will and testament of Hyman Gunsenhauser, deceased, against FRANCIS E. ANDREWS, Fredericka Berge, and Samuel Berge her husband, Adolph M. Petshaw, and David Weixel.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, Francis E. Andrews, Fredericka Berge, and Samuel Berge: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Nos. 240 and 242 Third avenue, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1873. LEVINGER & GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1873. LEVINGER & GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. o8-law6wTh*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WANTED—TWO SITTINGS IN CHURCH, CORNER 19th st. and 5th av., Dr. Hall's, floor or gallery. Address W., Box No. 347 Post Office.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 268 Madison av.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, \$8.—Single, \$1; fillings, \$1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM No. 6, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

UNTIL MAY 1, 1874, THE OFFICE HOURS of the Commissioners of Quarantine will be from 10 to 3 daily, Sundays and holidays excepted. By order of the President. THEO. E. LEEDS, Secretary.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, ahead of all dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three lectures addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN GARÇON DE TABLE FRANÇAIS DÉSIRE trouver une place dans une famille privée; toute sorte de références de ses derniers places. Adressez C. M. T., Box No. 17 Times Uptown Office, 54th West 32d st.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains AT RETAIL

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are daily adding to their

Popular Stocks

in the various departments of the Tenth Street store, viz:

HANDSOME QUALITY of

Black Dress Silks,

only $1 00 per yard.

VERY HEAVY

Fancy Silks,

full 21 inches wide, only 75c. per yard; former price, $1 50.

Japanese Silks,

RARE COLORS, warranted all silk one way, only 25c. per yard; former price, 50c.

Poplin Alpacas,

new shades, extra heavy, 25c. per yard.

ALL WOOL

French Empress Cloths,

only 35c. per yard.

ALL WOOL

Cloth Shade Sateens,

Very fine, only 50c. per yard.

5-4 French Merinos,

newest shades, only 50c. per yard.

Black Trimming Velvets,

nice quality, only $1 50 per yard.

Pacific Cretonne Prints,

yard wide, warranted fast colors, only 12 1-2c. per yard.

The above are ENGLISH GOODS in the most FASHIONABLE SHADES of color, and are the finest imported.

They will also display an immense stock of the richest

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries

Laces, Hosiery, Gloves,

Men's Furnishing Goods, Cloths, CASSIMERES, &c.,

AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ATTENTION!!!!

EVERY DAY!!!!

A TORNADO!!!!
A WHIRLWIND!!!!
A GENERAL OVERTURNING!!!!
A GENERAL PANIC!!!!
and a special rush to

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

QUINOUS INDUCTIONS. Great assortment at the Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & Co. In consequence of

UNPRECEDENTED SALES

The Numerous Failures

among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,

For a Mere Song.

& will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S and we are selling goods for NEXT TO NOTHING.

Twice Every Day.

We shall offer, this coming week, some of the most

Astonishing Bargains

in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Three Times Every Day.

GREAT BARGAINS in all departments of our whole line of goods. Besides the

Cash Discount of 10 Per Cent,

which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the

Wholesale Trade,

and parties buying Toys and Fancy Goods for fairs or to sell again.

It will pay you well to remember

All Your Time,

and call at R. H. MACY & CO.'S

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

BARGAINS IN FINE

Ideals, Fine Bibles, Prayer Books, Fringes, and Ornaments, Stationery and Fancy Goods, at

No. 827

BROADWAY,

(Next 13th st.) Ladies looking for fine goods at low prices will find it to their interest to call at the above store, which we have reduced prior to our intended

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

No. 827 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamer SAILS THIRD OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The only direct route to SOUTH AMERICA. Capt. PERKINS, U. S. N., will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to Rio, Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXHIBITION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OF ABOUT thirty years, and in good health, to take care of a young baby in the country; good references required; to leave about April. Apply to-day, between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock, to MRS. PUMPELLY, at Mr. Putnam's book store, No. 306 4th av.

WANTED.—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT their homes; $3 to $20 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Potter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF CULTURE, REFINEMENT AND ethereal disposition offers her services to invalids, foreigners, or strangers for reading, writing, or conversation. Address E. R., Box No. 78 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S.—NO. 646 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended; Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS, at moderate wages, for City or country; capable and reliable, at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 WEST 37th st., near 6th av., families supplied promptly with select help for every capacity; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her duties; is also a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; will work for moderate wages in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable German girl; is a good waitress, an excellent chamber-maid, and would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call for two days at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, German girl, that has good reference; understands her duties thoroughly; is a first sewer, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent Protestant girl; thoroughly understands waiting, and is an excellent chamber-maid; City or country; very best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing, or general house-work in a small family. City or country. City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or waiting; excellent sewer, cuts and fits, and is a good operator; best City references. Call at No. 65 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; can take care of children; can do plain sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY arrived, to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with washing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing, or take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 257 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTAble English woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best references. Call for two days at W. J. Smith's upholstery, No. 909 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, or to take care of children. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—HAS good City references; and don't mind wages so much as a good home. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman, as chamber-maid; eleven years' reference. Call for two days at No. 113 East 48th st., first house east of the bridge.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant Dutch girl or as nurse, &c.; is willing and obliging, and has good City references. Can be seen at 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, tidy, young girl, who can operate on sewing-machine; also thoroughly understands her duties as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c.

IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE person as children's maid and to do plain sewing, or can bring up children on the bottle; will be found obliging. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS A HIGHLY respectable Protestant woman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, fish, game, meats, pastry; is an excellent baker and pastry-cook; can make jellies, nice desserts, made-up dishes, &c. City or country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young women, one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.; ring top bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat, tidy girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c. in that style; chamber-maid is competent, and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; no objection to the country; has good reference from her last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl with good reference; is an excellent family cook; good washer and ironer; no objection to do general house-work in a small family. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman, or as cook or laundress; City or country; has excellent recommendations for capability, honesty, and civility; wages moderate. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; highly recommended as being a good cook, good washer and ironer, and baker; very neat, kind, obliging, &c.; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 338 4th st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO WASH AND iron; City or country, by a very neat, competent woman with good reference; can do all kinds of good cooking. Call or address No. 69 6th av., first floor; no charges.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family in City or country; baking excellent bread, cakes, &c.; or would do house-work; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue-store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, good baker; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; or would do the work of a small family with another girl; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to the country; will assist at the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 827 East 34th st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, in the front.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist in housekeeping and go to market; take entire charge of the kitchen. Call at No. 470 4th av., in the store, between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A COOK AND UP STAIRS GIRL, together; two sisters; they would like to go to the country and do the work of a house together, where the family is not too large. Seen at 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, OR FIRST class cook, but will not object to do the plain washing; has excellent references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS EXCELlent plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 142 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer, or take a laundress' place; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 147 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPE TABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook; good washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 243 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; highly recommended. Call at No. 17 West 48th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days at 247 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS AN excellent plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place where she lived two years. Call at No. 590 3d av.; inquire in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, as first-class cook and baker in a family or private boarding-house, &c.; has good City references. Can be seen at 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK, WASHER and ironer; is very willing, and highly recommended. Call at No. 96 East Houston st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer or general servant; a reliable and economical servant, a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week dinner and evening dresses in all the new styles; charge moderate. Inquire in the store No. 608 3d av., near 40th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, very respectable of connections and ability; thoroughly understands her duties as housekeeper; would prove herself useful generally; as mother and mistress; experienced nurse for young or growing children or invalids; cut and fit, operate, dress-make; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of an invalid; excellent reference. Address Honor, Box No. 88 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman who will go in City or country; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and willing to be useful in any capacity; will work for moderate wages in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, CAPABLE SWEDish girl as general servant or house-maid; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference, and can give general satisfaction in either department; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do general housework for a small family; wages no object. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN FROM the best departments of France; she will go in the country, to suit her views, for low wages to have her child with her. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl lately landed, with a private family, to do general work. Call or address G., No. 943 3d av., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do house-work; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 457 West 18th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl as maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,224 Broadway hair store; best City reference.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, TO GO TO Washington; is a first-class maid, and has first-class references also in Washington. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady's maid with good references; is a perfect maid in all branches; accustomed to packing and traveling. Can be seen at 78 West 37th st., for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, who is a first-class laundress, flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer, who can be seen; will go at moderate wages; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for Y.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 113 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French flutting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has nearly two years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, OBLIGING woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work in a small family; four years' City references. Call at No. 253 East 31st st., near 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS having the best of City reference, and is young and active and willing to work. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st. for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants washing and ironing at her own residence, or would go out by the day; best City references. Call at No. 261 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; six years' best City references. Call at No. 261 West 47th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of laundry-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 114 West 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant young woman; or chamber-maid and waitress, or cook; herself handy; very highly recommended by her lady as being everything she desired; honest, sober, neat, kind, willing, obliging, and competent; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse to grown children or an invalid, or as monthly nurse; no objection to travel; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; accustomed to the care of grown children; good seamstress; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 250 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, competent as Wilson's Machine, wants a place as nurse and seamstress; City preferred. Address personally or by letter to Rev. E. Borel, 72 West 11th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, and assist with chamber-work; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at 890 2d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; has good City reference; is an excellent seamstress and dress-makes nicely. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE, OR TO do first house-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 236 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS CHILD'S nurse; has had experience for the last ten years in the care of infants; can bring them up by the bottle if required; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 281½ Elizabeth st., near Bleecker.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS NURSE to growing children and to sew; fairly doing South cause of leaving present situation. Call on or address S. B., No. 152 Lexington av., corner 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—WISHES WORK BY THE DAY OR week, or would take in family sewing; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 335 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT OPERATOR AND seamstress, wishes an engagement; can cut, fit, and make all kinds of furniture covers and upholstery. Address Mrs. Hughton, No. 182 Jay st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A SPANISH YOUNG WOman; she speaks three languages and English well; has three years' recommendations for usefulness, honesty, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; has two years' references. Can be seen at No. 496 4th av., near 29th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; best reference; can do carving if required. Apply at No. 403 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class waitress; best City reference given. Apply at No. 40 East 18th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Call at No. 114 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WITH excellent references and good ability; understands perfectly her duties. Can be seen at 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AS WAITress; no objection to assist in the chamber-work; best of reference. Call at 236 West 37th st., Room 7.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; understands her duties thoroughly. Call at No. 17 West 48th st., present employer's.

MALES

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent accountant and correspondent with undoubted references, would like a situation at a moderate salary. Address B., Box No. 121 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (English,) as coachman and groom; is willing to be generally useful; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; is a careful City driver; three years' reference from the last place; cause of leaving, the employer going to Europe. Address G. G., Box No. 91 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, active young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. H., Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman. Apply at No. 4 East 47th st., on Thursday, Nov. 13, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY an Englishman and wife, aged forty-three years; no children; man is an experienced farmer and gardener, including green-house, &c.; wife can cook, wash, iron, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN HAVING the best of references, to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the medical treatment of horses and stock, and is a first-class gardener. Address J. A., Box No. 231 Times Office.

MALE NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlishman; would take charge of an invalid going down South; also treatment given in the Swedish movement cure. Call or address for three days Nurse, No. 104 West 39th st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as a copying and engrossing clerk. Address No. 610 2d av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY a Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do farm-work, gardening, milk, care of horses, &c.; wife can cook, wash, iron, &c., and do general house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, who can do gardening, farm work, milk, drive, take care of horses, cattle, &c.; is sober and industrious; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MARRIED couple, no family; the man understands care of horses, cows, plain gardening, farming, &c.; the wife is a good cook, and can do general housework; best reference, and will go for low wages; is willing, and not afraid of work. Apply or address No. 48 Court st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man; understands his business thoroughly in all branches; is at present in hotel; can give unexceptionable City reference from last employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for R.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 53 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SECOND waiter or footman; Protestant; good City references. Can be seen at No. 130 West 28th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER on a fine farm a short distance from City; splendid accommodations, good treatment, moderate charges, and an experienced man in charge are the inducements offered. Apply personally or by letter to A. BENDERSON, No. 80 Water st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for carriage and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

SHETLAND PONIES.—THIRTY PURE-BRED Shetland ponies, direct importation, ex steam-ship Georgia, en route for California. A portion of the above are offered for sale. Inquire of R. STODDART, No. 600 Greenwich st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HATS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board in the vicinity of the Brevoort House. Apply to B. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Houses not advertised registered here.

5TH AV. APARTMENTS.

One large room on second floor; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor; first-class table; man cook. Apply to owner and occupant.

No. 1209 5th av., corner 31st st.

DELIGHTFUL HOME.—A FRENCH LADY offers two elegant rooms, with board, to gentlemen or married couples without children; house very handsome; on West 45th st., convenient to Broadway cars. Address or call on De La Pierre, *Graphic* office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two large sunny rooms, newly painted and furnished, hot and cold water, fire and gas, large closets; private family. Parties appreciating quiet and clean house, apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison aves.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms on second floor, (just vacated;) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table if desired.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PARLOR AND SECOND floor, with private table; location, 5th av. and 34th st., near 5th avs.; prefers desiring handsome accommodations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 120 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place.—A suite of furnished rooms will be rented, with board. The location is very desirable, being central and unexceptionable.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; the best of references given and required. Eight doors from 5th av.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, four rooms, separately if desired; also, hall-room for gentleman, with unexceptionable board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 248 Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts.

HARLEM.—NO. 148 EAST 128TH ST.—SECOND-story front alcove room, with board; hot, gas, $15; for two back rooms also; pleasant, healthy location; three minutes from boat and cars.

NOS. 200 AND 202.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

No. 36 West 31st st.,
A handsomely-furnished second floor to let, with or without private meals. Highest references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Two back large, elegant rooms en suite, just put in complete order, can be had, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST. ST.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS,
With first-class board.

NICE SQUARE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with board, in a private family with home comforts; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 259 West 43d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 264.

Handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, room for single gentleman; references.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome front parlor and bedroom, second floor, together or separately, with board to adults. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 57 WEST 30TH ST.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET,
With or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small, for gentlemen; desirable location; rents low. No. 216 East 19th st.

NO. 301 8TH AV., WEST-SIDE EMPLOYMENT Office.—First-class female servants constantly on hand, with City references; no charges to ladies.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room; good board and home comforts; references. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SPACIOUS SECOND floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, front room on fourth floor.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECond floors, four rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 70 5TH AV.—A LARGE, SPACIOUS ROOM on parlor floor; two double rooms; also the basement, to rent with first-class board.

5TH AV., NO. 76.—DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS with and without board, consisting of five rooms, private baths, &c.; private table if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had at No. 48 East 21st st.; house and location unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY FURnished double or single rooms, with board. Terms moderate.

NO. 315 WEST 23D ST.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with or without board.

NO. 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—Rooms to let with board on first and second floors.

WINTER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHAFFEE, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARY'S, GA., OPposite Fernandina, Fla., now open. No healthier place can be found for the early Fall or late Spring. For circular address J. BOWMAN, JR., Yonkers, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF respectability desire board in a first-class private family, where the comforts of a home may be obtained; "boarding-house keepers" need not answer. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. D. ROBERTS, Box No. 147 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO LADIES AND SMALL child and nurse wish board in a family where there are but few boarders; will require two rooms; price about $35 per week; best of reference given and required; must be location and price. Address D., Box No. 3,478 New-York Post Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, two gentlemen's rooms, (parlor and bedroom,) with private table; location, between 5th and 42d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and particulars, S., Box No. 137 New-York Post Office.

A DRESS-MAKER WANTS TWO FURNISHED rooms, vicinity of 6th av. and 14th st.; terms moderate; prefers paying the rent in work. Address M. MARTIN, No. 225 6th av.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS accommodations call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 37 Union square.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. ANDREWS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Andrews, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1878.
WILLIAM B. SPENCER, Assignee,
No. 61 Beekman street, New-York City.
n13-law3wTh*

ICE-CREAM.

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$1 50 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. IL TROVATORE.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
The 218T SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8, IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena.....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Manrico.....Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Count Di Luna.....Signor DEL PUENTE
Ferrando.....Signor SCOLARA
On SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M., GRAND ERNANI MATINEE.
TORRIANI, CAMPANINI, MAUBRI, NANNETTI.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8, LAST TIME—MIGNON—NILSSON.
General admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.
NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15—BROOKLYN.
MARTHA—NILSSON—CARY—CAPOUL.
WALLACK'S, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8, SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—NILSSON.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 1873,
Third subscription night in Brooklyn of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
(By request.) MARTHA.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.....as.....LADY HENRIETTA
Miss A. L. CARY.....as.....NANCY
M. VICTOR CAPOUL.....as.....LIONEL
Signor DEL PUENTE.....as.....PLUNKET
Signor MUZIO.....Musical Director and Conductor
Sale of seats at the Brooklyn Academy; also, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.
WALLACK'S THEATER, SUNDAY, NOV. 16, SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCER

THE TWEED TRIAL.

ANOTHER EIGHTH JUROR DISCHARGED.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH ONE OF THE JURY—THEIR NUMBER REDUCED TO TEN.

The Tweed trial was resumed yesterday. At the sitting of the court there were eleven jurors in the box. [illegible] application, which was made by the Assistant District Attorney in the course of the [illegible] discharge of one of the jury, the allegation being [illegible] on the preceding day, after the adjournment of the court, he had been tampered with on the part of the defendant. The court was occupied during the greater part of the day investigating the matter. The juror discharged is Mr. Lubry, who [illegible] on the list.

A new panel of jurors was in attendance, and [illegible] was proceeded with.

After the jurors had answered to their names, Mr. Graham, counsel for the defendant, interposed a challenge to the array, on the ground that in this county, when a panel is exhausted the Sheriff must be directed to summon a new panel from the by-standers or from the county at large. Counsel referred his Honor to 1,036, third Revised Statutes, section 3, and to 6?8, same volume, containing the act of 1847, and relied upon these statutes in support of his challenge.

Mr. Peckham controverted the allegation of an imperfect list. A similar question, he said, had been raised in the Stokes case, and had been passed upon by the court. The method followed was the same as had been pursued for the past twenty years.

Mr. Graham asked the court to pass upon the question. The law meant, he contended, that the drawing of a jury should be a lottery. It was unnecessary to aver prejudice, for the fact of drawing from a list of 2,800, when the law gave 20,000, was prejudice itself.

Judge Davis overruled the objection, and said he was not disposed to strain a point to give the Sheriff power to go into the body of the County and select any jurors he chose. The law was rather disposed to take away the power from the individual officer, and favored the old method of selecting by lot or chance from the box. Such he held to be the intention of the Legislature.

Mr. Graham desired to amend his objection by alleging prejudice to his client in not directing the Sheriff to summon the list of jurors, but the court refused the application.

The defense then claimed an exception.

Several jurors were then called, and challenged by the defense.

Assistant District Attorney Allen said he had been instructed to make an application, which was based on information that had come to their knowledge since the jury was sworn, and upon which he believed the court would hold that one gentleman at present on the jury was not a proper person to serve on it.

Ex-Judge Fullerton said he had no objection to an examination of these charges, which had been communicated to him by the District Attorney, but he could say that so far as he was himself concerned, or so far as his client was concerned, they were in no sense responsible. What had been done was the work of some person who sought to bring his client into disrepute.

The Assistant District Attorney said his application was that the court would lay open the challenge for favor to the juror referred to. It was competent for the court, he said, to take this matter into its own hands.

Ex-Judge Fullerton objected to this course. He submitted that whatever charges of impropriety there were should be openly stated, and that witnesses should be called to sustain them.

The Assistant District Attorney said that the charges had reference to Mr. Lubry, the eighth juror, and what they proposed to prove was that on Tuesday afternoon, after the adjournment of the court, the juror in question was seen in conversation with a person who had been conversing with the defendant a few minutes previously; that they walked down the stairs together, and conversed together for some time in the hall, and that after they separated, this person returned up stairs again. It also appeared, he said, that the juror had concealed the fact that he had been employed by a friend of the defendant some time ago.

A young man named O'Connor was then called, and testified that he was in court on Tuesday afternoon, and saw Capt. Walsh, of the Police force, conversing with the defendant for a minute, and then go out of the room. After the court adjourned he was going down stairs, when his attention was directed to the fact that Capt. Walsh and the eighth juror (Mr. Lubry) were conversing and going down stairs together. They stood talking for some time at the bottom of the stairs, and after Mr. Lubry left the building Capt. Walsh returned toward the stairs, as if to go up again. Witness' attention was called to the circumstance by a young man named Enright, who was in his company.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton, and said that he could not swear whether Capt. Walsh went up stairs again, or whether Tweed was in the building when he saw Capt. Walsh retrace his steps toward the stairs. Witness was employed in the District Attorney's office.

James E. Wilkinson deposed that he saw Mr. Lubry at the head of the stairs; saw Capt. Walsh speak to him after the jury came out; they went down stairs together, and remained standing together in conversation near the foot of the stairs for five or six minutes.

On cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton, witness said he was there in pursuance of instructions from the District Attorney's office, in which he was at present engaged, and happened to see the juror and Capt. Walsh speaking together. He did not then know that it was Capt. Walsh. On further cross-examination, witness admitted that he was a detective detailed from Pinkerton's office.

Capt. Walsh was examined by counsel for the defense, and testified that he conversed with the defendant as described, but did not say a word to him about the trial. Mr. Tweed had been a friend of his for the last twenty years. He also spoke to Mr. Lubry after the adjournment of the court, but he did not speak to him about the trial. He was acquainted with him for twelve years, and had not seen him for two years previously. He simply spoke to him about his business. He did not see Mr. Tweed after he left Lubry.

Mr. Graham—Mr. Tweed was with me. We went out together.

Witness, in reply to the Assistant District Attorney, admitted that he asked Mr. Lubry how he came to be upon the jury, and that the latter told him he had been notified to attend, and had been impaneled. When he left Mr. Lubry, he went up stairs to the ante-room of the court where he saw several persons, among whom was a private secretary of the defendant. He denied that he talked about Tweed in Lubry's presence, and said he did not know whether Lubry knew of his acquaintance with Tweed.

Mr. Lubry then took the stand, and testified to the same effect as Capt. Walsh. He said that when the latter questioned him about his business, he gave him his business card as he was in the habit of doing with all his friends. He had no other object in doing so.

Judge Davis said he could not free his mind from the idea that the transaction was not entirely of an innocent character. The proceedings of Capt. Walsh in going down stairs when he had no intention of going home, and then, after his conversation with the juror, returning to the ante-room, where he saw, among others, the defendant's private secretary, covered the matter with such suspicion that he thought the interests of justice would be best served by discharging the juror, and obtaining another in his stead.

The endeavor to complete the jury was then proceeded with, but without success.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the court adjourned. Judge Davis intimated that in consequence of what had occurred, he had decided to keep the jury together in charge of officers. Provision, he said, would be made for them at the Astor House.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

The investigation into the alleged election frauds was resumed, yesterday afternoon, in Tammany Hall, by the Committee on Organization. All the witnesses examined were from the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the facts deposed to were but slightly different from those obtained at an earlier date of the investigation. An affidavit was submitted by Mr. Hugh H. Moore, Senator elect from the Eighth District, in which he deposes that at the time Tammany Hall was obtaining the appointment of Inspectors of Election he submitted to Commissioner Charlick a list of Tammany Inspectors, and that the latter wanted to compromise the matter with him, and said that if Genet went for Assembly he would give him all the Inspectors he wanted. Mr. William Haw, Jr., the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, also presented an affidavit, in which he deposes that in the Twentieth Assembly District he found the ballot-box in the possession of an Inspector named Jason Willis. The three glass sides of the box were, he says, turned toward the inspector, and the wooden side presented to the voters, so that the number of votes deposited could not be observed. A police officer named Coogan also stood in such a position as to hide both the inspector and the ballot-box. Mr. Haw states that he protested against this, and called on the inspector to take cognizance of the frauds which were being perpetrated. He also deposes to the fact of an inspector named Passon Dwight, a Republican and a reputable citizen, having been removed on the morning of the election, and a notorious Genet man substituted in his stead. He further states that he has been reliably informed that police officers, some in uniform and others in citizen's dress, distributed tickets in the interest of Genet and paid away money to voters. Further evidence was also given, implicating the police in illegal practices at the recent elections. James McKenna, an inspector in the Eighth Election District, swore that he caught one of the other inspectors changing a voter's ballot on the Assembly box. Several other affidavits were also presented, nearly all of them charging fraudulent practices in the Genet interest. The inquiry is expected to terminate this afternoon.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY—THE NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT—DISCUSSION OF THE SALARY QUESTION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, President Neilson in the chair.

The committee to whom the act of the Legislature which provides for the annexation of a portion of Westchester County, and creating the Eighth School District of the City of New-York, was referred, reported that they had confined their attention to the obtaining of sufficient data to enable them to present to the board an estimate of the moneys that will be required to support the schools now in operation in the new district which embraces the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. One hundred and ten teachers are employed, and about 5,000 children attend the fifteen schools which exist. The salaries paid to the teachers vary, as in the schools in the City, from $500 to $3,000.

Mr. Palmer, the Commissioner representing the new district, had urged upon the committee the necessity for making provision for erecting new buildings, more especially in Morrisania and King's Bridge, but as they considered the proposition worthy of further consideration they had laid it over. The total amount which will be required for the maintenance of the schools in the new district, for the year, is $162,586. Of this sum $112,086 is to be devoted to the paying of teachers, $8,000 for janitors, $9,000 for supplies, books and maps, $9,000 for fuel, $1,000 for incidental expenses, printing and express charges, $2,500 for rent for school buildings, and $25,000 for repairs to buildings, heating apparatus, and furniture. This report was approved and adopted without debate. The board then went into Committee of the Whole, and after a lengthy discussion adopted the following:

The maximum annual salary paid to male Principals of grammar schools shall not exceed $3,000, but no such Principal shall receive during the first year's service a salary of more than $2,600, which, at the expiration of each year from the date of appointment, may be increased by an amount not exceeding $100 annually until the said maximum salary has been attained. The maximum annual salary paid to male Vice Principals shall not exceed $2,500, but during the first year's service the salary shall not exceed $2,100, which may be increased each year by an amount not exceeding $100 until the maximum salary has been attained. The maximum annual salary paid to male first assistants shall not exceed $2,000, but for the first year's service the annual salary shall not exceed $1,600, which may be increased $100 each year to the maximum. All other male assistants in male grammar schools, not to exceed four in number in any school, shall be appointed at first, if without previous experience, with provisional license from the City Superintendent, to be given for a period of not more than six months; and while holding such license no such assistant shall receive a salary in excess of $1,000 per annum. On receiving a permanent license, said salary may be increased to $1,200, and at the expiration of each succeeding year it may be further increased $100 until a maximum of $1,500 has been attained. Female assistants in male grammar schools, with a permanent license, may be appointed at an annual salary not to exceed $600, but with a provisional license at $500, which, when a permanent license has been obtained, and at the expiration of each year subsequently, may be increased $100 until a maximum of $800 has been reached. The first or highest female assistant in male grammar schools who instructs a class the grade of which is above the three prescribed for grammar schools may be advanced by an additional increase of $100 to a maximum of $1,000. The maximum annual salary paid to Principals of female grammar schools shall not exceed $2,000, but no such principal shall receive during the first year's service a salary of more than $1,600, which, at the expiration of each year from the date of appointment, may be increased by an amount not exceeding $100 until the maximum has been attained. The maximum annual salary paid to Vice Principals of female grammar schools shall not exceed $1,500, but during the first year's service the salary shall not exceed $1,100, which may be increased each year by an amount not exceeding $100 until the maximum salary has been attained. Assistants in female grammar schools having a permanent license may be appointed at a salary not to exceed $500, but with provisional license at $400, which salary may be increased each year $100 until a maximum of $800 has been reached, but no teacher of any class of a grade below the fourth prescribed for grammar schools shall receive an annual salary exceeding $700. The first assistant, however, if instructing a class of a grade above the third prescribed for grammar schools may receive an annual salary of $1,000.

At this point the discussion of the question of a permanent rate of salaries for teachers in primary schools was taken up. It was strongly urged by Mr. Halsted and others that the salary of teachers in primary schools be made the same as those of the female grammar school teachers, but at length the committee rose, reported progress, and requested leave to sit again. This was granted, and further consideration of the salary question was postponed. After the transaction of some further business, the board adjourned.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ship-owners' Association held a regular meeting yesterday, in Pine street, Augustine A Brett presiding. The report of the Committee on the Shipping Act was submitted and adopted. In this report the conduct of Capt. Duncan is censured for appropriating moneys to the extent of $20,000 for payments of salaries to his assistants, three of whom are members of his own family, which should have been, as is alleged, paid into the United States Treasury. The act of Congress authorizes him to "engage a clerk or clerks to assist him, and to act as deputies, at his own proper cost," but he has, it is said, violated this section of the statute, and, in addition, has assumed to monopolize in his office the entire business of engaging and procuring sailors for vessels in need of crews, while the act merely provides that the Shipping Commissioner shall afford facilities for engaging seamen. Capt. Duncan, the report continues, thus appears not only to have perverted the whole spirit of the law, and to have done so in order to build up a system of monopoly which it does not contemplate or authorize, but which, on the contrary, is calculated to perpetuate and increase the very abuses in the engagement of sailors which the law was designed to remedy. Touching the question as to what class of vessels are exempt from the requirements of the act, the committee are of the opinion that the plain intent of the act was to exempt the coasting trade, except the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. A reply from Mr. James Britton was received by the committee, with reference to the changes proposed by the merchants and ship-owners in the Pilotage laws via Sandy Hook, in which it is stated the committee of Sandy Hook pilots, to whom the matter was referred, have concluded that, as the laws under which they are sailing were enacted by the State Legislature, they did not feel authorized to make any alterations in the provisions contained therein.

DETECTIVES ARRESTED IN JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday morning Robert Pinkerton, John Meehan, and William Schildge, the men from New-York who attempted to drag John L. Bowe, keeper of the Commercial Hotel in Jersey City, out of the State, and who not until arrested showed their requisition, were brought before Justice Seymour, having been released during the night on the promise of Assistant District Attorney Allen that they should appear. The testimony of Bowe, who was assaulted, of a number of outsiders who had witnessed the attack, and of Officers Eaton and Whingates, who made the arrests, showed that the men from New-York had, without any apparent authority, assaulted Bowe and a number of others, using their weapons freely and threatening to shoot, and that they had even assaulted Bowe after he had been arrested by the Jersey City officers, and while he was in their hands. Schildge's testimony was contradictory. He claims now that when he first attempted the arrest he did not have the requisition, and states that it only arrived from Gov. Dix on Tuesday, whereas the paper bears date of Oct. 5. All three of the men being unable to furnish bail were held to answer charges of kidnapping, assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons, and disorderly conduct, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of John Curtin, another of Pinkerton's men implicated. There is reason to suppose that the detectives wanted Bowe as a witness in the railroad and telegraph companies' bond robbery, though the requisition is based upon an indictment for burglary. Had Bowe, however, been wanted to answer that charge, there could have been no difficulty in arresting him either in New-York or New-Jersey, as he lives in this city, and carries on a public business under his own name in Jersey City. Had they applied at Police Head-quarters, the requisition would have been immediately honored. Bwoe is still held at the First Precinct, Jersey City.

STARVED TO DEATH.

On the 5th of September last, a three-year-old son of Thos. Polnear, of Dover, disappeared from the residence of his parents, and the most diligent search failed to obtain a clue to his whereabouts. They concluded that he had been stolen by tramps, and the police stations throughout the State were notified of his disappearance. On Saturday last, Mr. Nelson Stickle was wandering through the woods on the mountains about a mile from Dover, and noticing an unusual number of crows about a tree in an old quarry, he went down the mountain to see what was the cause, and found the remains of a child so far decomposed that identification seemed impossible. The remains were gathered up and taken to Dover, and subsequently identified by the clothing as that of Mr. Polnear's son. The boy had evidently wandered away into the woods and died of starvation. No one knows how he reached the place, and it is thought that he missed his footing and fell into the stone quarry, which has long been disused, sustaining injuries which prevented him from getting out.

MISSION WORK.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its fifty-fifth annual session yesterday morning at the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Bishop E. S. Janes, the First Vice President, occupied the chair, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. S. Meredith, of Troy, after which Rev. Dr. Reid read the minutes of the last session. The board then selected Mr. T. A. Howe as Assistant Secretary. The order of business was next decided upon, after which the roll of members was called. The following Bishops were present: Bishops Levi Scott, Edward R. Ames, Thomas Bowman, Isaac W. Wiley, Stephen M. Merrill, Edward G. Andrews, Gilbert Haven, and Jesse T. Peck. A fair delegation of representatives from the various districts and missionary bodies was also present. Rev. Dr. Nelson presented the report of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, showing a balance in the treasury on Nov. 1, 1872, of $86,396 85, which, with the receipts from Nov. 1, 1872, to Oct. 31, 1873, amount to $680,836 64, made a total of $767,233 49. The disbursements for the year amounted to the sum of $725,169 69, leaving a balance in the treasury of $42,063 80. The treasury in New-York was reported to be in debt to the amount of $19,711 36, while the cash in the treasury at Cincinnati amounted to $61,775 16. The report was accepted. The Corresponding Secretary then read his annual report, which called attention to the fact that the disbursements for the year 1873, as shown by the Treasurer's report, greatly exceeded the receipts, thereby leaving the treasury in a reduced condition. It was, therefore, considered necessary that a larger sum should be raised during the coming year. The Missionary Committee for Africa recommended the appropriation of $17,000 for that mission, including Liberia and Intro-Africa. The Secretary said he was sorry to state that he had no record of any missionary collection coming from Africa, nor could he give any account of what was being done by the African Churches toward self-support. The missionary work had been extended South into what was termed "heathen land," and was making good progress. A debate arose on the committee's report, and Rev. Dr. Currie said he looked upon the African mission as a glorious failure. While the board willingly supported the Intro-African Mission, the persons there would not be likely to do anything for self-support. He considered the African Mission badly managed. The Secretary of the General Committee recommended that the question should be divided; and that the Liberian Mission be taken up separately. The proposition of the committee was to increase the appropriation of last year for Liberia by $500, making a total of $9,500, and this, after a brief discussion, was adopted. The question of the Intro-African Mission was then taken up and discussed at length. Rev. Dr. Nelson called the attention of the Missionary Committee to the fact that the treasury was in a depleted condition, and if the receipts and expenditures of this year should be the same as last year, the debt of the board at the end of January, 1874, would exceed $130,000. Dr. Currie said the African Mission was a good field, but it could not be worked with profit on a small scale. It would require white men of talent, not colored men, to combat the activity of the educated Mohammedans, who are active propagandists among the barbarous tribes; and this could not effectually be done without means. When the board was ready to enter properly on the work, he would be in favor of it. To work with success it would require a whole company of men, not a single missionary. Bishop Peck was in favor of extending the work in Africa. Dr. Nelson said he would also be in favor of extending the work, if the Church would respond to the call. He did not see any prospect that the Church would respond any better this year than last, and in that they had been disappointed. Rev. Mr. Lakin opposed the whole Intro-African Mission, as he considered the United States had an Africa of its own in the South that required better attention than it had yet received instead of entering upon new fields. Rev. Dr. Reid said that the Intro-African Mission was not a new one, but merely an extension of the Liberian Mission, and unless a new element could be roused up in their midst that mission would go backward. Dr. Currie said the African country was too difficult to be traveled over for $5,000 to be made of any very great use. The paths in the country had to be cut, and horses could not live there, therefore traveling was an expensive and laborious operation. After some further debate, the subject of the Intro-African Mission was laid on the table until late in the session.

The consideration of the South American Mission, for which the sum of $10,770 in gold was asked, was proposed to be laid over until the return of Bishop Foster, who had personally visited the mission and had charge of it, the Resident Committee then to make the proper appropriation after the report of that Bishop had been heard. The division of the appropriation of $10,770 was stated as follows: For English work, $1,500, for Spanish work, $1,150; for the Rosario Mission, $2,200; for the Montevideo Mission, $2,420, and $3,500 for the debts of the mission. Dr. Currie moved that the sum of $10,770, in gold, be appropriated for the South American Mission, subject to the action and report of the Bishop of the jurisdiction. Adopted. The rate of premium and exchange as a margin was fixed at twenty per cent. for all the foreign missions during the year.

Rev. Dr. Dashiell read the report of the Chinese Mission estimates, and recommended the appropriation of $21,566, including $4,250 for contingent expenses and sanitary purposes in the Foochow Mission. Adopted. For the Kinkiang Mission the committee recommended $20,612, of which $5,000 were made contingent for building. This excited some debate on the subject of contingencies, but the recommendation was finally adopted. For the Pekin Mission the sum of $17,267 was recommended, $3,500 of which was to be contingent for building purposes. Bishop Ames did not wish to cripple the foreign work, but in the present financial condition of the country he did not see how any large addition could be made to the foreign appropriations of last year without seriously curtailing the amounts to be devoted to home missions. Rev. Dr. Trimble cautioned the committee that the sums set apart for contingencies were drawing from the general amounts for the whole missionary work to such an extent that the home missions would have seriously to suffer for want of funds. Unless care be taken at the beginning the total appropriation would be exhausted before the home districts could be reached. Rev. Mr. Gibson, of California, said that if the missionary work be not done in China the United States would soon be overrun with Chinese civilization, as so many Chinamen were settling in this country. The work of Christianizing the Chinese must go on in China and in a liberal spirit, or in the end America would suffer from the consequences. The appropriation for Pekin was finally adopted. The consideration of the new mission at Canton was laid over until later in the session, the recommendation being for an appropriation of $10,000. Rev. S. Meredith, of Troy, recommended that the salaries of the Chinese missionaries should be increased to the same grade as those in India. Dr. Currie opposed the measure, as he believed the Chinese missionaries were better cared for than half of those at present on salary in this country. Rev. Dr. Nelson called the General Committee's attention to the state of the treasury, and asserted that, after having made a close examination of the finances, he had ascertained that on Jan. 1, 1874, the treasury would be $143,000 in debt, under all present prospects. Rev. Mr. Gibson, of California, said it was poor policy to starve the missionaries. At the present rate of salaries, the American Missionary Society paid the Chinese missionaries less than the Indian missionaries, whereas the English paid their Chinese missionaries more than the Indian. Unless the American Missionary Society chose to pay their missionaries a living salary, they ought not to be surprised if they lost their missionaries. Rev. Dr. Eddy was of opinion that nothing should be done in this matter until after the return or report of Bishop Harris. Rev. Dr. Meredith moved that the salaries of the Chinese missionaries be increased to $1,200 per year for married men, and $700 for single men, and that $1,900 be added for that purpose to the Chinese appropriation. Bishop Wiley moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the careful consideration of the Board of Managers. Carried.

The appropriation for Germany and Switzerland was then taken up and discussed. The appropriation was $30,000 last year, and the committee this year recommended the appropriation of $26,000 in gold for the regular work, with an addition of $1,000 as a contingent for the English service in Berlin. The regular appropriation was adopted without debate, but the question of appropriating $1,000 to the M. E. Chapel at Berlin excited a lengthy discussion. It was explained that the General Missionary Committee merely designed to pay the salary of a regular preacher in Berlin, and not interfere with the action of the German Conference. The appropriation was finally adopted. The communication of Orange Judd relative to the establishment of a regular service at Geneva, was referred.

The Scandinavian missions were next taken up. An appropriation of $7,108 92 was recommended for regular work in Denmark, which was granted, and $504 was granted for contingencies in new work. The proposition to appropriate $4,200 for a new church at Veile was laid over, after a short debate. For the work in Norway, $10,000 was recommended, and granted without debate. The sum of $2,000 was asked for to aid in the building of a church at Christiana, but was, after debate, laid over. For Sweden the sum of $23,700 was recommended for the regular work, being an increase of over $4,000 above that of last year. After several amendments to reduce the amount, all of which were lost, the recommendation was adopted. The proposition to appropriate $4,000 to aid in building a chapel at Stockholm, and $3,500 for one in Gottingberg was, on motion, laid on the table.

The committee then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

LAUNCH OF A TORPEDO-BOAT.

The new torpedo-boat designed by Admiral Porter was launched yesterday at 3 P. M., in the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. She has taken a year to construct, and the design is entirely new. She was christened with a bottle of wine by Miss Harton, daughter of the equipment officer of the yard. The new boat is not exactly cigar-shaped, as are most of the torpedo-boats heretofore constructed, but resembles more nearly a narrow-beam canal-boat, with a tapering bow. She is built of iron, 170 feet long, 2? feet beam, and 12 feet hold. She weighs 587,000 pounds without her machinery, and her displacement will be about 800 tons. Her engines will be compound, of about 200-horse power. She is built in compartments with a double bottom, and pumps and valves so arranged as to settle her in the water to the level of her deck. A torpedo spar projects from the bow on a line with the keel, and three similar spars are at either side. In the construction of the boat, strength and speed were chiefly held in view. She can also be used as a ram. The torpedoes are to be attached to the side of an enemy's ship, and exploded by electricity. She is to have the new Fowler paddle-wheel in the stern, which will enable her to turn in her own length.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

The County Canvassers resumed their session at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Supervisor's return from the Second Election District gave Van Brunt 56, and the County Clerk's gave him 68. On motion, the Supervisors' return was allowed. The returns from the Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Election Districts of the Third Assembly District were not sealed or indorsed, and the Inspectors of Election were sent for.

The return from the Thirteenth Election District of the Third Assembly District was incomplete, and the Inspectors were sent for.

Supervisor Vance amended his motion of yesterday, that the result of the canvass be published in five daily papers, to two daily papers, to conform to the law.]

The canvass was then resumed.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District the following returns were incomplete and the Inspectors sent for: Fourteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Districts. In the Fifth Assembly District, the Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts, returns were incomplete, and the Inspectors summoned to appear. A protest from the Fourth Assembly District was referred to the Committee on Protest.

A resolution of Supervisor Flanagan, that the returns from towns known as Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, be canvassed by the board the same as the others, was tabled.

The following is the result of the day's canvass:

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State—Willers, Jr., 3636; Thayer, 385.
Controller—Nichols, 3662; Hopkins, 529.
Treasurer—Raines, 3647; Fort, 472.
Attorney General—Pratt, 3642; Silliman, 464.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Sweet, 3747; Taylor, 514.
Canal Commissioner—Jackson, Jr., 3747; Mead, 462.
Sheriff—Conner, 2389; McCool, 1621.
County Clerk—Walsh, 2694; Patterson, 1448.
Marine Court—McAdam, 2793; Alker, 2761, Hatch, 1303; Howland, 1496.
Coroners—Croker, 2494; Woltman, 2694; Eickhoff, 2466; Flynn, 1557; Cregan, 1419; Willmann, 1535.
Supreme Court—Monell, 2705; Speir, 2742; Spaulding, 1563; Dayton, 1505.
Alderman—Gilon, 2650; Mason, 1423.
Senator—Fox, 2314; Jones, 1855.
Assembly—Kirk, 2442; Wild, 1386.
Appointment or Election of Judges—Yes, 461; No, 2816.
Appointment of City and County Courts—Yes, 539; No, 2672.
Annexation—Yes, 1236; No, 987.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State—Willers, 1441; Thayer, 1258.
Controller—Nichols, 3790; Hopkins, 1645.
Treasurer—Raines, 4308; Fort, 1804.
Attorney General—Pratt, 4443; Silliman, 1296.
Engineer and Surveyor—Sweet, 3808; Taylor, 1010.
Canal Commissioner—Jackson, Jr., 4866; Mead, 1031.
Inspector State Prisons—Millspaugh, 4833; Platt, 1822.
Supreme Court—Lawrence, 3998; Donohue, 3813; Van Brunt, 1253; Fancher, 1461.
Sheriff—Conner, 3868; McCool, 1536.
County Clerk—Walsh, 4057; Patterson, 1891.
Marine Court—McAdam, 4050; Alker, 4068; Hatch, 1473; Howland, 1442.
Coroners—Croker, 4013; Woltman, 3981; Eickhoff, 3847; Flynn, 1397; Cregan, 1590; Willmann, 1400.
Superior Court—Monell, 4561; Spier, 4013; Spaulding, 1565; Dayton, 1282.
Alderman—Gilon, 3320; Mason, 1459.
Senatorial—Fox, 3508; Jones, 1698.
Assembly—Ryan, 3991; Reilly, 2089.
Appointment or Election of Judge—Yes, 963; No, 3787.
Appointment or Election of County Courts—Yes, 719; No, 3717.
Annexation—For, 3351; against, 214.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State—Willers, 2629; Thayer, 974.
Controller—Nichols, 2?2 ; Hopkins, 1061.
Treasurer—Raines, 25?4; Fort, 963.
Attorney General—Pratt, 2577; Silliman, 965.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Sweet, 2625; Taylor, 992.
Canal Commissioner—Jackson, Jr., 2624; Mead, 960.
Inspector State Prisons—Millspaugh, 2640; Platt, 1049.
Supreme Court—Lawrence, 2532; Donohue, 2318; Van Brunt, 944; Fancher, 1222.
Sheriff—Conner, 2621; McCool, 955.
County Clerk—Walsh, 2347; Patterson, Jr., 1204.
Marine Court—McAdam, 2446; Alker, 2414; Hatch, 1113; Howland, 1091.
Coroners—Croker, 2407; Woltman, 2638; Eickhoff, 2354; Flynn, 875; Cregan, 973; Willmann, 117.
Superior Court—Monell, 2424; Spier, 2418; Spaulding, 1147; Dayton, 1145.
Alderman—Gilon, 2409; Mason, 1116.
Senator—Fox, 2238; Jones, 1295.
Assembly—Patten, 2389; Crowley, 814; Leake, 374.
Appointment or Election of Judges—Yes, 614; No, 2312.
Appointment of City and County Court Judges—Yes, 460; against, 2213.
Annexation—For, 2712; against, 92.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State—Willers, 2421; Thayer, 824.
Controller—Nichols, 3875; Hopkins, 877.
Treasurer—Raines, 2418; Fort, 84?.
Attorney General—Pratt, 2423; Silliman, 824.
Engineer and Surveyor—Sweet, 2430; Taylor, 812.
Canal Commissioner—Jackson, 2428; Mead, 824.
Inspector of State Prisons—Millspaugh, 3878; Platt, 873.
Supreme Court—Lawrence, 2291; Donohue, 3145; Van Brunt, 964; Fancher, 1034.
Sheriff—Conner, 2125; McCool, 865.
County Clerk—Walsh, 2248; Patterson, 1054.
Marine Court—McAdam, 2282; Alker, 2225; Hatch, 948; Howland, 1018.
Coroners—Croker, 2105; Woltman, 2977; Eickhoff, 2066; Flynn, 1017; Cregan, 1192; Willmann, 1021.
Supreme Court—Monell, 2275; Speir, 2260; Spaulding, 960; Dayton, 953.
Alderman—Gilon, 2224; Mason, 980.
Senator—Gross, 1891; Reucken, 1128.
Assembly—Schweitzer, 814; Daly, 1454; Murphy, 945.
Appointment or Election of Judges—Yes, 831; no, 2248.
Appointment or Election of County Court Judges—Yes, 766; no, 2149.
Annexation—For, 1991; against, 222.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Weir, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Edwin Adams is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bishop Bowman, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

R. B. Angus, of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Goldwin Smith and Viscount Vilain, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, were among the passengers by the steam-ship Russia for Europe yesterday.

Admiral Porter and Commander T. F. Kane, United States Navy; Judge C. R. Ingalls, of Troy; Judge W. L. Learned, of Albany, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and Paymaster Burtis, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Charles Bradlaugh, of England; Hon. F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y.; Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department; Judge E. C. Billings, of New-Orleans, and Hon. C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. English, of Connecticut; Ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa; Bishop McFarland, of Hartford; Potter Palmer, of Chicago; Ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith and Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, are at the Windsor Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The attendance at the sixteenth annual convention of the Sunday-school Convention of New-Jersey was very large yesterday. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Morristown was crowded on Tuesday, and a number of short addresses were delivered. The President, Hon. John Hill, delivered a very interesting address on the progress made during the year. The session yesterday was opened with prayer by Charles H. Johnson, of Montclair, the morning being principally occupied by a prayer-meeting. Reports were received from eighteen counties, only eight of which were in full; seven reported a portion of the statistics, and two simply reported progress. As far as received, the reports showed 1,0?0 schools, 8,918 teachers, and 96,671 scholars. The evening services last night were held in three different churches—the services in the Methodist Church being devoted to superintendents and officers, the one in the Baptist Church to Sunday-school teachers, and in the First Church to infant-class teachers. No person was permitted to attend more than one of the services, in order to prevent confusion. Great regret was expressed that Rev. De Witt Talmage could not attend to deliver the address of the evening, he having been detained on account of a revival in his church. Rev. T. H. Gallaher, of Elizabeth, preached in his stead.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad yesterday the following officers were elected Directors: Robert Squires, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Maltby G. Lane, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine, Silvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock, Henry Smith, Jonathan Thorne, James Bourman Johnston, Thurlow Wood. Inspectors—J. L. Everett, R. H. Lane, J. L. Worth.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL SUIT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a motion was made on behalf of Claflin and Woodhull, in the civil suit for libel brought against them by L. C. Challis, to vacate the order of arrest issued by Judge Brady against the former. Counsel for Mr. Challis did not deem it necessary to argue in opposition. The court reserved its decision.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. G. F. Train arrived in the City yesterday from Europe.

The American Institute Exhibition, at Sixty-third street and Third avenue, will close this week.

Argument in the case of the Police Justices was concluded before Judge Larremore yesterday, and decision reserved.

The civil service examination in New-York for positions at Washington will commence to-day, at No. 805 Broadway, at 9 A. M.

Prof. P. H. Vander Weyde will lecture this evening in Hall No. 24 of the Cooper Union, on "The Causes of Epidemics."

Narayan Sheshadri, the converted Brahmin, will give a farewell service at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison square, this evening at 8 o'clock.

John C. Shute, of No. 50 Pike street, was stabbed in the breast and seriously injured by James McGonigal, of No. 123 Mulberry street, yesterday.

Col. Shepard, United States Consul at Yokohama, is a passenger by the steamer Japan, just at San Francisco. He comes on leave of absence for six months.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening at their head-quarters, No. 171 East Broadway. A number of new members were enrolled.

Charles Bradlaugh will lecture Thursday evening, Nov. 13, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, in the hall of the Union, before the working men of New-York, on "Labor."

Prof. Etienne Lambert will resume his conversational French classes to-day, by giving a free lecture at 11:30 A. M. and another at 8 P. M. at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

The first competition for the Remington diamond badge for long-range firing, presented by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, will take place upon the range at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Saturday.

The Stonington Line of Sound steamers have recently refitted and newly furnished the steamer Narragansett for the accommodation of Winter passengers. Yesterday the vessel was inspected by a large number of the friends of the line.

The Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, with its Home for the Aged and Infirm, at No. 220 East Thirteenth street, needs a few hundred dollars for current expenses. Donations may be sent to this office, or to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, General Manager, No. 9 West Eighteenth street.

The annual entertainment in aid of the Orphan Asylum, under charge of the Sisters of Charity, will be given at the Academy of Music this afternoon and evening. Varied performances have been prepared, and, as the object is a deserving one, full houses are expected.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury have indicted Thomas Clark and James McMahon for murder in the first degree; and four boys named Henry Ducat, John Shea, Joseph Larelle, and John Mullen for manslaughter. They will be arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Peter Morgan was tried on a charge of stealing a coat valued at $30 from the tailor's store of Charles Krohbeaur, No. 367 West Fiftieth street. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and this being the second time a jury had failed to agree to a verdict the prisoner was discharged.

Mr. Ferguson, President of the Society of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, says that the New-York branch has not transferred any members to England, although some of the members have taken "cards" to the English branches, and have gone to that country, having been assured of work there. The members generally have employment, and the relief-books contain very few names.

BROOKLYN.

The steam sloop-of-war Nevada was sold at auction in the Navy-yard, yesterday. The hull brought $25,000, and the machinery $46,000.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, it was resolved to set the 441 laborers recently discharged to work to-day at the rate of 17½ cents an hour.

Mayor Powell thinks the $38,000,000 in the savings banks of Brooklyn is owned chiefly by the working classes, and is sufficient provision against temporary loss of employment.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Bonifacius was entered by burglars before daybreak yesterday morning, and robbed of money and other property amounting to $200. No arrests.

The total receipts of the Prospect Park Commissioners for October amount to $67,265 72, and the expenditures to $67,265 72. The cost of the maintenance and construction during the month amounts to $40,679 01.

Rev. George Swain is announced to deliver a lecture on "Cheerfulness and its Helps," under the auspices of the Young Men's Enterprise Union of the Gates Avenue Presbyterian Church, this evening, in the church building, corner Gates avenue and Irving place.

The dull times here have had very little effect as yet on the business of the Brooklyn savings banks. In the majority the deposits have exceeded the payments during the past month, and in none of them, according to the statements of their officers, has there been any considerable difference between the amount of business transacted this month and the corresponding month of last year.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are twenty-five cases of small-pox reported in Newark.

Rev. Dr. John Vaughn Lewis, of Washington, has declined the call of Grace Church, in Newark.

A Midland Railroad car took fire at the Jersey City Depot, early yesterday morning, and was damaged $500.

The scholars of the Jersey City High School have issued a paper entitled the *Courier*, which will hereafter be published monthly.

Sneak thieves, on Tuesday afternoon, entered the cloak-room at the Fifth Ward Public School, Newark, and carried off a considerable quantity of clothing belonging to the scholars.

The committee of five appointed by the Paterson Board of Aldermen to devise means for the relief of the poor of that city met yesterday and held a protracted session. The result of the meeting has not been made public.

A tramp who was taken in and cared for out of pity by Samuel Littick, the gate-tender on the Newark plank road bridge over the Hackensack River, stole $200 in greenbacks, which were hid in a bureau drawer.

A small force of men are engaged on the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad under Bergen Hill, Jersey. A large force will be put to work during the Winter, as soon as the shafts are sunk.

The delegates to the National Board of Trade presented a lengthy report to the Newark Board of Trade last night. A number of bank Presidents were present, in response to an invitation to consider the subject of finance.

The foundations for the new Erie Railway Depot, at Long Dock, Jersey City, have been laid, but work on the new building will not be commenced until Spring. The new ferry-houses are rapidly approaching completion.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen has refused to indorse the Board of Works' resolution providing for the purchase of property on Zabriskie street, for a new school-house, on the ground that the price to be paid is much in excess of the value of the land.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers in Newark, Rev. Dr. Tiffany stated that recently he called on President Grant, and found that he had entirely dispensed with liquor in the White House, and that it was almost entirely abolished from the most fashionable parties given in Washington.

The lands offered for the site of the new Jersey City Government buildings varied in price from $64,000 to $143,000, the former being from the Van Vorst property on Jersey avenue, and the latter for the site at Washington and Sussex streets. The appropriation for the purchase amounts to only $100,000.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday evening to hear the report of the committee appointed to devise means to raise money for the employment of the City laborers. Alderman O'Reilly, Chairman of the Committee, made a verbal report to the effect that the transfers of money from other accounts to the street repair accounts, made at the last meeting of the Board, would be sufficient to meet the present emergency. The committee were opposed to issuing $100,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness. Alderman Ropes thought that to do so would be to invite loafers from all parts of the county to Brooklyn. There were, he said, $300,000 worth of contracts given out by the Board of City Works, uncompleted, and he saw no reason why the contractors should not be compelled to go on with the work. They could be paid with city bonds. These bonds they could sell, at the least, for ninety-five or ninety-seven per cent., but even if they were compelled to sell them for ninety per cent., which was very unlikely, they could still, for the reason that wages had fallen twenty per cent., have a clear profit of ten per cent. In a month, the speaker said, the bonds could be sold for more than par. Alderman Ropes further urged as a reason why $100,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness should not be issued, that the yearly taxes would commence to be collected in thirty days, and the Commissioners of Public Works would then have sufficient money to carry on operations.

Alderman McGroarty thought the City of Brooklyn should pay one hundred cents on the dollar to all its creditors. He saw no good reason why the city contractors should be asked to take less. Alderman O'Reilly offered a resolution, which was passed, ordering the Controller to transfer $9,000 from the sewerage account to the account of street repairs. A resolution offered by Alderman Ropes, instructing the Board of City Works to notify the contractors to complete their contracts, and report failures to the board, was passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, Eastern District of the State of New-York, was held yesterday in Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. Over 200 delegates were present, Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve, G. W. P., in the chair. The Grand Scribe read a report in which he estimated the members of the division at 15,000. The evening session was devoted to the election of officers. Mr. S. L. Parsons was elected G. W. P. of the division, and Mr. A. P. Higgins, of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Cattle dull; receipts about 12,000 head; prices weak; sales of good to choice native Steers at $4 25@$5 25; one lot of extra prime through sold at $5 62½, which is a fancy price; fair to choice Texans, $2 50@$3 50. Shipments, 377 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 19,000; sales at $3 70@4; a lot of fancy brought $4 15. Sheep, dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 1,000.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 12c.@12¼c. ℔ arroba. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 54c.@55c. premium; short sight, 62 premium; 60 days gold, 63@64 premium; short sight, 71@72 premium. On London, 83@85 premium. On Paris, 62@63 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Miss Van Beuren, J. Barrett, Mrs. J. S. Beecher and sister, Mr. Houghton, H. F. Pursell, Rev. F. Martin, Miss Martin, Wm. Green, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. John S. Bagg, Gen. John Love, W. Hooper, David Ferguson, S. A. Beebe, E. Kimball, R. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seymour, N. D. Tucker, H. R. Williams, C. M. Foster, S. H Desrosina, J. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. King, Miss King, two children, governess, and maid, H. S. Boulton, J. F. Suffield, Lewis Leroy, Miss A. Smith, Robt. Smith, C. L. Corning, Miss Minnie Crane, E. Soy, R. McMaster, Mrs. Irving, Le Vicomte and Vicomtess Alphonso Vilain XIV., Ogden Hagerty, H. K. Seaw and servant, Mr. Kneeland, Miss Baillie, H. A. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Miss Fanny Barrow, Miss Constance Barrow, William Barrow, Ernest Lanigan, maid and two man-servants, Mrs. C. G. Clark, L. Mowlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Baldwin and man-servant, W. H. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Allen, Mrs. Cyrille Williams, I. S. Hopkins, Thos. Barker, M De Saelin, D. McLachlen, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Parsell, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Francke, son, maid, and two infants, Mrs. Boynton, Miss S. Brooks, Henry Gillespie, W. F. Waller, Robt. Kairn, Ike Lacha, Lippman Lacks, S. Andrade, Osmond R. Green, John Caldwell, Henry White, Dr. and Mrs. Buckler, Master Buckler, Miss Evanda, man and maid servants, A. T. Playne, Lord Lewisham, L. Weatherall.

In steam-ship Trinacria, for Glasgow.—Oliver S. Wood, John Dawuie, Jostal J. Smith, T. H. Wheeler, The. C. Macfarlane, Mrs. Tilda Mickelson, Miss Agnes Muir, Wm. Reid, John Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, Arthur M. Blacke, and 90 steerage.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Gen. H. G. Wright and wife, Hon. P. M. Hitchcock, Hon. S. W. Dorsey and wife, J. H. Flagg, E. C. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Train, Miss S. Train, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brisbane, Miss L. Brisbane, W. W. Palmer, John Wilson, W. S. Wallace, Clark Olds, J. S. Simmons, H. Schon, J. B. Smelley, G. A. Treadwell, J. J. Wedgwood, L. Green, James Wilson, L. W. Denn, Jos. Batters, S. L. Newcome, J. Fair, A. Powelson, B. Ferran, L. Sands, T. H. Adams, T. C. Nicholson, R. Rockwell, R. W. O. Lowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Mrs. M. A. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. S. Cartwright, Mrs. Falk and child, Mrs. Simmonds and two children, Mrs. E. R. Preston, W. Richardson, Geo. Crooch, H. T. Greccck, T. Smith, C. B. Jones, Rev. J. Adams, wife and family, Mrs. Crosse, J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams and family, Miss E. Nettleson, Miss F. E. Bennett, Miss C. C. R. Metcalf, Miss F. A. Clague, Miss E. Rodgers, Miss O. Wheldon, Miss R. Easton, Mrs. Bonhardt, Mrs. C. P. Vansell, Miss S. Cowin, Mrs. F. Scott, C. T. McCalman.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—E. M. Arce, Wm. M. Adams, H. L. Palmer, Frank McCoy, Oliver Murray, U. Smith, M. H. De Alva, H. Choer, D. Sawyer, Albert Lorgin, J. Mon, Antonio Vidal, David Dias, Russell Hall, Ah Chengo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:44 | Sun sets......4:44 | Moon sets...12:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:33 | Gov. Island...3:27 | Hell Gate....4:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Zanda, (Br.,) James, Barrow, Eng., for orders, George F. Bulley; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Alexander Lavelley, (Fr.,) Comtors, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Konig Wilhelm I., (Ger.,) Bernies, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore.

Ships Philosopher, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Fleetwing, Guest, Melbourne, N. S. W., Mailler & Quereau.

Barks Nettuno, (Aust.,) Menighetti, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; John E. Chase, Davis, Rotterdam, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Waldo, Bossey, Cadiz, for orders, Tupper & Beattie; Frey, (Norw.,) Druid, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Le Grasie, (Ital.,) Stagers, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Brasiliera, (Ger.,) Packens, Richmond, Pavenstadt & Co.; Lola, (Ital.,) Nervena, Constantinople, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Davis, Antwerp, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bellevue, (Br.,) Cutter, Bordeaux, for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Ossippee, Sprague, Oporto, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Robert Mowe, Abbott, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hansel, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen Oct. 23, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 337 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 1, shipped heavy seas, carrying away companion-way, second cabin and engine-room skylight, and staving boat; 11th, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 25, passed an English brig, of Sunderland, bound W.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Oct. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 84 cabin and 376 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 8, lat. 44 42, lon. 54 09, passed bark Madge Wildfire, bound E.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Nov. 8, with mdse. and 15 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Nov. 11, lat. 34 26, lon. 75 31, signaled schr. Cora Etta, bound W.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Litson, Maracaibo 29 ds. with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left in port, schr. Louisa D., hence, just arr.; the bark Victoria Perez, for New-York; sld. the day previous, and spoke her Oct. 20 in lat. 28, lon. 74, the brig St. Jago, (Ital.,) for New-York, old 4 ds. previous.

Bark Juliano Gonsales, (Span.,) Sansa, Cienfuegos 21 ds. with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Maria Madre, (Ital.,) Verdana, Dunkirk, 51 ds., ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Frugoni Devoto, (Ital.,) Perrass, Gloucester, 51 ds., with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Brascom, Cienfuegos, 23 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Peti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Chersanuth, Belfast 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sophie (Swed.,) Bach, Bristol, Eng., 46 ds., in ballast to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Maddalena II., (Ital.,) Masseno, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Carolina Premuda, (Aust.,) Solch, Bordeaux 47 ds., with brandy, &c., to Daniel St. Amant & Son—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ottavia Stella, (Ital.,) Pietro, Valencia 58 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Brothers, (of Sunderland,) Trotter, Gloucester, 68 ds., with salt to order, vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Oct. 8, lat. 35 42, lon. 74 56.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Passed going in bark Auna, hence.

Brig Mattano, Cunnamon, Denia Oct. 3, and Gibraltar 7th inst. with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fearless, (of Brixham,) Wheaton, Santos 60 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to C. G. Ramsay & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Emily Raymond, (of St. John, N. B.,) Keith, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Russell Bros.—vessel to master.

Brig F. H. Jenning, (of Portland,) Melville, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Gaston, Montego, N. C., 10 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. D. A. Daboll, Rackett, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. F. A. Brooks, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lauphear.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Trinacria, for Glasgow; Russia and Idaho for Liverpool; Konig Wilhelm I., for Bremen.

WIND.—Sundown—Light, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. barks Eureka, from Java; Manchester, from Accra; Zephyrine, from Turk's Island; brigs Eliza Stevens, from New-Orleans; A. D. Small, from St. Domingo.

Also arr. barks France from Mejillones; Clotilde, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Cayenne, from Cayenne, for Salem; Emeline, from St. Marco.

The ship Quintero still remains ashore on Cape Cod in about the same position as before, only she has slightly heeled off shore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Sld. steamer Waybossett, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 12.—Passed in, for Baltimore, barks Paladin, from Rio; Ellen Stevens, from Cardenas; Ellida, from Deal; brigs Glance, from St. Jago; J. D. Tupper, from Liverpool; schr. Shiloh, from Sagua.

Passed out, barks Chapman, for Queenstown; Andes, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York; ships Herbert Beech, from Liverpool, and S. S. Sanford, from Antwerp; barks Erminia, from Montevideo; Arrucan, from Bremen; Bonota, from Rio Janeiro, and Josephine, from Demerara.

Cld. bark Carrier Dove, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 11.—Arr. schrs. Georgia, from Savannah, George D. Loud, do., from Boston; Albert L. Butter, Alexandria, for do.; W. R. Drury, Baltimore, for do.; Kookuk, Hoboken, for do.; Roudout, for do.; Matthew Kinney, Yesmico River, for Bath; Musker, Florence, N. J., for Salem; John Wentworth, Georgetown, S. C., for Bucksport; Caroline Grant, Boston, for New-York; Helen Thompson, [illegible] Haven, for do.; Sinaloe, Machias, for New-Bedford, and J. K. Howard, St. John, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. L. A. Johnson, Carrie [illegible], and Percy.

Also arr. schr. Susan Stetson, from [illegible] Nov. 1, of and for Damariscotta; reports 8th inst., in lat. 37 50, lon. 73 30, fell in with schr. Martha, of [illegible], from Bristol, Me., for Charleston, which vessel had sprung a leak in the gale of that date, and was settling fast, notwithstanding that every effort was made by pumping and bailing to keep her afloat; took off crew and brought them to this port.

Also arr. schrs. S. C. Tryon and Ira Birdsall, Johnson, from Boston, for Philadelphia or Baltimore; Charles Moore, do., for Philadelphia; Alice B. and Charles E. Raymond, do., for New-York; Cows, (?) Rockland, for do.; Ellen H. Gott, Rockport, Me., for do.; C. H. Macomber, Franklin, for New-Bedford. Schr. Maggie P. Smith, from Philadelphia, for Boston, ran ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoals, last night, but came off this P. M. without assistance.

The leak of the schr. Harriet Newell, before reported, has been stopped by Mr. Baker, submarine diver, and the vessel sailed to-day for her destination.

Efforts are now being made by a diver to stop the leak of the schr. Evelyn, of Addison.

The hole in the side of the schr. Antelope has been patched by a diver, and the vessel freed of water, and advices from her owners are awaited before proceeding with any repairs on her.

Sld. schrs. Fannie Pike, George Hotchkiss, T. P. Abel, Deborah Jones, Ella Brown, Champion, Garland, Laura Robinson, Mauna Loa, Globe, Connecticut, Ganges, Alaska, F. A. Colcord, Mary L. Fletcher, Osprey, Dolly Varden, Orozimbo, Angola, Huntress, Nile, Congress, C. Mathews, Matanzas, H. B. Small, J. W. Drisko, Fannie W. Johnson, Volant, Bertha Souder, James Wall, Clara Rankin, Knight, Sarah A. Reed, S. W. Smith, [illegible] Frasier, Three Sisters, E. Sinnickson, Alice Bell, Wave, Breadfield, May Munroe, Ontara, Mary E. Long, Leonora, F. A. Pike, Isabella Thompson, Hattie Ellen, L. D. Wentworth, Red Jacket, Caroline Kienzle, Geo. Nevenger, Dresden, Pacific, Lucy Cornwell, Franklin, Harper, Lucy Ames, Sarah J. Bright.

12th, arr. bark Grecian, Boston, for New-York.

Dauntless, Bangor, for New-York; J. Leighton, Port Caledonia, for do.; Princeton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Also arr. schr. Hannibal, (of Islesboro, Me.,) from Bangor, for New-York. Reports this morning, at 2 o'clock, was in collision off East Chop with the schr. Annie McGee, of Camden, N. J., from Philadelphia, for Boston, with a cargo of coal. The Annie McGee sunk in 15 minutes after the collission, and the Captain and crew came to this port in the Hannibal. The latter vessel lost her bowsprit and head gear. The Annie McGee lies in the track of vessels passing through Vineyard Sound.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

BREST, Nov. 12.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Europe, Capt. Lemaire, from New-York Nov. 1 for Havre, arr. here yesterday afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Nov. 1 for Liverpool, touched here this morning.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haines, from New-York Nov. 1 for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Vaderland, Capt. Von der Heyden, from Philadelphia Oct. 4, has arr. here.

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100 or 10,000 sound FROCK COATS for $1 25, cost $6.
100 or 10,000 sound OVERCOATS for $2 25, cost $8.
100 or 10,000 sound BLOUSES for 65c., cost $1 25.
100 or 10,000 sound pairs PANTS for $1 75, cost $3 50.
100 or 10,000 sound JACKETS for 75c., cost $2 50.
100 or 10,000 sound SEWED BOOTS for $2, cost $4.
500 or 50,000 sound CAPS for 5c., cost 75c.
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SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE CURRENCY, THE BANKS, AND RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able and indefatigable correspondent, "Knickerbocker," is, I think, both too sanguine about the immediate return of gold to par, and the restoration of specie payments, and too severe upon the Secretary of the Treasury for not parting with the Government gold. He has several times predicted that gold would decline to par before the meeting of Congress, and a short time ago asserted, or assumed, that a sale of five millions of the precious metal by the Treasury would, probably, if not certainly, precipitate this result, so that we should suddenly find ourselves practically on a specie basis, gold being no longer at a premium, and gold mingling with greenbacks in the circulation.

With due deference to "Knickerbocker," I think a moment's reflection will convince him that an irredeemable currency and gold could not long, if at all, float together on a par with each other. Such a coincidence was never known in the financial history of the world, nor ever will be so long as gold remains more valuable than paper. The gold would certainly be hoarded as fast as it was paid out, under such circumstances, even if we had a currency instead of a gold interest bearing public debt, and customs duties were not specifically payable in coin. It is true that during the long suspension of specie payments in Great Britain, from February, 1797, to May, 1821, gold more than once nominally touched par before the final resumption took place, but specie and Bank of England notes never circulated on an equality among the people until the latter had become convertible into the former. Neither was England's paper money ever inflated, as ours was during the war, and its depreciation was never otherwise than small in comparison with that which ours suffered.

With regard to the resumption of specie payments, I think I may safely say it will be impracticable for years to come, and until three or four hundred millions of specie have been accumulated in the Treasury, under the existing national bank system, while the proposed so-called free banking system would postpone our return to the specie basis still more indefinitely. As this would involve fresh issues of national bank notes, and, as these are not of themselves legal tenders but redeemable in such, it follows that the latter would also have to be correspondingly increased to avoid serious embarrassment and the formidable danger of a currency deadlock, or the National currency act would have to be so amended as to make national bank notes likewise legal tenders, and consequently non-redeemable in greenbacks. Indeed, the necessity for requiring the banks to redeem their own notes in greenbacks on demand during the general suspension of specie payments, is not apparent any more than that of requiring them to keep constantly on hand the same reserve against their circulation as against their deposits—this being twenty-five per cent. in the case of those in the large cities, and fifteen per cent. in the case of those in the country—when the redemption of their circulating notes is fully provided for by the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasury on the basis of ninety per cent. of currency to the par of these securities, besides the Government guarantee. Moreover, the reserve required against deposits is at least fifty per cent. higher than it should be, even if the propriety of fixing the reserve at all is conceded. It is to the interest of every bank to keep a sufficient reserve for its probable wants, irrespective of legislation on the subject, and as the experience of the crisis has shown, a mere enactment to that effect will not keep the reserve from running below either a fixed or a proper limit. The national banks were forced in self-defense to violate the law, both in the matter of reserve and that of redeeming their own notes, to say nothing of their suspending payment of their deposits in currency. Had they adhered strictly to the law probably every national bank in the country would have closed its doors. The violation of the law was therefore preferable to the opposite alternative, and this only goes to prove how defective that law is. It prescribes certain arbitrary rules, but furnishes no safety-valve for emergencies, no elasticity for the volume—three hundred and fifty-four millions—of currency it authorizes any more than the Legal Tender act does for the separate volume—three hundred and fifty-six millions, exclusive of nearly forty-eight millions of fractional currency—of greenbacks.

Although all our paper money emanates from, and may be said to be issued by, the Government, the circumstance of its being thus divided into two distinct masses is an element of weakness, and places us, so far as our currency and the prospective resumption of specie payments is concerned, in a far worse position than we should occupy were it all issued by the Government direct, than, in other words, if we had a uniform greenback currency. More than five years ago I advocated the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, simultaneously with the withdrawal of the latter, both for the sake of saving the interest on an equivalent amount of the bonds pledged to secure them, which now amounts to twenty millions in coin, more or less, per annum, and as a measure to simplify and strengthen our currency system, and pave the way to resumption.

"Knickerbocker" says that, "When gold has fairly taken its (the paper money's) place in sufficient amount to warrant the experiment, there may be legal resumption, and the people may then decide which of the two currencies they prefer, greenbacks or national bank notes." Can he, for an instant, doubt which of the two would be the best, both for Government and the people? Even if no stronger reason for an all-greenback currency could be produced than the saving of the interest just referred to, it ought to be sufficient to decide the action of Congress in its favor. But it must be borne in mind that so long as the national bank notes are outstanding, we have not only a currency in itself defective—inasmuch as it is not a legal tender—but one which would prove a serious bar to the resumption of specie payments whenever such might be attempted; for resumption under the present system would involve such, not only by the Treasury, but by every individual national bank. I will say nothing about the State banks in this connection, as their circulation was long since taxed out of existence. How many of the national banks under the ordeal of resumption would fail to stand the strain upon their resources, which would probably attend that event, and to which all of them would be liable? How much of their three hundred and fifty-four millions of notes would they be able to redeem in gold, or the equivalent greenbacks, if they were presented for redemption? I am afraid resumption would make sad havoc among the banks, and that we should have another crisis to deal with, growing out of bank suspensions; and this reacting upon the Treasury would probably force it also to suspend coin payments, and so the attempt at resumption, even with double or treble the amount of coin available for the purpose that we have now at command, might prove a disastrous failure.

Suppose, however, that our seven hundred and ten millions of currency consisted wholly of greenbacks, and that the national banks were left to bank upon their deposits, as the State banks have done for years past, it would follow that resumption by the Treasury would be alone necessary to place the country on a specie basis, and that resumption by the Government would be much less difficult than a simultaneous return to specie payments by the Treasury and the national banks is obvious. The amount of specie reserve required for the purpose would be very much less in the one case than in the other, while the fact of its being concentrated in a single hand would give it a far greater available power than the same aggregate would possess if distributed. A uniform greenback currency—greenbacks, as a matter of course, to retain their legal-tender character unchanged, although convertible into coin at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries—would, in the face of resumption, command such entire public confidence that little or no run upon the Government for gold in exchange for it would probably be experienced under any ordinary state of affairs, and even in the event of war, panics, or any other disturbing cause that can be conceived, the Treasury could meet the emergency alone much better than the Treasury and the banks could together, while in the remote contingency of a relapse into suspension, the effect would be less disturbing under the all greenbacks than the present mixed currency system.

The best way to effect the suggested change in the currency would be for Congress to amend the National Currency act by withdrawing the circulation of the banks, and authorizing the issue of an equal amount of new greenbacks, the latter to be issued in payment for United States bonds purchased as fast as the bank-notes were presented by the respective banks in exchange for the bonds they had deposited with the Treasury, the department at the same time holding itself ready to buy from each bank an amount of its pledged bonds equivalent to that of its currency canceled, at the current price in the New-York market, thus allowing it at once to convert its own notes into greenbacks. In order to expedite the presentation of the notes by the banks, interest on their hypothecated bonds should cease after a certain date. Public opinion would do the rest by sending the notes home for redemption, and, if necessary, a penalty might be provided for a failure on the part of any bank to redeem its securities with its circulating notes within a fixed time.

Every tax-payer is interested in the saving of interest which this would involve. There would, of course, be a great outcry against it on the part of the banks, but all those that have anything to do besides circulating their notes could afford to lose their circulation, and it would have no adverse effect upon the business of the country if some of the small institutions, entirely dependent upon this support, either passed into liquidation, or reorganized under the State Banking laws. If the State banks are able to do a profitable business without currency of their own, what is to prevent the national banks from doing likewise? The national banks were of great assistance to the Government as financial agents during the war, but they have been amply compensated for this service both by the advantages they derived in the way of commissions, and the use of loanable funds belonging to the Treasury at the time, and the interest they have since drawn on their hypothecated bonds.

It may be urged in objection that the less the Government has to do with the currency and banking the better. This is true as a general principle, but our Government is exceptionally situated. It has practically already issued all the currency we have, and in adopting the plan referred to it would be merely simplifying its form, and releasing itself from all complication with the banks. At present it is liable for the redemption of the entire issue of national bank notes, an unconditional promise to pay them being embraced in the forty-seventh section of the National Currency act, a guarantee suggested by the distrust and uncertainties of war time, but which is no longer required, if, indeed, it ever was.

With respect to free banking, or in other words an indefinite increase of the national bank currency at the option of the banks on the basis of hypothecated bonds. I think its adoption would be a protracted postponement, if not a virtual abandonment of the policy which aims at a restoration of specie payments. But it may be that the majority in Congress will vote for it under the impression that it will stimulate the country to a quicker recovery from the prostrating effects of the crisis, in which event it is to be hoped they will remember the tax-payers, and provide that the interest on ninety per cent. of all the bonds deposited to secure circulating notes shall cease to bear interest while so employed. The banks would say that this was more than they could afford, but they would nevertheless submit to it in preference to taking up their bonds with their notes, and so relinquishing their circulation.

The only excuse for free banking now is to be found in the necessity which exists for giving elasticity to the currency. This is at present hidebound at the sum before mentioned, and being utterly without power of contraction or expansion it fails to meet the fluctuating wants of the country, especially those of the West and South for moving the crops in the Fall of the year, although as respects its security it is the best paper money we ever had, for whereas former panics left much of our currency either worthless or depreciated this has actually steadily appreciated since the begining of the crisis, gold having declined to about 106 in the face of it, the lowest point touched since 1861. There can be no division of opinion as to its need of elasticity, but in my humble opinion this could be better given through the greenback issues than in any other way, the medium for effecting the alternate contractions and expansions required to be United States bonds, and a rate sufficiently high, say seven or eight per cent., to induce their return when no longer needed, to be charged for the use of the ninety per cent. of greenbacks to be advanced by the Treasury on their face value, or par, whenever presented for hypothecation at the Treasury or any of the Sub-Treasuries. A new convertible bond for the purpose is hardly necessary. With the restoration of the specie basis the currency would acquire, through the infusion of gold and silver into the active circulation, so much natural elasticity that this artificial source of monetary ease would be seldom resorted to. Meanwhile, the proper policy for the Treasury to pursue is to hoard its gold as much as possible, consistently with the interests of those who have Customs duties to pay, with a view to increasing its reserve to a point where specie payments may be safely attempted, and the larger the reserve the less demand there will be for gold after resumption has become an accomplished fact. To weaken this reserve by selling gold unnecessarily would be to diminish the ability of the Government to resume as soon as it otherwise might.

I feel as confident that gold will not touch par before the meeting of Congress as I do that a sale of five, or even ten, millions of gold by the Treasury would not cause a further considerable decline, if any, in the premium, nor hasten resumption by a single day, and as "Knickerbocker" feels confident of the very opposite of this, although I am as strongly in favor of resumption as soon as practicable as he is, but not sooner. On the whole, however, his views are sound; he marshals his statistics with masterly effect, and he has done good service in writing so much and so well in the right direction. Even his faults, as the poet says, lean to virtue's side, and I feel almost ready to apologize for having differed from him, although in mere matters of opinion.

In conclusion, I should like to know why the Controller of the Currency allows the national banks to pay dividends as usual at the present time. During the past month, and while they were not only far below their legal reserve, but under suspension of currency payments, these institutions all over the country have been announcing their semi-annual dividends, payable Nov. 1. The National Currency act says that whenever any bank has less than the lawful amount of reserve, it shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts, otherwise than by discounting, or purchasing, bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and its lawful money has been restored. It was necessary to the safety of the banks to wink at their violation of law in the matter of reserves and the suspension of currency payments, but the declaration of dividends by them is something entirely unnecessary and unadvisable, under the circumstances in which they have latterly been placed.

K. CORNWALLIS.

NEW-YORK, No. 43 Wall street, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

A BONAPARTIST MANIFESTO.

The Parliamentary Committee favoring an appeal to the French people upon the question of the form of Government has published the following declaration: The Imperialist Party will religiously adhere to its political faith and its flag. It will not allow itself to be diverted from its course by any suggestion, any calumny. It will assent to no concessions nor to any compromises of its doctrines—order, the national sovereignty, democracy. The Deputies, approving an appeal to the people, contributed to the formation of the majority of the 24th of May; they take credit to themselves for that vote which reassured the country; they decline all responsibility for the acts which have shaken that alliance, and they declare themselves ready to consider any temporary measures which may be calculated to give further guarantees for the public interest. The Assembly does not possess the power requisite for constituting, under a Republic or Monarchy, a durable and respected Government. The nation alone, by the free and direct expression of its will, can found the definitive Government of France. The calming of party feelings, security, labor, can only be restored to the country by that great act of sovereignty, the undisputed source of law and right. Our political institutions ought to have for their basis not a mere majority of a few votes, but millions of suffrages. The plans for a Royalist restoration are rejected by the nation. They are equally repugnant to men animated by the spirit of 1789, enlightened by the history of modern peoples, and to those who cultivate the soil or labor in the workshop. Vain, indeed, are the loyal intentions of the partisans of the monarchy; civic rights, communal independence, civil equality, religious liberty, public education—everything which forms and constitutes the religious creed of a people has been disturbed and alarmed. The undertaking is an impossible one; to attempt to carry it out by a *coup de majorité* would be a violation, and not a fulfillment, of a trust. The most formidable controversies are being prepared for the nation. France does not desire a backward revolution. Therefore, the Imperialist Party will vote against all the monarchical propositions. Is it not, then, the most honest course, amid our public agitations, to say, Let us leave France to speak; it has to pronounce and to choose between the republic, monarchy, and the empire, and it is for its children to obey. The President, Baron Eschasseriaux. Paris, Oct. 25, 1873.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE SAXON.

In a lecture in Boston on Monday evening Mr. Wendell Phillips is reported to have said: "It does not suit our Saxon men to use their muscle. The genuine Yankee disdains work; he makes his brains work for him. This is not the age of work; we make our brain do the work of ten thousand hands. We work through invention, through sagacity. We stand to-day in Boston and laboriously lay a wire to San Francisco, 5,000 miles away, and with one man at each end of the wire we send a message, and think it a grand achievement. But the men at each end know what is sent, and could betray the confidence reposed in them if they pleased. We think we have reached the goal, but the patient ingenuity of the Saxon blood, of the Yankee race, will keep at work until finally in your grandchildren's day it will send a message from San Francisco to Boston without a wire; no man at either end will know what that message is, and it will run both ways at the same time. We are only touching just on the edge or fringe of the garment, and undoubtedly electricity, superseding steam, will light our houses, perhaps lift us into the air, carry us across the world, and absolutely make man the lord, without a movement, of creation. But the Saxon has his great demerits. The Roman god was force, the Greek god was beauty, the Arabian god sensuality, the Mohammedan god exquisite perfumes, the beauty of woman, exquisite wines, the Saxon idea of a god before Christianity had come to the race, was not an out-door scene; it was no beauty like the Greek; his heaven was a hall, beneath whose roof were gathered the victorious warriors, their battle-axes dripping blood, and they were quaffing the means of intoxication out of the skulls of their enemies. It represented two ideas—force and the stimulous to victory, and then enhancing the delight of the hour of victory by intoxication. And if you will watch this Saxon race of ours as it marches down the centuries for a thousand years, you will find two great passions, see it in England and see it here—first, to trample under our feet every neighboring race to clear the ground around us, allow no rival, no competitor. The genuine John Bull can neither bear a Scotchman nor an Irishman unless they are under his feet; the genuine Yankee must absorb Mexico, invade Mexico, and take all the outlying islands. And it must intensify this glory of conquest by adding its intoxicants, and so you find we are the two drunkenest nations on the face of the earth."

A WOMAN GAGGED IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Courant* relates the following: "On Sunday morning the wife of Hiram Allen, of East Windsor, was found lying upon the back door-step of Deacon Gaius Booth's residence, gagged and bound. Several shawls were tied around her head, and her arms and limbs were fastened securely with ropes. Her story is that her husband and a stage-driver named Nye, took her out of her sleeping apartment, and presenting a pistol to her head threatened to blow her brains out if she did not sign a document which had been prepared for her to sign. She refused to put her name to it, and was then bound and gagged and left where found in the morning. The Selectmen of the town are investigating the matter. Some months ago Mr. Allen, husband of the woman, while stopping at the St. John's Hotel in this city, received a suspicious box, which on examination proved to be an infernal machine so arranged that an explosion would occur by removing the cover in the ordinary way. It was at the depot here several days before Mr. Allen got it, and when he did come in possession of it was fearful that there was something wrong, and gave it into the hands of the police, who made the discovery of its true character without any accident occurring. It was a very curiously/contrived affair, and there were some things about it which indicated the work of a woman, and Mr. Allen had no doubt that it was forwarded to him by his wife, with whom he had lived unhappily, and who he believed was insane. It is possible that this gagging business is a 'put up thing' for some purpose—though it may be a real outrage—and the result of the investigation by the Selectmen will be awaited with interest."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 13: Nos. 75, 78, 24, 19, 18, 45, 66, 83.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—27½, Garthe vs. Goldstein; 48, Danall et al. vs. Farrell; 49, Decker vs. Farrell; 61, Brown et al. vs. Van Wyck; 68, In the matter of McGlove vs. Collohan; 89, Germania Bank vs. Distler; 123, In the matter of Riverside Park; 123½, Hobbs vs. Pierce; 124, Eldridge vs. Lynch; 162, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; 163, Same vs. Same; 190, Lovekind et al vs. Baulch et al.; 191, Dilber vs. Baulch et al.; 228, Skade vs. Cohen et al.; 237, Shady vs. Shephard; 242, Garthe vs. Goldstein; 248, Birdsall vs. Birdsall.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2144, Morgan vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 2334, Brown vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 844½, Dows vs. Griswold; 1210, Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards; 324, Peck et al. vs. Gardner et al.; 1278, Woodward S. P. Manufacturing Company vs. Chase; 38½, Rice vs. Livermore, 1302, Budlong vs. Edwards et al.; 1490, Smith vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1318, Harris, Administratrix, vs. Garrelson; 1320, Martinet vs. Richard; 1322, Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Brown et al.; 1324, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 1328, Wilson vs. Lester et al. 1332, Johnston et al. vs. Kelsey; 1342, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 1350, Friedenberg vs. Jaraslowski et al.; 1352, Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank vs. Conger et al.; 1354½, Murphy et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1358, Huffe vs. Schoerneg.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—1309, Fasset vs. The Mayor, Aldermen; 661, Myer vs. Waugh; 343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 789, Salomon vs. Sandford; 981, Reading vs. Gray; 809, Casax vs. Bloss; 394, Fairfax vs. The New-York Central and Hudson Railroad; 777, Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 679, Sheehan vs. Bloodgood et al.; 723, Hart vs. White; 829, Bush vs. Field, impleaded; 619, Goodwin, Sr., vs. Hirsch; 655, Wright vs. Higgins; 667, Watson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold, et al.; 820, Coffoy vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Cockerill et al.; 1321, Maney et al. vs. Dinsmore; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 732, Phibbs et al. vs. Baker; 658, Kincaird vs. Dumelle; 766, Reichert vs. Bedrossin; 514, Oallf et al. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 740, Werner vs. Naeglin; 568, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 2011, Mower vs. Daily; 2012, Same vs. Same; 2245, Buckingham vs. Miller; 2424, Goldstein vs. Marks; 866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2364, Haggerty vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 2430, Longinotti vs. Bressant; 2375, Bumer vs. Isidor; 1945, Cunningham vs. Kelly; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 68, McConley, Administratrix, vs. Gaino; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2324, Guidinning vs. Canary.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2874, Benson vs. Janeway; 2218, Ferguson vs. Lyon; 2558, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 3283, Elstner vs. Mittnacht; 3032, O'Connor vs. Verplanck; 2987, Howell vs. Ellias; 3402, Morrisson et al. vs. Bogenritter; 3403, Hermann et al. vs. Bogenritter; 3530, Merrian et al. vs. Bogenritter; 2659, Thoall vs. Steils; 1618, White et al. vs. Nickerson et al.; 2889, Cohen vs. Goodall; 3426, Adams et al. vs. Allen, Jr.; 3006, Sage vs. Vetter; 2092, Philps vs. Lightstone.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—3473, Hassey vs. Wildprett; 1638½, Hernshaw vs. Chandler; 2041, Weiss vs. Buckhardt; 2595, Derr vs. Hoffman; 2793, Mott vs. Brindley; 2853, Hirschfield vs. Werner; 3395, Neidlinger vs. Specht; 3416, Mullen vs. Jordan et al.; 2507, Meyer et al. vs. Ferguson; 2645, Somerndyck vs. Ohm; 2691, Helmers et al. vs. Harteau et al.; 2871, Merchant vs. Mahon; 2929, Evans vs. Pearsall; 2923, Jackson et al. vs. McGarr; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—2517, Maudle vs. Adolphe; 2109, Dunn vs. Kinney; 2573, Kerr et al. vs. Reilly; 2745, Maxin vs. Brown; 2765, Parker vs. Cleary; 2490, Metzler vs. McKeon; 2668, Mang vs. Diller; 2754, Cook vs. Fenner; 2808, Kordman vs. Tourine; 2858, Kuhn vs. Herbert; 2874, Johnston vs. Gill; 2944, Shiels vs. Herman; 2946, Gallagher vs. Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; 2952, Schofield vs. Digby; 2898, Schleestein et al. vs. Ascher et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Edward Kenney, robbery; Daniel Murphy, robbery; Thomas Finley, Christopher Dunnigan, Thomas Whittmore, grand larceny; Robert Kelly, grand larceny; Thomas Sherwood, grand larceny; Michael Larkin, alias Hanlon, larceny from the person; William Lawless, larceny from the person; Daniel Mahony, lerceny from the person; Mary Johnson, larceny from the person; Hyman Copperman, receiving stolen goods; Robert Sanders, attempt to induce perjury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Hodgeman vs. Goodwin et al.; Mr. Marvin W. Butler will be appointed Receiver upon filing a bond, to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, with two sureties, in the penalty of $60,000.

Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; injunction and order to show cause granted.

Meyers vs. Meyers; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Greenbacher et al. vs. McNamara; memorandum for counsel.

In the matter, &c., of Norwood, Receiver, &c.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lambrecht vs. Smith; application denied.

Treadwell vs. Pomeroy et al.; motion granted without prejudice.

Crane vs. Jeffords; default opened upon payment of $30 trial fee and $10 costs of opposing the motion within five days—the judgment and all proceedings thereunder to stand as security.

Smith et al. vs. Williams; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

In the matter, &c., of Hummel; order granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The People, &c., Stemler vs. Maguire; see opinion with Clerk of Part II.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

National Park Bank vs. The New-York and Housatonic Railroad Company; order overruling defendant's demurrer and for judgment, with costs, &c.

Cox vs. Washburn; motion denied.

Beneto vs. Cucalon; order modifying injunction.

Cecil et al. vs. Clements; order of reference.

Clements et al. vs. Jones et al.; order modifying injunction, &c.

Wahlig vs. Sharpe; Kallinger vs. Stattnecht; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Swan vs. Swan; divorce granted and alimony fixed at $10 per week.

Parmelee vs. Parmelee; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Holsbeck vs. Holsbeck; defendant's attorney must have notice of the application for judgment.

Meroni vs. Gross; default opened on payment of costs of motion and cause ordered on Day Calendar.

In the matter of The People, &c., vs. Connor; application granted.

By Judge Loew.

Collins vs. The Philadelphia Iron Diking Company; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Fiske vs. Terrell; motion denied. See mem.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Averell vs. Patterson; motion to place cause upon short Calendar denied, without costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000 Western Union.. 54	100 Pacific Mail...... 30
300 do.......... 53¾	100 do..........c. 30
300 do.......... 53⅞	100 do.......... 30⅛
400 do.......... 54	800 do.......... 30
300 do.......... 54⅛	10 do..........c. 30½
500 do.......... 54¼	100 do..........b3. 29¾
400 do.......... 54⅛	100 do.......... 29⅞
200 do.......... 54	100 Harlem.......... 108
200 do.......... 53⅞	100 Rock Island....c. 86½
300 do.......... 53¾	100 do.......... 86¾
300 do.......... 54	100 do.......... 87⅜
200 do.......... 54¼	100 do.......... 87¼
200 do.......... 54⅜	300 do..........s3. 87¼
400 do.......... 54½	100 do.......... 87
200 do..........c. 54½	100 do.......... 86¾
600 do.......... 54⅝	100 do.......... 86½
1200 do.......... 54¾	100 Pittsburg.......... 74¼
400 do.......... 54½	200 Lake Shore.......... 64¾
800 do.......... 54⅝	300 do.......... 64⅝
550 do.......... 54½	800 do.......... 64¾
100 do..........c. 54¼	100 do..........c. 64¾
400 do.......... 54⅜	200 do.......... 64⅞
100 do.......... 54½	1600 do.......... 65
200 do.......... 54⅝	400 do.......... 65⅛
500 do.......... 54¾	1600 do.......... 65¼
800 do.......... 54⅞	300 do.......... 65⅜
500 do.......... 54¾	600 do.......... 65½
600 do.......... 54⅝	400 do.......... 65⅜
300 do.......... 54½	100 do.......... 65¼
100 North-western.c. 37⅛	200 do.......... 65⅛
200 do.......... 37⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 87⅝
200 do.......... 37	100 do.......... 87⅞
100 do.......... 37¾	200 Union Pacific.......... 17⅛
100 North-west...Pf. 57⅛	300 do.......... 17¼
5 do.......... 59½	400 do.......... 17⅜
200 Ohio & Miss.......... 24⅛	200 do.......... 17⅛
600 do.......... 24	200 do..........c. 17⅛
100 do..........s3. 23⅞	500 do.......... 17
100 do.......... 23⅞	200 do.......... 17⅛
2700 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 83¾	400 do.......... 17¼
900 do.......... 83⅝	300 do.......... 17⅜
500 do.......... 83½	300 do.......... 17¼
400 do.......... 83½	100 do..........b3. 17¼
300 do.......... 83⅝	300 do..........s3. 17⅛
900 do.......... 83¾	100 C., C. & I. C.......... 18¾
500 do.......... 83⅞	100 do..........c. 18⅞
400 do.......... 84	800 do..........b3. 19
300 do.......... 84⅛	500 St. Paul.......... 25½
1400 do.......... 84¼	100 do..........c. 25½
30 do.......... 84⅜	600 do.......... 25¾
500 do.......... 84¼	200 do.......... 25⅞
400 do.......... 84⅛	300 do.......... 26¼
400 do..........c. 84	700 do.......... 26
400 do.......... 84	100 St. Paul Pf.......... 49
200 do.......... 84¼	100 Tol. & Wab..........s3. 38
100 do..........s3. 84¼	100 do..........s3. 38½
100 do.......... 84⅛	100 do.......... 38¼
100 do.......... 84¼	100 do.......... 38½
500 do.......... 84	300 do..........c. 38½
500 do.......... 83⅞	100 do.......... 38⅝
100 do..........c. 83¾	100 do.......... 38½
100 do..........c. 83⅞	100 do.......... 38¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$4,000 U.S. 6s, R., '81.111½	$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.107⅝
5,000 do..........111⅜	10,000 do..........107¾
40,000 do..........b.c.111¼	60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...New.109¾
20,000 U.S.6s, C., '81. b.c..........113	500 do..........110¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........b.c.110⅝	4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.111
	6,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.105¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n., b.c.......... 64⅞	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 39¾
28,000 Missouri 6s.... 86	15 Harlem Railway.110
1,000 Brook. 6s.W.L. 90¼	305 do..........b.c.109½
3,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'y. Reg..b.c.103½	200 do.......... 109¾
	100 do.......... 109½
	100 do.......... 109¼
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 85¾	100 do.......... 109
2,000 Erie 3d.......... 93	100 do.......... 109¾
5,000 Long Dock Bs. 90¾	400 do.......... 109½
1,000 L. S. Div. Bs.c. 83¼	100 do.......... 109¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 73	100 do.......... 109
4,000 do.......... 74	100 Michigan Cen.... 77
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 64¼	400 L. S. & M. So....b. 65
15,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 45	100 do.......... 64⅞
5,000 A. & S. 2d.b.c. 90	200 do.......... 64¾
2,000 D., L. & W. Con. 93	100 do.......... 64⅝
5,000 H. & St.J. 8s, C b.c.......... 66	300 do.......... 64½
	700 do.......... 64⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 99½	500 do.......... 63⅞
1,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 40	300 do..........c. 64½
8,000 do..........b.c. 39	300 do.......... 64⅜
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 83	100 do.......... 64½
1,000 O.&M. Con.S.F. 85	100 do.......... 64¼
5,000 St.L. & I.M. 1st. 87	100 do..........s3. 64¼
8,000 St.L. & I.M. 2d. 71	100 do.......... 64½
2,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 74¾	100 do.......... 64⅝
1,000 do..........b.c. 74½	100 do..........s3. 64¾
1,000 West.U.Tel.7s. 86	300 do.......... 64¾
16,000 Can. So. 1st.... 57½	100 do..........s3. 64⅝
10 Bank of Com.... 110	200 do.......... 64⅝
50 Fourth Nat. Bk... 84	200 do.......... 64⅝
10 Park Bank....b3.120	100 do.......... 64¾
50 Con. Coal....b.c. 41	100 do.......... 64⅞
5 Del. & H. Canal. 105	800 do.......... 65⅛
550 Pacific Mail..b.c. 29¾	100 do.......... 65¼
200 do.......... 29¼	100 do.......... 65⅛
200 do..........s3. 29¼	300 do.......... 65¼
100 do.......... 29½	300 do.......... 65
100 do.......... 29¾	300 do.......... 64⅞
100 do..........c. 29⅞	100 do.......... 64¾
400 do..........s3. 30	1000 do.......... 64⅞
200 do.......... 30⅛	700 do.......... 65
200 do.......... 30	80 Clev. & P. Guar. 74¾
100 do.......... 30⅛	100 do..........b.c. 75½
100 W. U. Tel....b.c. 54½	200 do.......... 75
500 do.......... 54⅜	60 do.......... 75¾
700 do.......... 54¼	50 N. Jer. Cen...b.c. 87½
400 do.......... 54⅛	300 do.......... 88
1600 do.......... 54	100 Un. Pacific...b.c. 17¼
500 do.......... 53¾	100 do..........s3. 17
900 do.......... 53⅝	100 do.......... 17
400 do.......... 53½	300 do.......... 16⅞
300 do.......... 53⅜	100 do.......... 17
1500 do.......... 53¼	400 do.......... 17⅛
1600 do.......... 53½	100 do..........b2. 17⅜
300 do.......... 53⅜	100 do.......... 17⅜
1500 do.......... 53¼	400 do.......... 17¼
500 do.......... 53⅛	100 do..........s3. 17¼
200 do.......... 53¼	100 C. & N. W....b.c. 37⅝
300 do.......... 53⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 58¼
600 do.......... 53⅝	100 do..........b.c. 58½
10 do.......... 63½	100 do..........s3. 58
100 do.......... 53¾	100 do.......... 58
1200 do.......... 53⅞	100 N. Y., N. H. & H..114
1300 do.......... 54	10 do.......... 114¼
300 do.......... 53½	10 C. & R. I., Ex. Div. 87½
600 do.......... 53⅜	200 do..........b.c. 86¾
400 do.......... 53½	200 do..........c. 86¾
200 do.......... 53⅝	100 do..........s10. 86½
300 do.......... 53½	100 do.......... 86⅝
200 do.......... 53⅜	100 do.......... 86½
100 do.......... 53¾	100 do.......... 87⅛
100 do..........s3. 53¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. b.c. 18
40 American Ex.b.c. 52½	100 H. & St.Jo. Pf.b.c. 24½
100 T. & W...b.c. s3. 38	300 B., H. & E....b.c. 1½
100 do..........c. 38	30 Alb. & Sus..b.c. 85
100 do..........s3. 37⅞	200 Mil. & St. P..b.c. 26¼
100 do.......... 38	300 do.......... 25⅞
200 do.......... 38¼	200 do.......... 26
200 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 83¾	100 do.......... 26⅛
200 do..........c. 83¾	100 do.......... 26¼
100 do.......... 83⅞	100 do.......... 26½
300 do.......... 83¾	300 do.......... 26¼
400 do.......... 83⅝	100 do.......... 26⅜
1200 do.......... 83½	100 do.......... 26½
200 do.......... 83⅝	200 do.......... 26
100 do.......... 83⅜	520 D. L. & W.... 88
100 do..........b3. 83⅝	200 do..........b.c. 87¾
800 do.......... 83¼	200 do.......... 87⅛
100 do..........c. 83⅜	200 Chi. & Alt.... 92
100 do.......... 83⅜	200 do..........b60. 94
500 do..........c. 83¼	100 do.b.c.b60. 94½
200 do.......... 83½	100 C., B. & Q....b.c. 86
200 do.......... 83⅝	60 C., C. & I....b.c. 67
100 do.......... 84	100 Mor. & Es....b.c. 86
300 do.......... 83¾	25 N. Jer. Southern. 6
200 do.......... 83⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.... 23¾
100 do.......... 83¾	100 do.......... 23⅞
100 do.......... 83½	300 do.......... 24
200 do.......... 83⅝	100 do.......... 24⅛
200 do.......... 33¾	100 do..........s3. 24
100 do..........s3. 83⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 18¾
	100 do.......... 18⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R. 111¼	2,500 U.S.5-20C.'65 new..........109⅞
4,000 do..........2¼.111½	17,000 do..........110
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 2¼..........113	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R.'67 b.c.c..........110½
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'62.106¼	500 U.S.5-20C.'67..111
1,000 U.S.5-20R.'64.107	1,000 do..........small.110½
10,000 U.S.5-20R.'65, new..........109¾	2,000 U.S.5-20C.'68c.110½
2,000 do..........110	3,000 do..........2¼ 111
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C..105½	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6's b.c..........109½
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64, new..........107	

SALES BEFORE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 W. Union....s3. 53¾	200 Lake Shore.......... 65¼
600 do.......... 53¾	100 do.......... 65⅜
600 do.......... 53⅝	400 do.......... 65¼
200 do.......... 53½	700 do.......... 65
1000 do.......... 53⅝	100 do.......... 65⅛
700 do.......... 53¾	200 Union Pacific.......... 17¼
300 do.......... 53⅝	100 do..........s3. 17⅛
50 Consol. Coal.......... 41	356 N. J. Central.......... 88
500 Pacific Mail....c. 30⅛	20 Rock Island.......... 86⅝
500 do.......... 30¼	100 do.......... 87
100 do..........c. 30¼	100 St. Paul.......... 26¼
200 N.Y.C. & Hud.......... 84⅞	200 do.......... 26
100 do.......... 83⅛	200 do.......... 26⅛
100 do..........c. 83¼	200 Tol. & Wabash.......... 38⅛
100 do..........s3. 83¾	600 do.......... 38¼
100 do.......... 83¾	300 Han. & St. Jo.......... 18⅛
200 do.......... 83⅞	100 do.......... 18¼
300 do.......... 84	650 do.......... 18¾
200 do.......... 84⅛	200 do.......... 19
400 do..........s3. 84⅛	50 Boston H. & Erie. 1
300 do.......... 84¼	100 Han.&St. J. Pf. 24½
1100 do.......... 84	200 do.......... 25
700 do.......... 83⅞	200 do.......... 25¼
300 do.......... 84	200 Ohio & Miss.......... 24
500 do.......... 84⅛	10 U. S. Express.......... 57
50 North-western.......... 37½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 86	400 N.Y.C.&H.R. b.c. 84¼
5,000 do.......... 85¾	300 do..........c. 84⅜
5,000 do.......... 85⅝	1100 do.......... 84½
1,000 Erie 4th.......... 90	300 do.......... 84⅝
1,200 W. U. Tel..b.c. 85	500 do.......... 84¾
4,000 Cen.Pac.G. bs. 85	600 do.......... 84⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 73½	1500 do.......... 85
4,000 do.......... 73¾	300 do.......... 85⅛
4,000 do.......... 74	300 do.......... 85¼
5,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc. 44¼	400 do.......... 85⅜
3,000 do.......... 45	300 do.......... 85½
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.2d. 97½	100 do.......... 85⅛
2,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 74½	500 do.......... 85
1,000 Can.So.1st.b.c. 60	500 do.......... 84⅞
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 95½	200 do.......... 85
3,000 L'ville & Nash. con., '98.......... 87	100 Erie R...b.c. s30. 40½
	50 Erie R. Pref.......... 62
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 80	100 do..........b.c. 63½
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.......... 67⅞	50 Cleve. & P. Guar. 75
	100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 65⅛
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 88	200 do.......... 65⅜
100 Md. Coal Co.......... 18	200 do.......... 65½
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 62	600 do.......... 65⅜
85 U. S. Exp....b.c. 57	300 do..........b3. 65½
300 Pac. Mail...b.c. 30½	200 do.......... 65½
100 do.......... 30⅜	200 do..........c. 65½
100 Harlem Railroad. 109	100 do.......... 65⅝
200 do..........b.c.109½	300 do.......... 65¾
100 W. Un. Tel.b.c.c. 53½	800 do.......... 65⅞
300 do.......... 53⅝	400 do.......... 66
200 do.......... 53½	200 do.......... 65⅞
500 do.......... 53⅝	400 do.......... 65¾
200 do.......... 53¾	200 do.......... 65⅝
400 do.......... 54	300 do.......... 65½
400 do.......... 54⅛	100 do.......... 65⅜
1100 do.......... 54¼	100 do.......... 65¼
1400 do.......... 54⅜	100 Ch. & N. W. Pref. 58
600 do.......... 54½	300 do..........b.c. 58½
300 do.......... 54⅝	100 N. J. Cen. R...b.c. 89
500 do.......... 54¾	200 Chic. & R. I..b.c. 87¼
600 do.......... 54⅞	100 do.......... 87½
500 do.......... 55	100 do.......... 87¼
300 do.......... 54⅞	100 do.......... 86¾
900 do.......... 54¾	100 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 26¼
800 do.......... 54⅝	200 do.......... 26
1200 do.......... 54½	200 M. & St.P. Pf.b.c. 49
200 do.......... 54⅜	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 38⅝
16 Mich. Central R. 77	5 P.,F.W. & C.G.b.c. 83
100 do..........s3. 77	50 Del., L. & W.b.c. 88
100 Panama Railroad. 88	200 do.......... 87⅞
100 do...b.c. 88	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24¼
100 do.......... 88½	200 do.......... 24⅜
100 Un. Pac. R...b.c. 17⅜	300 do.......... 24¼
100 do..........b3. 17¼	300 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 19⅛
100 do.......... 17½	100 do..........b3. 19
100 do.......... 17¼	100 H. & St.Jo.Pf.b.c. 25½
100 Ch. & N. W..b.c. 37½	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 18⅞
100 do.......... 37⅝	100 St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pref.b.c.s3. 22¼
200 do.......... 37½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

500 West. Union....c. 54⅛	600 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3. 86⅛
400 do.......... 54¼	900 do.......... 86¼
100 do.......... 54⅛	25 Consol. Coal.......... 42
400 do.......... 54¼	500 Pacific Mail.......... 30⅝
300 do.......... 54⅜	100 do.......... 30¼
300 do.......... 54½	100 Erie Railway.......... 41¾
1300 do.......... 54⅝	100 do.......... 42
500 do.......... 54¾	200 do.......... 41⅞
900 do.......... 54⅞	100 Harlem.......... 110
1900 do.......... 55	100 Union Pacific.......... 17⅛
1900 do.......... 55⅛	500 do.......... 17½
1300 do.......... 55¾	300 do..........b3. 17½
800 do.......... 55⅛	100 do..........b3. 17⅝
500 do.......... 55⅜	100 Rock Island.......... 87
100 do..........b3. 55⅜	100 Lake Shore.......... 65¼
100 do.......... 55¼	200 do.......... 65½
300 do.......... 55⅛	100 do.......... 65¾
600 do.......... 55	600 do.......... 65⅝
1000 do.......... 55¼	400 do.......... 65⅝
500 do.......... 55⅝	1000 do.......... 65¾
100 do..........c. 55½	1400 do.......... 65⅞
600 do.......... 55½	300 do.......... 66
1500 do.......... 55⅝	800 do.......... 66⅛
100 do.......... 55¾	200 North-western.......... 37½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3. 84⅞	100 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......... 84¾	100 N. Western...Prf. 58¾
600 do.......... 84⅞	300 St. Paul.......... 26¼
400 do.......... 85	400 do.......... 26⅜
100 do.......... 85⅛	200 do.......... 26½
300 do.......... 85¼	600 do.......... 26⅝
200 do.......... 85⅜	150 St. Paul Pf.......... 49
1100 do.......... 85½	100 Tol. & Wab.......... 38¾
600 do.......... 85⅝	100 do.......... 38⅞
600 do..........s3. 85½	200 do.......... 39¼
200 do.......... 85¾	700 Del., Lack. & W.. 88¼
200 do.......... 85⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.......... 24¼
100 do..........s3. 85½	100 Han. & St. Jo.......... 19
100 do..........s3. 85¾	100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 19
500 do.......... 85¾	100 do.......... 18⅞
500 do.......... 86	100 Atlan. & Pac. Prf. 11
600 do.......... 86¼	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day shows continued buoyancy, and the large improvement in prices since Saturday and the larger transactions in all the New-York and Western Roads and in Western Telegraph create, by sympathy, a general good feeling on the Street, which extends, in a measure, to mercantile interests outside the Street. In Domestic Produce, including the great staple of Cotton, the improved confidence in Money affairs is working well for all that relates to our trade balances abroad. At the same time the Cable advices from London continue to improve, and our Bankers, looking ahead to the return of Interest at the Bank of England to reasonable rates, are asking an advance of ¾@1 ₱ cent. on the selling rates of yesterday for 60 days' Bills on London. The terms to-day are 96½@97 ₱ cent., or, by the old reckoning, 106@106½ ₱ cent. The sight rates, on the other hand, are no higher than yesterday, and some of the Bankers are advised from London, by Cable, to draw freely at sight against 60 days remittances, at the differences current in this market. Such advice, as noted above, evidently looks to cheaper, rather than dearer, Interest at the Bank of England in a very short time. The differences made to-day are not over 1½ ₱ cent. for 60 days. The demand was best for the 60 days' Bills.

The additional advance on the Share list since yesterday is 2@2½ ₱ cent., making from 5 to 8 ₱ cent. since the close of last week. To-day the movement for the Exchange has more the appearance of a substantial *Bullish* speculation than yesterday, when a good part of the rise was ascribed to the fright of the *Bearish* sellers of last week to cover their outstanding *short* contracts. The business to-day was large in amount and well distributed, and it would be difficult to say which Stock of the active list leads the market. The best sales of the day were made at and after the Second Board of the Exchange, and at 3 o'clock the general market left off firm, at the following quotations, as compared with Tuesday night:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	106¼	106½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108	108
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	111½	111½
American Gold	107¼	107¼
Bills on London, 60 days	105½	106¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	83	86¼
Chicago and Rock Island	*86¼	87½
Pacific Mail	29⅝	30⅜
St. Paul Common	25	26⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	24¼
Western Union	53⅝	55⅜
Erie	38½	41⅜
Union Pacific	16⅞	17⅛
Lake Shore	64⅛	65⅝
Toledo and Wabash	38⅛	39⅜
Harlem	106¼	109½
North-west	37	37½

* Ex dividend.

The sales of Gold, to-day, were partially lower than yesterday, say 107¼@107⅜ ₱ cent. The price looked weak until the startling news from Havana, which was construed as demanding the immediate interference of our Government, by force, if needful, and the sales advanced to 107½ ₱ cent., though subsequently falling back to 107¼@107⅜ ₱ cent. There is a pretty strong expression among our Wall street people in favor of terminating Spanish domination in Cuba, and the additional and most intolerable atrocities, cabled to-day, five days after they had occurred, will go far to solve the question in a more summary way than diplomacy usually resorts to.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

Gold receipts	$537,492 63
Gold payments	791,980 05
Gold balance	48,941,942 25
Currency receipts	1,338,525 36
Currency payments	719,677 32
Currency balance	6,985,914 83
Customs	176,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Treasurer United States	545,980 00

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States to-day:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81..111½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..110⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81.113	5-20 reg., '67..........110½
5-20 reg., '62..........106¾	5-20 coup., '66..........111⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........107	5-20 reg., '68..........110½
5-20 reg., '64..........107	5-20 coup., '68..........111
5-20 coup., '64..........107¼	10-40 reg..........105¼
5-20 reg., '65..........107¼	10-40 coup..........105½
5-20 coup., '65..........108	5s coup., '81..........106¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..........110	6s Currency..........109½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.. 86⅛	Del.,Lack.&W.7sCon 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.. 58	T. & W. 1st Mort.Ex. 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. e.. 80	T.&W.1stM.St.L.div 78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n. 80	T. & W. Con. Conv.. 72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C.,'76.. 91	G. W. 1st Mort., '88.. 80
Erie 1st Mort. Ext'd. 95	G. W. 2d Mort., '93.. 72½
Erie 2d Mort. 7s,'79.. 94½	Quin.&Tol.1stM.,'90.. 82
Erie 3d Mort. 7s,'83.. 92	Galena&ChicagoEx. 99
Erie 4th Mort. 7s,'80. 88	Galena&Chi.2d M.. 90
Erie 5th Mort. 7s,'88. 90	Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 98½
Long Dock Bonds.... 90½	Morris&Essex 1st M. 99¼
Hud.R.7s2dM.S.F.'85 104	Morris & Essex 2d M. 95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M.,'75 98	New-Jer'yC.1st,new.100
Har.Con.M. & S.F.6s. 90	New-Jer. So. 1st M.7s 35
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.. 97½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.101
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.. 89	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M 84½
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902 90½	C. & P. 4th Sink. F.. 82½
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s,'82.106	Chi. & Alton Income 90½
Chi.Bur.&Q.8p.c.1st.105	Ohio & Miss. C.S.F. 88¼
Mil.&St.P.S.N.I.S.F.7p.c. 96	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 83
C. & Tol. Sink. Fund 96	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 68½
Det., Mon. & Tol. B. 90	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. 87½
Lake Shore Div. B'ds 83	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.. 70
Lake S. Con. Coup. B. 80	M.&S.P.1stM.8s,P.D 100
Lake S.Con.Reg.B'ds 84	M.&S.P.1st7 3-10,P.D 83
Pa.R.7s guar'd by Mo 92	M.&S.P.1stM.LaC.D 82
Cen. Pa. Gold Bonds.. 84	M.&S.P.1st M.I.&D. 65
Union Pac.1st M.B'ds 73½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.. 101
U. P. Land Grants 7s. 63	C., C. & Ind. 1st M... 73½
Union P's. Income 10s 44	C., C. & Ind. 2d M... 53
Alt.&T.H. 2d M. inc. 70	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 65
Chi. & N.West S.F'd. 91	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 65
Chi. & N.West.Con.B 80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 82
Chi. & N. West. 1st M 91	B., H. & E. 1st Mort. 35
Del.,Lack.&West.1st M 97	B., H. & E. Guarant. 27
Del.,Lack.&West.2d. 97	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—NOV. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	
City 6s, new	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	111¾	112
Pennsylvania Central	*87½	87¾
Reading	99⅞	100
Lehigh Valley	54⅝	55
Catawissa Preferred	38	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	16	16½
Northern Central	32	33
Lehigh Navigation	24¼	24½
Lehigh Gold Loan	82½	83

* Ex dividend.

The business of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the ten months ending Oct. 31, compares with the corresponding months of 1872 as follows:

	1873.	1872.	Increase.
Receipts	$7,479,896 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses	3,586,029 43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	$3,893,867 73	[illegible]	[illegible]

After providing for interest, taxes, and all other charges, the net results of the business show ten per cent. earned on the stock in ten months, of which four per cent. was divided in July.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	35	Crude, Turp., bbls	223
Copper, bbls	89	Tar, bbls	727
Copper, cakes	656	Resin, bbls	4,755
Broom-corn, bales	132	Spirits Turp., bbls	919
Cotton, bales	2,972	Leather, sides	4,385
Dried Fruit, pkgs	337	Tallow, pkgs	93
Eggs, bbls	2,678	Stearine, pkgs	135
Beans, bbls	920	Cut-meats, pkgs	566
Flour, bbls	10,743	Beef, pkgs	67
Wheat, bushels	79,155	Pork, pkgs	145
Corn, bushels	3,300	Lard, tcs	567
Oats, bushels	63,332	Butter, pkgs	5,045
Malt, bushels	10,800	Cheese, pkgs	5,872
Barley, bushels	29,500	Pea-nuts, bags	23
Peas, bushels	600	Starch, pkgs	3,680
Grass-seed, bags	293	Tea, pkgs	6,844
Hemp, bales	21	Tobacco, hhds	105
Hops, bales	25	Tobacco, pkgs	576
Hides, No	295	Wool, bales	88
Hides, bdls	247	Whisky, bbls	1,035

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Zaucia, for Barrow—357,768 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn.

By the ship Philosopher, for Liverpool—1,469 bbls. Flour, 1,200 Staves, 30,915 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Tallow, 1,100 bales Cotton.

By the bark J. E. Chase, for Rotterdam—4,494 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—10 casks Bark Liquor, 950 bbls. Apples, 55 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 567 bags Oil-cake, 30 pkgs. Butter, 700 bbls. Flour, 15,586 bushels Wheat, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 40 tcs. Beef, 38 bxs. Shoulders, 143 bxs. Hams, 1,260 Staves, 220 bxs. Bacon, 1,184 bales Cotton.

By the bark Le Grazie, for Cork—30,358 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Konig Wilhelm I., for Bremen—69 bales Rubber, 30 tcs. Beef, 504 bxs. Cheese, 25 bxs. Drugs, 500 cases Tobacco, 539 bales Cotton, 20 cases Drugs, 313 tcs. Pork, 20 tcs. Bacon, 52 bbls. Pork, 47 hhds. Tobacco, 1,700 bxs. Starch, 7,403 bushels Wheat, 5 bales skins.

By the bark Bellevue, for Bordeaux—4,284 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Venus, for Antwerp—1,598 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 300 bbs. Resin, 23,405 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Waldo, for Cadiz—100 cases Petroleum, 100 pkgs. Lard, 104,880 Staves.

By the bark Frey, for Queenstown—2,071 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Gabriel, for Gibraltar and orders—2,770 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer A. Lavalley, for London—67,000 bushels Corn.

HIDES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies since our last, chiefly for common grades, at irregular prices. The stock in first hands this morning, was 121,500 Hides, and 620 bales do., against 177,000 Hides, and 1,379 bales do. same time last year. Sales have been reported of 1,200 Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms, the latter quoted at 9c.@9½c. for 60 to 75 lb. Ox, and 8½c. for 60 lb. Cow.

ASHES—Very quiet and unsettled.

BEES-WAX—Very slow of sale at 30c.@32c. for Yellow, the latter for choice.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, with Adamantine, 10 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in comparatively slack demand, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been quite dull and somewhat nominal. Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caraccas at 13c.@16c.; Para, Trinidad, and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6½c.@7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been very tame in the invoice line, with quotations nominally unchanged. The arrivals yesterday and to-day have added 20,069 bags to the supply of Rio and Santos in first hands here, which is, this evening, 89,845 bags, and at all the distributing ports about 170,000 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19½c.; fair, 20c.@20½c.; good, 21½c.@21½c.; prime, 22c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@20c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing buoyantly. Sales, 3,926 bales, (of which 155 bales were to arrive,) including 2,243 bales to shippers, 783 bales to spinners, and 300 bales in transit. A very brisk movement has been reported for forward delivery at much higher prices, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,600 bales, (of which 4,600 were on last evening, and 25,000 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14½c.@14 9-16c.; December, 14¾c.@14 13-16c.; January, 15c.@15 1-16c.; February, 15 5-16c.; March, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c., and April, 16c.@16 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,972 bales, including 123 bales from Savannah, 1,497 bales from Norfolk, 514 bales from Wilmington, and 838 bales per Railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 16,898 bales, and thus far this week 85,700 bales, against 98,370 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 697,679 bales, against 853,453 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—Have been in very good demand, and quoted firm, at from 25c.@29c. for ordinary to extra choice stock, chiefly at 27c.@28c. for very good to choice stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been fairly active, particularly in shipping extras and superfine brands, which have attracted most attention, and which have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher, on reduced offerings of stock. Trade and family extras meet with only a moderate sale, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. The sales reported since our last reach 15,900 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to family Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 45; mainly at $6 20@$6 25; very good to very fancy do. at $6 45@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 50. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Extra State, next week's delivery, at $6 20 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been more sought after, mostly for shipment, and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,180 bbls., part in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping; $8 50 for very fancy do., Richmond delivery; and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour quite dull, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ₱ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fairly active demand, ranging from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 450 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 ₱ bbls....Corn-meal has been more active at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 30@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,400 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal continues inactive at $1 12@$1 14 for Coarse, $1 16@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs. Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in more request at from $3 25@$4, the latter for fancy, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher on a lighter offering of prime samples, but the demand has been much less active, especially for export, shippers having been unwilling to operate freely on the basis of asking rates. Winter Wheat has been dull, but held firmly. The general market closed tamely and rather weaker. Sales have been reported of only 59,000 bushels at $1 40 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, with this rate bid, and $1 42@$1 43 asked for prime boat loads; $1 35@$1 36 for very good to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 33@$1 34 for prime to choice do., in store; $1 30@$1 32 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Northwest do., choice car lots; $1 28@$1 30 for No. 3 Spring; $1 29@$1 35 for Ohio and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock; $1 50 for White Canada, in bond; $1 45, in part, for Red Western, and $1 65 for White do., car lots....Corn has been quite freely dealt in, largely on export account, at an advance of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, (in good part from store,) at 60½c.@60¾c. for sail-mixed Western, mainly at 60¾c. for prime, afloat; 61c.@61½c., mainly at 61c., for very choice do. do.; about 59½c.@60c. for good to prime do., in store; 60½c.@61½c. for Yellow Western, and 69c.@70c. for White do....Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt very quiet, no important transactions having been reported, and values having been more or less nominal. Prime to choice Barley, however, held with a fair show of confidence....Oats have been in less demand and rather less firm in price, though holders of really prime samples were not urgent in their offerings of stock, and were unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported of 42,000 bushels at 46c.@46½c., mainly at 46c.@46½c. for Mixed Western; 47c.@48½c. for ordinary to prime White do., with 48c. bid for choice, and 50c. asked....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted about as before, on restricted dealings.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11½c.@12c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11½c.@12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately dealt in, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1; retailing qualities at $1 15@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 85c.@95c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been quiet and nominally unchanged. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c.@9c., gold; Jute, [illegible], gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@18c.; Western, 14c.@15c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—Have been in limited request and weak as to values, within the previous range. We quote: New-York, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; Western, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Olds, 1871, none; Old Olds, 1870, 8c. and 18, 8c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 50c.@55c.; Poland Bavarians, 1873, 30c.@43c.; English, 1873, 37c.@40c.; Belgians, 1873, 35c.@38c.; Californians, 1873, 50c.@55c.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull to-day, with prices quoted depressed and unsettled. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 26c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 34c.@55c.; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@82c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, with sales reported of 850 bbls. Strained at $2 65; 250 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar firmer and more sought after; 500 bbls. sold at $3 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet, and quoted at 40c.@40½c. for merchantable; sales, 35 bbls., in yard, at 39c., and 25 bbls., this side, at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in limited request, and quoted about steady at 5c.@5½c., in bulk....Refined dull, with early deliveries quoted here at 14c., last half of November at 13¾c., and December at 13½c. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries at 14c., and December options at 13½c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 19½c.@19¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale, yet quoted steady; 75 bbls. new Western Mess changed hands in lots, at $15, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15 50@$15 75, and Extra Prime at $13 75; new Western Mess, January options, quoted nominally at $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted at 5c.@6c., and market Pigs at 6½c. ₱ lb....Cut Meats quiet, and about steady, for early delivery, with sales reported of only 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 lbs., at 8¾c.; 1,400 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@9½c.; 700 Smoked Hams, 14 lbs., at 10c.@11c.; 100 Pickled Shoulders at 6c., and 900 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, Winter deliveries, held at 4½c. ₱ lb., but quiet....Bacon firmer and in fair demand, with sales reported of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 7½c., quoted for next week's delivery at 7½c.@7¾c. with Western do., same delivery, at 7c.; also, 1,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 6⅞c., quoted at the close at 6⅞c.@7c.; 500 bxs. do. do., January, on private terms; 100 bxs. Short Clear, January, at 7c., subsequently quoted at 7c.@7½c....Lard has been in fairly active demand, opening rather weaker, but closing more firmly as to price. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 7 5-16c.@7⅜c., small lots of new do. at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 200 tcs. Western Kettle at 7½c.@7¾c.; 600 tcs. City Steam at 7½c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¼c.@7½c.; 400 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 7 15-16c.@8c., closing at 8c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, November option, at 7⅜c.; 2,000 tcs. do., January, at 7⅝c., and 2,750 tcs. do., February, at 7 13-16c. and 7⅞c....Beef has been rather more active at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls. and 150 tcs. the latter old stock. We quote: On the spot, $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess ₱ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; and $27@$28 for extra do. ₱ tierce; [illegible] bbls. and 50 tcs....Beef Hams quiet at $19@$22 ₱ bbl....Butter has been generally quiet at about former figures, ranging from 24c.@36c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 36c.@42c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 28c.@31c., the latter attracting rather more attention....Cheese has been in more request, partly for shipment—the latter favored by the lower range of ocean freight rates. State Factory, new, [illegible], quoted at from 9c.@13½c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c., the latter rate for very choice; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to very choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed Stock, ₱ lb.; job lot of stock, ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been inactive, with Carolina quoted at from $6 75@$7 50; Patna, $7@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 12½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more sought after on refining account, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 778 hhds. and 641 bxs., including 112 hhds. good refining Cuba, at 7c.; 350 hhds. scant good do. at 6⅞c.; 116 hhds. common do. do. at 6½c.; 200 hhds. Refining do. (sale yesterday) at current rates; 501 bxs. Centrifugal at 7½c., and 140 bxs. Muscovado at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. We quote nominally: Fair Refining Cuba, 6¾c.; good do., 7c.; prime do., 7⅛c., No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7½c.@8c....Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, but at easier prices, with Hard quoted at 9⅞c.; A's at 9c.@9½c.; Yellow at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firm and fairly active; sales, 210,000 lbs. at 6 15-16c.@7c. Of Stearine, 300 tcs. Western sold, part to arrive, at 7⅞c.@8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Lower and in moderate demand; sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at 91½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Very little business has been reported in this line since our last. Manufacturers have been very reserved in bidding, evincing much reluctance to operate, unless at lower rates than holders have been willing to accept. The trade call has been light. The few transactions reported indicated a weak and irregular market, cash buyers having the advantage decidedly in all negotiations. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Domestic Fleece within the range of 45c.@52c. for X to XX and grades above; 100 bales and 330 bags do. Super Pulled, part at 37½c., 3,000 lbs. Georgia at 30c.@35c.; 10,000 lbs. Oregon at 40c.; 15,000 lbs. Spring California on private terms, and 41 bales Fall do. at 28c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been only a moderate movement noted in the way of berth freights, since our last, with the advantage as to rates rather more favorable to shippers, especially on general cargo, though room was not offered very freely. In the chartered line a fair business was reported, mainly for Grain, at about previous figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-16d.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 12½d. ₱ bushel, and 1,000 Oars at ½d., and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, shipment of Nov. 22, at 13d., with 13½d. bid and 14d. asked for room of single boat-loads; 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 70s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 57s. 6d.@60s., and 200 bales Cotton on private terms; quoted at about 9-16d. ₱ lb. Also, a British bark, 444 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, on private terms. And a British ship, 652 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Charleston or Savannah, at ⅝d., with option of the Continent at 11-16d.; and two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at ⅝d. Also five ships, 1,889, 1,552, 1,374, 1,355, and 1,283 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 8,000 bushels Grain at 14½d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 100 bbls. Beef at 8s. ₱ bbl. Also, a British ship, 1,012 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 125 tons Oil-cake, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 740 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 9s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 638 tons, hence with about 4,200 quarters do., (also a recharter,) at 9s. 9d. ₱ quarter; also three ships, 1,197, 930, and 859 tons, and three barks, 690, 669, and 521 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quotations remaining about as last given....For a continental port, direct, a German bark, 390 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 425 pkgs. Provisions, 540 bales Cotton, 550 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,900 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates. Also, a German bark, 479 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 356 tons, hence, with Tobacco, in cases, at 30s. per ton, measurement, and 5 per cent....For Gibraltar and orders, a bark, about 390 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For the Mediterranean, a bark, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans at 80s....For Beyrout, an American schooner, 308 tons, hence with about 11,000 cases Petroleum at 50c....For Windward Island and back, an American brig, 218 tons, on private terms....For the Rio Grande, a German brig, 156 tons, (now here,) with a full cargo of Flour from Richmond at $1 55 gold ₱ bbl....For New-York, a British bark, 313 tons, with Coffee and Pepper, reported from Batavia at 75s., and an American bark, 523 tons, with Coffee, from Padang at 77s. 6d.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Committee of the Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution that 4 shillings (British) per dollar (American) shall be the rate of exchange after the 3d of December.

12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝. United States Bonds—10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 33⅞.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 95¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 34⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f. 85c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34⅞.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance is £117,000.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝, for the account, 92¾@92⅞; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 92; 1867s, 95¼; new 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 35⅛, for the new account. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 57f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive—No transactions; sellers demand an advance of 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,300 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, shipped November and December, on the basis of Good Ordinary, at 8 3-16d.

LONDON, Nov. 12—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—Petroleum, 36½f. for Fine Pale American.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Wool market remains quiet, and there are no new features to notice. Sales to manufacturers are confined to small lots, as they are not disposed to purchase beyond the supplying of immediate wants. There is not much pressure to sell, but wherever sales are forced low figures have to be accepted. Sales have been made of Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 47c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Michigan and Wisconsin, 42½c.@46c., and Superfine and Extra Pulled from 40c.@50. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are quiet, and cannot be quoted over 50c.@52c. ₱ lb.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The contest for officers of the Legislature and for State Treasurer in Maine is beginning to excite some interest. It is expected, according to a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, that Hon. Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, will be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Hiram Knowlton, of Skowhegan, who would have been a powerful competitor, had he consented to run, having withdrawn. The *Advertiser's* correspondent says: "Mr. Thomas is a young man of high character, with a fine presence and commanding voice, and will make a good Speaker. For the Presidency of the Senate, the race is between Hon. H. H. Burgess, of Portland, and Hon. J. E. Butler, of Biddeford. Each of them claims the lead, and it is impossible to predict so long beforehand which will win. The following gentlemen are spoken of in connection with the office of State Treasurer: Col. Frederick Robie, of Gorham; Hon. S. C. Hatch, of Bangor; Hon. Ephraim Flint, of Dover; A. H. S. Davis, Esq., of the Farmington *Chronicle*, Hon. S. T. Hinks, of Bucksport, and Charles Hill, Esq., of Saco. Col. Robie was Speaker of the House in 1871. He seems to have the advantage in the contest for the Treasurership."

CURIOUS LETTER TO A QUEEN.

The journals of Lisbon publish a curious letter from the King, addressed to the Queen on the occasion of the adventure which recently befell her Majesty and the two princes her sons: "Palace of Cascaes, Oct. 3. Very high and excellent Princess D. Maria Pia, of Savoy, Queen of Portugal, my dear, well-beloved, and greatly-estimated consort: I, Don Luis, King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c., send my compliments to your Majesty as to her whom I especially cherish and love the most. Desiring to give your Majesty a public testimony of the respect and gratitude I feel toward you for the courage which you recently displayed in assisting with the greatest devotedness and manly spirit in saving the precious existence of the Prince Royal and Infante Don Affonso, our august and dear sons, who, having been overwhelmed by waves on the shore of Mexilhoeiro, near the town of Cascaes, were in imminent danger of drowning; and wishing, as an affectionate father and as King to give your Majesty an authentic proof of the great value I attach to that signal service rendered to such dear pledges of my heart and of the future happiness of our realms, I present to your Majesty a gold medal as a distinction and prize accorded to merit, philanthropy, and generosity, and which will be handed to you with the present letter. Very high and very excellent Princess D. Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen of Portugal, my dear, well-beloved, and highly-esteemed spouse, may our Lord hold your Majesty's person in His holy keeping! Your very affectionate husband,

LUIZ."

A NEW-YORK STATE PARK.

THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS AS A PLEASURE GROUND.

Every great idea may be considered an inheritance and "a joy forever," something like that "thing of beauty" mentioned by the poet Keats; and when both the "idea" and the "thing" come to us together in one and the same shape—that of a lordly State park of New-York, with its million of magnificent acres and over, which nature herself has been laying out for ages, and preparing in her own grand, rough way before any of the human legislators ever gave a thought to it—we can well figure to ourselves how such an accomplished fact, or one so nearly accomplished, is calculated to be a perpetual enjoyment for our people, and for those who are to come after us. This imperial idea should have originated with New-York herself. It would have been, with its Tahawus and his giant brothers, the best interpretation of our well-known blazon, "Excelsior"—better, at any rate, than Longfellow's "Boy and Banner," so popularly quoted everywhere. But she, the aforesaid queenly State, will cheerfully accept the happy precedence of her younger sisters of the West and centre, in this matter; since California and Colorado, as most people are aware, have been acting to the same purpose; the one throwing her protection round the natural wonders of the Cordilleras slope—the astonishing gorge and cataract of Yosemite, and the noble trees of Calaveras and Mariposa, and the other setting apart forever the lofty chain of parks or paradises lying along the ridges of the Rocky Mountains. But the priority is only a trifling advantage; and our New-York Oberland will have attractions which cannot, in any equal degree, belong to those other pleasure-grounds, in the surpassing element of water—an element so necessary to the complete beauty of any landscape in the world—those hundred rivers, lakes, creeks, ponds, and cascades which give such a wealth of coloring and such a sound and movement of life to the Alpine scenery of the Adirondacks. As this highly-poetical subject has been for some time under the favorable consideration of our Legislature, a few remarks about it may be interesting to the reader.

The Adirondack Oberland of our State, including parts of Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and Hamilton Counties, may be considered a sort of irregular plateau, with an average of about 1,700 feet above the sea-level, stretching over a hundred miles from east to west, measuring the same from north to south, as roughly estimated, and having for its eastern boundary Lake Champlain. This hill-country is divided, in a transverse manner, by a great valley, 120 miles long, which, touching Lake Champlain near Plattsburg, opens a road for the Saranac, the Raquette, and other rivers, and stretches away south-west to Boonsville, in Oneida County. West of this dividing valley, the plateau sinks into hills of lesser height and interest. But to the east lies the loftier crowd of mountains, in what must be considered the main region of the future park. The system of that locality exhibits five ridges, more or less distinct, running in what may be termed a circuitous parallel to the aforesaid valley, and dipping some of their eastern bluffs or headlands in Lake Champlain. The Black Mountain range lies nearest to this lake; the next to this on the west is Kayadarosseras Range; the third is East Moriah Range; the fourth is Bouquet Range, and the fifth is the Clinton or Adirondack Range. This last contains Tahawus, 5,400 feet high, which may be called the Mont Blanc of our New-York Oberland, and other lofty summits, rising from an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the tide-level. The chief of these are named Mounts McIntyre, Wallface, Colden, Robertson, Henderson, Seward, Santonini, Boreas, Haystack, the Dial, the Gothics, Whiteface, and Blue Mountain. More remote from this superior group of Tahawus (Mount Marcy) rises a great number of other summits and peaks, such as Haystack, Boreas, Moose Mountain, Mounts Baldwin, Goodenow, and Joseph, the Keene Summits, Dix's Peak, Macomb's Mount, the Dome, Bald Peak, Balwagga, the Schroon, and Pharaoh Mounts, the mountains of the Jay Range, the Bouquet Mounts, Bosworth Mountain, and a score of others which need not be here set down, leaving four or five hundred other summits, which either have obscure local names or have no names at all. But what has been set down will give some idea of this astonishingly rugged hill country.

Then, as for the lakes and rivers, almost every one of these savage mountains has its river or its lake, or both, all together forming a network of glittering waters, at rest or in motion everywhere. The lakes are, Schroon, with parts of Champlain, Placid, Anderson, Sanford, Colden, Avalanche, Moose, Pharaoh, and a number of others beyond enumerating. The rivers are, the Upper Hudson, (bearing also the names of Cohotatea and Macanituc,) and the Ausable, which was within a few feet of it in the Indian pass. The Ausable runs north-east, into Lake Champlain, and the sister streamlet hurries away southabout, gathering all its followers—*i seguaci suoi*—to freshen the wharves of Manhattan and pass down between the islands of Seawanachy and Shakopoke, to the ocean. The other Adirondack rivers are the Schroon, the Bouquet, the Saranac, the Opalescent, the Boreas, the Cedar, and a crowd of streams, brooks, cataracts, and runs which neither Indian nor Englishman has ever been able to number, or, perhaps, discover. Another class of Adirondack wonders comprise the gorges and mountain passes, such as the Indian Pass, (Henodowada,) between Mounts McIntyre and Wallface; the Panther Gorge, beside Tahawus; the Clove or Cleft of Whiteface, (Kurloona,) and the Gorge of Dix and Dial Peaks. Along with these are to be found a thousand other natural curiosities, such as dells, caverns, underground rivers, gothic arches, and grottoes, all resting as they have rested for ages, in an indescribable condition of wildness and savage grandeur, and at the same time swarming with all kinds of life; the life of animals, such as bears, (not yet frightened out of the country,) panthers, wolves, wild cats, deer, moose, lynxes, sables, minks, foxes, badgers, rabbits, together with a number of smaller creatures, while, hovering over all or swimming the waters, are found eagles, hawks, owls, loons, ducks, cranes, ravens, partridges, jays, and black-birds, together with the household and poetic robin, bobolink, oriole, and wren. In the lakes and rivers are found shads, pickerels, salmons, trouts, and other fishes. In the enumeration of so much animated nature the mosquito and midge must be included, inasmuch as, like the bears and wolves, they are always found to add to the natural terrors of that savage region, and always impress themselves on the memory of the tourist.

This lofty lake region of New-York lay comparatively unvisited up to our own time, and little appreciated apparently. In 1832 a survey of its mineral and agricultural resources was made at the order of Gov. Marcy, and this was continued when Mr. Seward was head of the State. Prof. Benedict, of Vermont University, and after him Prof. Emmons and others gave the public the first intelligence of its peculiar character. The latter gentleman gave the mountain group the name of the Adirondacks, a tribe formerly haunting that part of the country. It was certainly a happy choice, being sonorous and poetic, as well as autocthonous. But he and the rest of the name-givers were not so happy in naming the other mountains. Tahawus was called Mount Marcy; another height, with the native name of Oukorla, was called Mount Seward; the Henoga was called Mount McIntyre; Dunowarish was named Mount Colden; Theranognen became Whiteface; Nodoneyo became Hurricane Point; Ondewa got the style of Mount Pharaoh; Santanoni was changed to St. Anthony; and the same fate followed a great many other eminences, all more or less dignified by the modern baptism. One of them is actually named Poke o' Moonshine, which sounds very Irish and disconcerting, and is probably the corruption of some good old Indian phrase of an appropriate kind. Other heights are called Big Pitch-off and Little Pitch-off. All this nomenclature should be revised and the native names restored, where it is possible to do so—especially to the chief mountains and waters of that picturesque territory. Personal appellations are invariably bad. If some of those natural objects have no native names, and modern ones must be given, these should be formed from the character or aspect of each locality, as in the case of Bald Peak or Hurricane Point. The old names of some of the lakes have been preserved, and most of them are worthy of being again used, or at least remembered. Lake Champlain was first named Caniadare Guarante, and Lake George Canaderoit; Pharaoh Lake was Oniska, *i. e.* "White Lake;" and, remarkably enough, the same term means "White Water" in Celtic speech. Schroon is a contraction of Scaniadaroon, *i. e.*, "Large Lake." As regards the Hudson, we find it named Cohatatea and Sanatatea, in its early courses, and then Macanituc—the *tuc* or *duc* being a term for "water" all over the world, and it is to be regretted that this well-sounding word has been supplanted by that now in use. But the latter will keep its place, no doubt; and the same may be said of "Champlain" and "George," since these names have been so historically associated with the wars of the English, French, and Americans on this continent.

Wild and solitary as it is and has been, that Adirondack region came long ago into contact with modern civilization at one of its main points—war; and this has given the place a prestige which is generally felt, in the case of every historic locality—showing, after all, the supremacy of mind and the social tendencies over mere matter, however attractive naturally. The eastern march of the Adirondacks—*i. e.*, the long reach of Lake Champlain—lay in the track of the French masters of Canada, who longed to pass downward, in the rear of the English colonies, connect the St. Lawrence with the Hudson, and form a New-France on the hunting-grounds of the Five Nations. The lakes were the thoroughfare and battle-field of the two nations striving for the mastery of the new continent, and assisted respectively by their native allies; and the eastern edges of the future park bear a great many recorded marks of that contest, reminding the traveler of the first explorations of Champlain, in 1609, and the battle in which he defeated the Iroquois nation at Ticonderoga; of the building of the French forts on the shore at that place about a hundred years later, and then the erection of Crown Point Fort, in 1731. Then, after a time, was fought, in 1755, the battle of Lake George, in which Sir William Johnson defeated the French under Dieskau, and built Fort William, only to see it next year stormed and overthrown by the French General, Montcalm. In 1758 the English, under Gen. Abercrombie, were defeated in an attempt on Ticonderoga, which cost the life of Lord Howe, so lamented in Massachusetts. But when William Pitt began to wield "the thunder of the Crown," he made it heard and felt along those eastern bluffs of the Adirondacks, along the waters of Lake Champlain, and up to the precipice of Quebec, where, in 1760, the standard of France was lowered, and its defenders went down the St. Lawrence for the last time.

The next military associations of that locality belong to the war of the Revolution, when Col. Ethan Allen and Capt. Arnold took Ticonderoga, and Col. Seth Warner got possession of Crown Point. It was in the midst of the Adirondacks, on the River Bouquet, that Gen. Burgoyne encamped, with his Indian allies; and, off the shore near their northern boundary, was fought the naval battle of 1776 between the Americans and Gen. Carleton. Such remembrances and a crowd of others that will occur to the reader, concerning the Indian warfare of that hill country and its borders, must tend to increase the interest of all visitors in its extraordinary combinations of natural scenery.

The future park, as it has been outlined and calculated, would contain about 1,700,000 acres. Of these the State owns 400,000, which would be a handsome foundation for any park in the world, and sufficient, one would think, for the public purpose at present—if the sanction and means of taking in the larger area were not forthcoming. At any rate, as human industry loves the level places best, and rather turns away from such a congeries of rugged hills, wild forestry, and impassable gorges, the cost of appropriating that larger area need not be very great; and beyond the expense of preserving the growing timber from the ravages of settlers and lumberers, the present generation would probably have to supply no more than the purchase-money. Meantime the place itself, by means of its mineral and natural productions, would make large returns for such an outlay. The act which would make it a park, would not, as in the case of other parks, put a stop to the various industries which are carried on, or may be carried on within its boundaries; and manufacturers would be ready to pay for the use of its many privileges, whether of the land or the water. Our Legislature need not make a solitude and call it a park. The geologic formations of the country present a great many fields of industrial speculation. The prevailing rock is the blended felspar and hypersthene, a primary and iron-producing basin stone cropping up in a great many towns, and forming the cones or peaks of the mountain groups. The trap-dikes run through the soil in every direction, giving promise of great mineral wealth. The other primaries of the region are granite, limestone, and serpentine. Among its minerals are magnetic oxide of iron, quartz, felspar, hornblinde, graphite, asbestos, mica, garnet, tourmelin phosphate of lime, sulphuret of iron, silver, copper, soap-stone, clay for porcelain, and valuable productions. Many of these are characteristic of a volcanic soil, and, would lead to the suspicion that, at some remote and extremely prehistoric period, that wilderness of Adirondack peaks was flung up by the force of subterranean fire. Bishop Berkley, when traveling in Italy, a century and a half ago, had an idea that water was a chief agency in all volcanoes, and if, as is likely, there is any truth in it, one would conclude that in a region so surrounded by water as the Adirondacks, a volcano at some time or other would be a very natural thing. Be this as it may, the foregoing items from a page of Government statistics may convey some notion of the riches held in the soil of that locality. From the hypersthene and gneiss could be manufactured tables, mantel-pieces, and other articles now wrought from marble. But the most valuable of these minerals would seem to be the magnetic iron ore, which is very plentiful in a number of places. In the town of Newcomb, in Essex County, there is a mound twenty feet high, and covering forty acres of ground, which is evidently a solid mass of this ore covered by a surface of drift. On the shores of Sandford Lake and between it and Lake Henderson lie enormous beds of the same in hypersthene rocks, and all the Adirondack Valley, so called, through which the Hudson first makes its way on leaving its cradle in the Indian Pass, is said to be grounded on a basis of that mineral. The manufacture of the ore, in its several varieties, was begun about forty years ago, by Messrs. McIntyre, of Albany, Robertson, of Philadelphia, and Henderson, of Jersey City. They have persisted in their undertaking, under many disadvantages belonging to such an out-of-the-way part of the world—the chief of which is the want of roads—and in 1849 they erected a larger manufactory in the village of Adirondack which is still in operation. The Adirondack iron ores are said to be equal to those of Missouri, and they promise to become one of the most important items of our mineral wealth.

The foregoing may serve to give some faint idea of the wild and wonderful hill country of the proposed park. The place is a grand assemblage of those imposing and attractive objects which are regarded as the finest exponents of natural beauty and sublimity. This is testified by a great many writers in books and journals. Prof. Emmons—to quote the opinion of a sedate man of science respecting that scenery—says, with respect to the gorge called the Adirondack Pass, or Indian Pass: "In viewing this great precipice, no feeling of disappointment arises, because of the expectation having exceeded the reality. * * I should not have occupied so much space in describing merely a natural curiosity, were it not for the fact that probably in this country there is no object of the kind on a scale so vast and imposing as this. We look upon the Falls of Niagara with awe, and a feeling of our insignificance; but much more are we impressed with the great and the sublime in the view of the simple naked rock of the Adirondack Pass."

Mr. Alfred B. Street, who subsequently surveyed that mountain group with the enraptured eye of a lover, has given us some very lovely descriptions, written in a delirium of enjoyment, and a style which certainly has the merit in many places of resembling the disorderly sublimity of the scenes to which it relates. Having climbed to the summit of Tahawus, he looks round him.

"A sea of mountain tops—a sea frozen at its wildest tumult! And what a multitude of peaks! The whole horizon is full to repletion. As a guide said: 'Where there is not a big peak a little one is stuck up.' True enough, and how wild and savage! Close on my right rises Haystack, a truncated cone. To the west soars the sublime slope of Mount Colden, with McIntyre looking over its shoulder, a little above point the purple peaks of Mount Seward—a grand mountain cathedral—with the tops of Mount Henderson and Santanoni in misty sapphire. At the south-west shimmers a dreamy summit, Blue Mountain, while to the south stands the near and lesser top of Skylight. Beyond at the south-east wave the stern crests of the Boreas Mountain. Thence ascends the Dial, with its leaning cone, like the Tower of Pisa, and close to it swells the majesty of Dix's Peak, shaped like a slumbering lion. Thence stagger the wild, savage, splintered tops of the Gothic Mountains at the Lower Ausable Pond—a ragged thunder-cloud—linking themselves on the east with the Noon Mark and Rogers' Mountain that watch over the Valley of Keene. " the north-east rise the summits of Edmund's Pond, the mountain picture closed by the sharp crest of Whiteface on the north—stately outpost of the Adirondacks. Scattered through this picture are the manifold expanses of water. That glitter at the north near Whiteface is Lake Placid, and the spangle is Bennett's Pond. Yon streak running south from Mount Seward is Long Lake, and between it and my vision shine Lakes Henderson and Sandford, with the sparkles of Lake Harkness and the twin lakes Jemmie and Sallie. At the south-west glances the beautiful Blue Mountain Lake. South lies Boreas Pond, with its green beaver meadow and a mass of rock at the edge. To the south-east glisten the Upper and Lower Ausable Ponds; and further off, in the same direction, Mud and Clear Ponds by the Dial and Dix's Peak. But what is that long gleam at the east? Lake Champlain. And that glittering line at the north? The St. Lawrence, over the dark expanse of the Canadian woods."

On the whole, that mountain region may well be termed the Switzerland of our Northern States; inferior, no doubt, to the European Oberland in the lesser height of its ridges and peaks, but certainly exhibiting more of those softer features of scenery, such as the rich and varied forestry, and the beautiful affluence of lakes, rivers, and torrents, which are found far more enjoyable by the generality of people. The place would by degrees become a centre of Summer attraction, and keep many thousands at home who now wander in search of the picturesque—and health as well—to the sceneries of the older continent. And instead of being merely a scene of spectacular survey, it would become a place of general exercise and enjoyment, something like those parks and chaces which old kings and their barons were in the habit of setting apart for their hunting diversions. Our anglers would go to the Adirondacks for their trout and salmon; and the sportsman with his dog and gun would follow wild fowl, foxes, catamounts, and perhaps bears in the late Autumn season, or in any season, if our people would only adopt the English fashion of keeping foxes and stags in bags and cages, and keep a stock of "grizzlies" on hand to be hunted on festive occasions.

Such attractions, and a thousand others which will inevitably suggest themselves to those who consider the subject, would in time make the State Park of New-York "a populous wilderness," and a thing to be seen and enjoyed once in a life-time, at least—like old Naples or modern Paris. All the ways of entrance to it would be improved on every side, though the highway leading to it from the City of Manhattan could hardly be improved, since it is the Macanituc, or Hudson River—fittest thoroughfare of approach to such a magnificent mountain paradise.

THE BOSTON RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Otis Norcross, Treasurer of the Boston Fire Relief Committee, has made his report for the first year. He says: "After the immediate wants of the firemen and volunteers who were injured, had been attended to by the distribution of $1,850, the committee made permanent provision for them and their families by placing in the hands of Martin Brimmer, Samuel D. Warren, Avery Plumer, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and George Higginson, as Trustees, the sum of $81,870, and these gentlemen have made liberal allowance to the families of all the members or volunteers of the Fire Department who suffered personal injury while on duty at the fire. The Committee for the Employment of Women at Park street, composed mostly of ladies, expended in aid of working women and girls, by furnishing them with clothing, food, rent, sewing-machines, and transportation, $68,505 19. The committee for the employment of men (Washington street) expended for clothing, food, rent, and tools, $19,031 33. The general committee at Chardon street furnished to the families burned out, and to other sufferers, coal, wood, stoves, furniture, clothing, and other necessaries, expending therefor $74,616 35. The special committee of relief has made loans without interest or security to small traders and mechanics who were burned out, and were desirous to start again, in sums varying from $200 to $500, and in addition has loaned, in several cases, upon policies of insurance, to enable the sufferers to immediately avail themselves of their insurance money. Gifts have been made to the aged and infirm who have been reduced to penury by their losses in consequence of the fire. Donations to the Boston Provident Association of $2,000 in money, besides clothing and other material, to the amount of $1,000, and of $1,000 to the Industrial Aid Society, were made, as both of these societies rendered us valuable assistance in our distribution. As it was soon apparent that the amount of subscriptions from our own people would amply suffice for all reasonable wants, the committee returned to the Relief Committee of Detroit the $10,000 sent us from the money remaining in their hands after the fire in that city in 1871, as also the sum of $9,000 sent us by the Relief Committee of Milwaukee from similar funds. Letters were sent to Chicago, New-York, Philadelphia, New-Bedford, and Worcester, thanking the gentlemen and committees who had promptly visited us and proffered their sympathy and assistance. While from the liberality of the home subscriptions we were not obliged to receive from them pecuniary aid, we expressed our gratitude at the promptness and heartfelt sympathy with which it was tendered and pressed upon us. Applications for aid are received from day to day, in many cases from those who have struggled on until now. When there is sickness or infirmity the committee, after investigation, repeat their gifts. It is not improbable that a very considerable portion of our present means will be needed the coming Winter."

A CURIOUS DIVORCE SUIT.

According to the English law of divorce a man can obtain a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery, but a woman cannot procure such relief on this ground alone. By proving her husband's infidelity she can procure what is called "a judicial separation," but to obtain divorce she must prove cruelty or desertion as well as adultery on the husband's part. A case curiously illustrative of these distinctions came, not long since, before the Divorce Court. In November, 1868, a wife had instituted a suit for a judicial separation on the ground of the husband's adultery, and in that suit she obtained a decree. In the course of last year, she instituted a suit for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of cruelty committed by the husband previous to the institution of the former suit, and of his subsequent adultery. Both the adultery and cruelty were proved, but it was argued by the Attorney General that the wife knowing of the cruelty and having failed to incorporate it in the first suit, she was not now entitled to fall back upon it, and that she was not, in consequence, entitled to a decree of dissolution. The wife's statement was, that when she instituted the first suit she did not wish a dissolution of her marriage; that she loved her husband, and in the hope that he would reform and amend his ways, she was anxious to leave the door open to enable him to return to her. The Judge said that he considered the conduct of the wife of a very meritorious character, and unless there was some general principle of law which stood between her and the relief she sought, he thought she was entitled to it. He could find no such principle in existence, and he pronounced a decree *nisi* in favor of the wife. A "decree *nisi*" means a decree of divorce, unless some very sufficient cause to the contrary be shown within six months, in default of which the "decree *nisi*" becomes a decree absolute."

THE WORLD'S BOGUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Prince Bismarck having learned that a correspondent of the New-York *World* pretended to have "interviewed" the Chancellor, two months ago, addressed the following interesting letter to Dr. Bendan, at Dresden:

VARZIN, Aug. 12, 1873.

SIR: I am very much obliged to you for your kind communication.

There are so many lies abroad at my expense that I am not particularly surprised, even at this shameless invention. I do not know whether there are any stupid enough to believe such a tale; but it is most certain that I never had a conversation like the one attributed to me. There is not even the possibility of a misunderstanding being alleged as an excuse for the lie. In my opinion the phrase imputed to me that I intend to crush Rome, in order to crush Christianity, is enough to betray the source and purpose of the invention. That my convictions and my belief are the reverse of what this fable puts into my mouth is not doubted in Germany. In America, too, people will, I trust, say to themselves that if a man were impious enough to entertain such thoughts, he would hardly be stupid enough to avow them.

I am, &c., BISMARCK.

RESULT OF A KEROSENE LAMP'S EXPLOSION.

The ill-effects of the explosion of kerosene lamps, which have been so common, have been enlarged upon by the newspapers. The following incident, which the Lawrence (Mass.) *American* of Monday relates, is perhaps to be put down on the other side of the account: "About five months ago we published an account of the sudden and remarkable loss of voice to a highly-esteemed and well-known young lady of this city—Miss Maggie Unmack. At that time she was seized with a fainting sensation, finding upon recovery that her voice had gone. We are now most happy to announce that in a still more remarkable manner she has as suddenly regained the power of speech. On Sunday evening, while reading a letter from a distant friend, the contents alluding to her loss of voice, the kerosene lamp near at hand exploded. Immediately on recovering from the shock caused by the explosion, the young lady found she had regained her voice in its full capacity, and at once hastened to her friends to make known the fact."

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Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.
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B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
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JAMES MERREL, Secretary

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Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

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ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS.
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE,
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.
INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.
HOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY'S BONDS, who have not received a circular dated Oct. 31, 1873, addressed "To the Bondholders," are requested to call on me at their early convenience, or to inform me their Post Office address.
JAMES J. TRACY, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.
The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAIDROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS.............OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.
For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12 | *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26
Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15 | Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19 | *Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GAELIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 15
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSAU...Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE.....DAURE...Saturday, Dec. 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE NOTICE.
This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain...Sat., Nov. 15, 2 P. M. | Canada. Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
Italy...Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER..........Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
California.....Sat., Nov. 15 | Caledonia.....Wed., Nov. 26
Italia.....Wed., Nov. 19 | Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29
India.....Sat., Nov. 22 | Olympia.....Wed., Dec. 3
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ATLAS, Nov. 18. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports. Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.
H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 29
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Nov. 13
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 15.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 18.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 4.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:
8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
3 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.
All trains connect for Hempstead.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

A PARTY WHO HAS AN OFFICE BUSINESS in Boston, would like in connection therewith, to act as agent for the New-England States, or a portion thereof, for any corporation or individual requiring such; location of office central; references good. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 154 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M. | Friday, 14th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M. | Monday, 17th.....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th. 2:30 P. M. | Thursday, 20th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...2:30 P. M. | Friday, 21st.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M. | Monday, 24th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...11:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, DAVID RAMSEY, } Executors.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.
DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, EDWARD MARTIN, } Executors.
jy31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.
PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.
au21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 311 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.
JAMES MARSH, Executor.
my22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.
HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.
au28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.
o16-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 375 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.
o9-law6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.
WM. BARTON, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LIMA and ALBERT W. POWELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles C. Lima and Albert W. Powell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DAVISON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Davison, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of [illegible], one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK DOWLING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Patrick Dowling, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of November, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1873.
oc30-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. WELLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William E. Wells, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1873.
[illegible] LOCKWOOD, Assignee, [illegible]

NO. 4,972.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENNIS LENAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dennis Lenain, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
oc23-law3wTh* PETER A. GERDY, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.
City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid.
A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 32.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
WILLIAM WOOD, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, CHARLES V. LEWIS, ROBERT HOE, DAVID F. BAKER, Committee on Buildings.
Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Dec. 10, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to A. H. PAYSON, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.